

Year 7

Revision Resource

Unit 2 2025/2026



Name: _____

Tutor: _____

ASSESSMENT TIMETABLE

Monday 9th March 2026 - Friday 20th March 2026

Timetable Week 2 - 09-03-2026					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	7I/MA KRY	7B/MUS SGY	7A/COM TWR	7A/GEO LCE	
	7E/GEO CFR	7A/MA JMS	7I/HIS TBN		
		7S/ART JBT	7E/EN LFM		
2	7S/MUS ZGN	7B/EN LFM	7B/HIS HES	7B/RST ZHR	7B/COM TWR
		7L/DRA HCG		7L/SC OMS	7A/RST ZHR
		7E/SC MBE		7A/FRE KKD	7E/DRA HCG
				7I/MUS ZGN	
				7S/MA EHY	
3	7B/MA CEY	7A/ART - JBT	7L/MUS ZGN	7I/FRE KKD	7B/ART JBT
	7A/HIS MSN		7A/EN HCE		7I/ART SAS
	7E/MA EHY		7I/PE TPN - G23		7S/DRA HCG
			7S/PE JCS - G26		
			7E/PE ZMR - G29		
4	7L/MA MNN	7I/SC MGT		7L/HIS MRS	7L/ART SAS
	7I/RST MRS	7S/DET APY		7E/FRE MBS	7S/FRE KKD
5	7B/SC TPN	7L/RST ZHR	7B/FRE MBS	7B/DRA HCG	7L/COM TWR
	7L/FRE HHR	7I/EN CCY	7L/EN LEV	7S/GEO CMY	
	7A/SC OMS	7E/ART SAS	7S/SC MBE	7E/MUS SGY	
	7S/EN HCE				

Timetable Week 1 - 16-03-2026					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	7B/PE TPN - G5			7I/DET APY	7A/MUS SGY
	7L/PE JCS - G6				7I/COM TWR
	7A/PE ZMR - G7				
2		7B/GEO CFR	7E/COM TWR	7E/DET APY	7S/RST MRS
3	7S/HIS HES	7L/DET APY		7I/GEO LCE	7A/DRA HCG
4	7I/DRA HCG	7A/DET APY			
	7S/COM TWR				
5	7L/GEO CFR			7B/DET APY	7E/RST MRS
	7E/HIS ZHR				

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Overview

The Unit 2 Assessment run from the 9th March to 20th March.

An important part of preparing for assessments is revision.

During the assessment window you will complete three types of revision:

1. **Self-quizzing:** You will complete your self-quizzing according to the timetable in your knowledge organisers. This will be checked by tutors every day in P0.
2. **Sparx:** You will complete your Sparx homework weekly. This will be checked by your subject teachers as normal.
3. **Revision tasks:** You should complete one revision task each evening from your revision resource booklet.

Revision Resources: using the booklet

This booklet contains the revisions tasks for every subject you will be assessed on in Unit 2.

Each task in this booklet should be completed and marked, you can then use the answers on the following page to correct and review the key knowledge in preparation for your assessments.

Your teachers will also explain to you how to use your revision resource within your Curriculum Review lessons which will have already begun.

Revision Resources: planning your time

Revision is most effective when it is planned in advance. To support you in planning out your revision from your booklet you should complete the timetable below using your assessment timetable.

You will write the revision task you want to complete under the day you want to complete it.


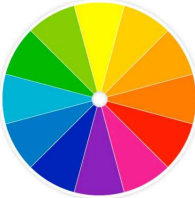
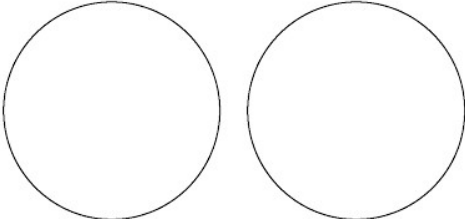
There are 13 tasks to complete and 17 spaces in your revision timetable, once you have written in your revision tasks you write in 'review'. During a review session you should complete additional tasks from the revision resource. After you have successfully completed a revision task you tick this off as completed.

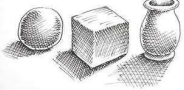
There is an example of a completed table below:

Date	No.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Weekend
2/3	1	RE	History	Review	Science	Music	Review
Complete		✓					
ASSESSMENTS START							
9/3	2	English	Maths	Review	Computing	P.E.	Tech
Complete							
16/3	1	Drama	Geography	Review	Art	French	
Complete							

Revision Timetable

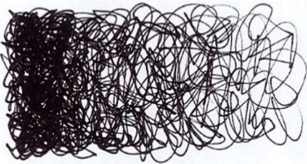
Date	No.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Weekend
2/3	1						
	Complete						
ASSESSMENTS START							
9/3	2						
	Complete						
16/3	1						
	Complete						

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>What does the H stand for in a HB pencil? Choose one answer</p> <p>A Hue B Heavy C Hard D Hope</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Which 2 mark making techniques are shown in the picture? Choose one answer</p> <p>A Stipples and hatch B Hatch and cross hatch C Cross hatch and scrawl D Cross feather and hatch</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>The drawing on the left has both light and dark areas. This is a very good example of... Choose one answer</p>  <p>A Composition B Colour C Texture D Contrast</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Draw a gradual fade from left to right using a HB pencil.</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Which are the three pairs of complementary colours? Choose one answer</p>  <p>A red and yellow, yellow and red, blue and yellow B red and green, blue and green, yellow and green C purple and yellow, orange and blue, red and green D yellow and purple, blue and red, green and orange</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>Add contour lines or directional lines onto the 2 circles below to make them look like a 3D sphere. One set should go up and down and the other side to side.</p> 				



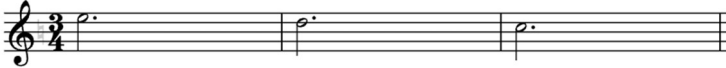
7	Draw and annotate 3 mark making techniques.				
8	In the space below demonstrate a blend showing red, orange and yellow.				
9	In the space below draw a gradual fade from dark to light using the scrawl technique and a black pen.				
10	<p>Your teacher will lead you through this in class. Draw the following 2D shapes and then make them 3D forms using the techniques shown in the example.</p> <p><i>Square</i> <i>Rectangle</i></p> 				


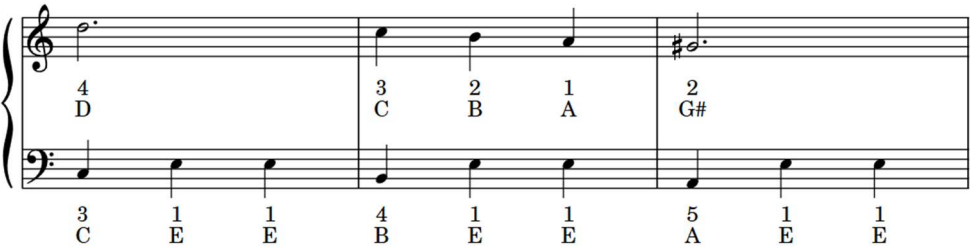
Revision Guidance

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.

Art		
No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C	Lesson time Google
2	B	Knowledge organiser Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be revisited in class prior to the assessment
3	D	Knowledge organiser Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be revisited in class prior to the assessment
4	C	Knowledge organiser Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be covered in class prior to the assessment
5	C	Knowledge organiser Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be covered in class prior to the assessment
6		You will be shown this by your teacher in class
7		Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be covered in class prior to the assessment
8		Lesson time - this technique has been used in lessons and will be covered in class prior to the assessment
9		Use the image shown as a visual guide. You should have a nicely controlled gradual fade from dark to light using a scrawl technique (as shown in the example here).
10		You will be shown this by your teacher in class

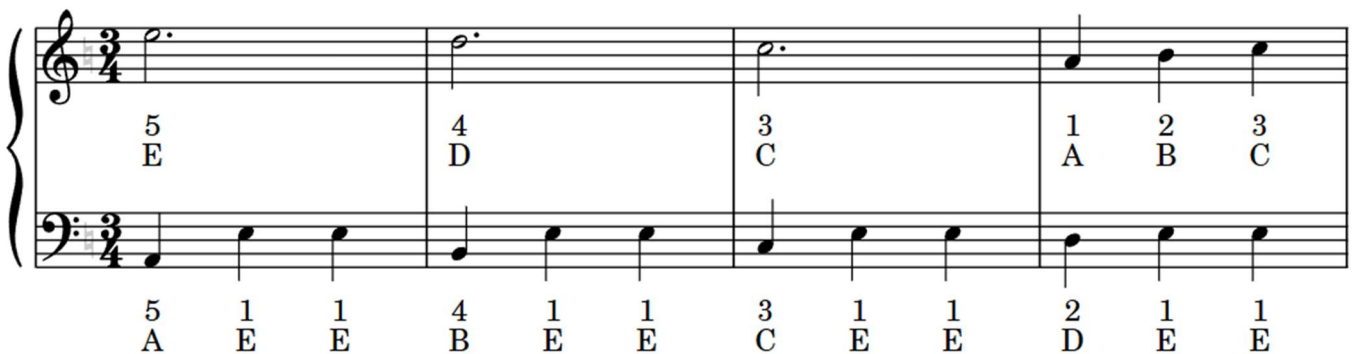
Music

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>Describe the melodic contour of the following extract from <i>A Melancholy Waltz</i>. (Choose one answer).</p>  <p>Ascending contour a) Descending contour b) Static contour c) Ascending and then descending</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Which clef is used for the harmony in <i>A Melancholy Waltz</i>? (Choose one answer).</p> <p>a) Treble b) Bass c) Grand staff d) Alto clef</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Here is an extract from the 'Melancholy Waltz'. What are the notes of the melody? (Choose one answer).</p>  <p>a) A G# A E C b) C B# C G E c) A G A E C d) C D E F G</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>How many beats does a dotted minim last for?</p> <p>a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Look at the following extract from <i>The Melancholy Waltz</i>. What is the correct finger position for the melody?</p>  <p>a) 1, 2, 3 b) 1, 1, 1 c) 3, 2, 1 d) 5, 4, 3</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>Which notes are sharpened in a melodic minor?</p> <p>a) 6th & 7th b) Only one note is sharpened and that is the 7th c) No notes are sharpened d) Sharpen the 7th when ascending and naturalise when descending</p>	A	B	C	D

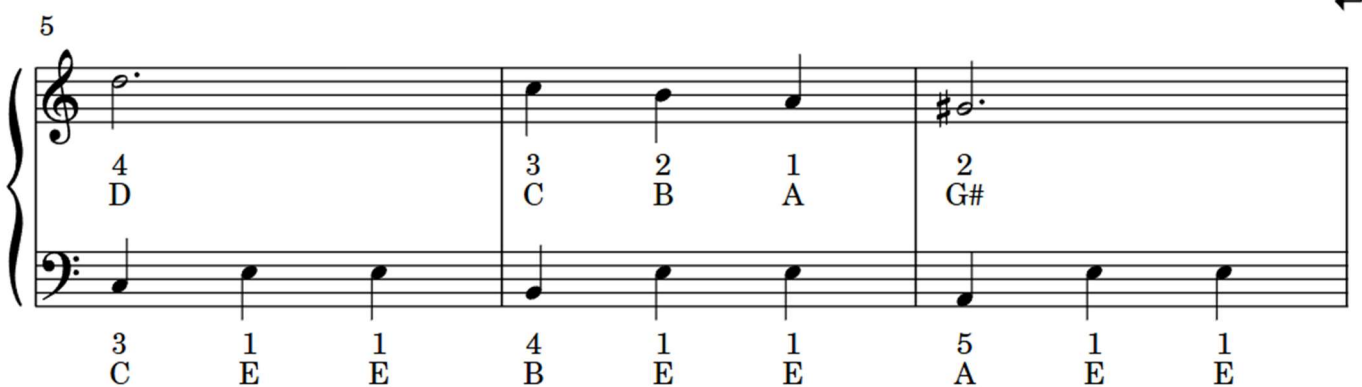
7	<p>What are the sounds for the following gestures?</p> <p>a) SOL SOL LA LA a) LA MI SOL MI b) MI LA MI SOL c) SOL MI LA MI</p> 	A	B	C	D
8	<p>Describe the following extract from <i>The Melancholy Waltz</i>.</p>  <p>a) The melody is an example of a descending contour b) The melody is an example of an ascending contour c) The harmony has a drone throughout the extract d) The melody uses the harmonic minor scale</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>What is the difference between a natural minor and a harmonic minor?</p> <p>a) Natural minor sharpens the 6th and 7th notes and the harmonic minor sharpens the 7th only b) Natural minor does not sharpen any notes and the harmonic minor does c) Natural minor sharpens the 7th and the harmonic minor does not sharpen any notes d) There is no difference between the natural and harmonic minors</p>	A	B	C	D
10	<p>Describe the effect of a minor tonality.</p> <p>a) Positive sound b) Negative sound c) Unstable sound d) Mysterious sound</p>	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

Here is a copy of *The Melancholy Waltz* as learned in lessons.




↩



↩

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	D	Contour is the direction of the melody. Ascending means the notes are going up. Descending means the notes are going down. Static means the notes stay the same.
2	B	Sheet music provided. Harmony line is the lower part. Bass clef:
3	A	Treble clef lines: Every good boy deserves food Treble clef spaces: FACE Bass clef lines: Great big dogs fight animals Bass clef spaces: All cows eat grass
4	C	Dot adds half the value again. Minim lasts for 2 beats. Half of 2 is 1. $2 + 1 = 3$.
5	D	Sheet music provided.
6	A	Natural minor has no sharpened notes. Harmonic minor sharpens the 7th. Melodic minor sharpens the 6th and 7th when ascending and naturalises them on the way down.
7	C	You know 4 Kodaly syllables. Do is a fist Mi is a flat hand Sol is a flat palm facing you La is a claw
8	A & D	Ensure you are looking at the melody line.
9	B	Natural minor has no sharpened notes. Harmonic minor sharpens the 7th. Melodic minor sharpens the 6th and 7th when ascending and naturalises them on the way down.
10	B	Major = positive Minor - negative

Computing

No.	MCQs	Answer				
1	What is an algorithm? A. A set of instructions to solve a problem B. A sequence of steps with no specific order C. A type of computer hardware D. A programming language used to show steps	A	B	C	D	
2	What does an arrow represent in a program flowchart? A. This connects shapes together and shows the flow of data in the program B. A storage unit for saving data C. A type of programming loop D. A decision-making symbol	A	B	C	D	
3	What does the "Start" symbol represent in a flowchart? A. A point where decisions are made in the flowchart B. A shape used for storing information C. The point at which the flowchart begins D. A link to connect different sections of the flowchart	A	B	C	D	
4	What is the purpose of this shape in a flowchart? A. Input B. Output C. Start D. Choice		A	B	C	D
5	Which of these is not a programming construct? (Choose more than 1) A. Selection B. Sequence C. Decision D. Repeat	A	B	C	D	
6	Which of these is not a programming construct? (Choose more than 1) A. Selection B. Repetition C. Decision D. Iteration	A	B	C	D	
7	What does a diamond shape in a flowchart represent? A. Process B. Input/Output C. Decision D. Connector	A	B	C	D	
8	What does a rectangle shape in a flowchart represent? A) A process B) A decision C) Start or end D) A connector	A	B	C	D	
9	What is a flowchart used for? A) Writing a computer program B) Representing an algorithm visually C) Debugging code D) Connecting computer networks	A	B	C	D	
10	Which of these is an example of selection in programming? A) A program that adds two numbers B) A program that checks if the temperature is above 30°C and prints "It's hot!" C) A loop that runs 10 times D) A program that displays a message	A	B	C	D	

Computing

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	A	Week 3 knowledge organiser – definition revision
2	A	Week 3 knowledge organiser – definition revision
3	C	Week 3 knowledge organiser – definition revision
4	C	Week 3 knowledge organiser – definition revision
5	C, D	Week 3 knowledge organiser – programming constructs
6	B, C	Week 3 knowledge organiser – programming constructs
7	C	Week 3 knowledge organiser – definition revision
8	A	Week 3 knowledge organiser – flowchart symbols
9	B	Week 3 knowledge organiser – selection & decision
10	B	Week 3 knowledge organiser – input

Drama

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>Which stock characters would this dialogue be spoken by?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1: You think you're so clever! You'll never get out of this!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2: You think you can stop me? She'll be dead before you find her!</p> <p>A) Hero and Villain B) Villain and Damsel C) Damsel and Hero D) Villain and Damsel</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>What is the Damsel often seen doing?</p> <p>A) Fainting from being scared of the Hero B) Fawning over the Hero C) Crying about being trapped D) Saving the Hero</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>What does 'convention' mean?</p> <p>A) The right way to perform a style of theatre B) What you want to achieve with your theatre C) The physical and vocal skills you use in your performance D) Who your target audience are</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Which stock characters would this dialogue be spoken by?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1: Help me! Oh Help Me!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2: I knew I'd find you here! Give me your hands, I'll untie you!</p> <p>A) Hero and Villain B) Villain and Damsel C) Damsel and Hero D) Villain and Damsel</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>What kind of body language does the Hero need?</p> <p>A) Open B) Closed C) Small D) Wide</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>What does 'characterisation' mean?</p> <p>A) The right way to perform a style of theatre B) What you want to achieve with your theatre C) The physical and vocal skills you use in your performance D) Who your target audience are</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>What does 'stance' mean?</p> <p>A) The way your body looks B) The way you stand C) The way you use your arms and head D) The way you walk</p>	A	B	C	D
8	<p>What does 'intention' mean?</p> <p>A) The right way to perform a style of theatre B) What you want to achieve with your theatre C) The physical and vocal skills you use in your performance D) Who your target audience are</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>What are 'levels'?</p> <p>A) How loud or quiet your voice is B) How open or close your body is C) How high or low you are on stage D) How energetic you are on stage</p>	A	B	C	D
10	<p>What is the right order for when we fall to the floor?</p> <p>A) Knee; Thigh; Floor B) Bum; Thigh; Floor C) Knee; Bum; Thigh; Hand; Floor D) Knee; Bum; Thigh; Floor</p>	A	B	C	D

Drama

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	A	The Hero's dialogue usually is centered around trying to save or defeat the Villain. The Villain's dialogue will usually be centered around trapping the Damsel or defeating the Hero.
2	B, C	The Damsel is mainly: crying about being trapped; fawning over the Hero; or fainting at the stress of the situation
3	A	Convention means: 'The right way to perform a style of theatre', for example using big and exaggerated acting in Melodrama.
4	C	The Damsel's dialogue is usually centered around needing to be rescued, or how grateful she is to be rescued. The Hero's dialogue usually is centered around trying to save or defeat the Villain.
5	A	Body language (the way your body looks) can be described as either open or closed
6	C	Our Big Idea of 'characterisation' is defined as 'the physical and vocal skills you use in your performance'
7	B	Body Language means 'the way your body looks' Stance means 'the way you stand' Gesture means 'the way you use your arms and head' Gait means 'the way you walk'
8	B	The Big Idea of 'intention' is defined as 'what you want to achieve with your theatre'
9	C	Volume means 'how loud or quiet your voice is' Body Language means 'how open or close your body is' Pitch means 'how high or low you are on stage' Energy means 'how energetic you are on stage'
10	D	This the the safest route to lower your centre of gravity and get to the floor quickly without injury

English					
No.	MCQs - Section B Questions	Answer			
1	<p>Which of the following are examples of <u>similes</u>? (Choose two).</p> <p>A - The water sparkled like diamonds in the sun B - She worked with the precision of a clock C - His voice was thunder, deep and commanding D - The wind howled like a pack of wolves</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Which example best shows an understanding of <u>context</u>? (Choose one).</p> <p>A - Knowing that Treasure Island was written in Victorian Britain, when adventure stories were popular B - Identifying Billy Bones as a pirate C - Quoting a description of the Admiral Benbow Inn D - Describing the plot of Chapter 1</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Which of these is the definition of a <u>narrator</u>? (Choose one).</p> <p>A - The character who causes the most conflict B - The person who wrote the novel C - The voice telling the story from a particular point of view D - The reader's personal opinion of events</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Which of the following is an <u>archetype</u>? (Choose one).</p> <p>A - A pirate who fits a familiar pattern: threatening, secretive, and dangerous B - A character who changes every time they appear C - A setting described in great detail D - A single event in the plot</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Which example best demonstrates a common <u>trope</u> in pirate stories? (Choose one).</p> <p>A - A treasure map that leads to danger B - A detailed explanation of pirate laws C - A character's internal monologue D - A historical footnote</p>	A	B	C	D
Section C Questions. Read Extract 1 in your Course Reader, on Page 10					
1	<p>How is the man who arrives at the inn first described?</p> <p>A - A weak and nervous traveller B - A tall, strong man with scars and signs of violence C - A wealthy gentleman dressed neatly D - A cheerful sailor who talks freely</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Which detail best suggests that the man is dangerous or threatening?</p> <p>A - He drinks rum slowly and carefully B - He sings an old sea song C - He has a sabre cut across his cheek and looks fierce D - He asks about the view of the sea</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>What can be inferred from the way the man speaks to Jim's father?</p> <p>A - He is polite and respectful to everyone B - He is shy and uncertain C - He is used to giving orders and being obeyed D - He is unfamiliar with life at sea</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Why does the man ask repeatedly whether any seafaring men have gone by?</p> <p>A - He is lonely and wants conversation B - He is hoping to recruit sailors C - He is afraid of being recognised or found D - He enjoys gossip about the sea</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>What can be inferred from the line "he would only look up sudden and fierce and blow through his nose like a fog-horn"?</p> <p>A - The man is amused by the people around him B - The man is easily frightened and nervous C - The man reacts aggressively and dislikes being disturbed D - The man is friendly but prefers silence</p>	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.

English

No.	Answer	Section B: If you need to review, practice the following questions in your self-quizzing book using look, cover, write, check	
1	A and D	What word means giving human qualities to non-human things?	personification
		What word means when an object or image represents an idea?	symbolism
		What term means when one thing is compared to another thing using 'like' or 'as'?	simile
2	A	What word means when one thing is described as being another thing?	metaphor
		What term means making quotes part of your own sentences?	embedded quotes
		What word means the background and influences that help shape a text?	context
3	C	What word means the person who tells the story?	narrator
		What word means the main character in a story?	protagonist
		What word means the main enemy or villain in a story?	antagonist
4	A	What word means a familiar pattern or convention used across texts in a genre?	trope
		What word means a recognisable type of character found across texts?	archetype
		What word means a great character who is destined for downfall?	tragic hero
5	A	What word means a category of literature with shared conventions?	genre
		What word means to make something seem more ideal than it is?	romanticise
		What word means the sequence of events in a story?	plot
No.	Answer	Section C: If you need to review, re-read the following extracts from your course reader.	
6	B	Extract 1 - The 'Old Sea-dog' Extract 2 - The Sea-chest Extract 3 - I Go To Bristol Extract 4 - How My Shore Adventure Began	
7	C		
8	C		
9	C		
10	C		

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

Je m'appelle Zoé. Dans ma famille il y a mes quatre frères, ma demi-soeur, mes parents et moi. J'adore la lecture et après le collège j'aime faire mes devoirs avec mon copain. Je n'aime pas jouer aux jeux-vidéo avec mes frères, mais j'adore lire un livre avec ma tante. Normalement après le collège je regarde des émissions et je mange de la pizza.

1	How many family members does Zoé mention apart from herself? A. Three B. Seven C. Four D. five	A	B	C	D
2	Who does Zoé like to do her homework with? A. Her friends B. Her masculine friend C. Her female friend D. Her brothers	A	B	C	D
3	What does Zoé not like to do? A. Play football with her brother B. Play video games with her brother C. Play football with her brothers D. Play video games with her brothers	A	B	C	D
4	Which is true? A. Normally after school Zoé watches a film B. Normally on Saturdays Zoé watches TV programmes C. Normally on Saturdays Zoé watches a film D. Normally after school Zoé watches TV programmes	A	B	C	D

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

5	_____ mange des légumes chaque soir A - il B - ils C - tu D - elle	A	B	C	D
6	Which of the following are an infinitive? A - livre B - joue C - jouer D - finir	A	B	C	D
7	Which are talking about more than one person? A - il joue aux jeux-vidéo B - ils jouent aux jeux vidéo C - ma mère joue aux jeux-vidéo D - mes soeurs jouent aux jeux-vidéo	A	B	C	D
8	Which is the most positive about swimming? A - la natation est plus amusante que le cinéma B - la natation est moins amusante que le cinéma C - la natation est incroyable. D - je n'aime pas la natation	A	B	C	D
9	Which of the following are grammatically correct? A - j'adore la musique car c'est genial B - j'adore musique car c'est génial C - j'adore le musique car c'est génial D - j'adore la musique car génial	A	B	C	D
10	Which of the following are grammatically correct? A - elle mange des légumes B - il mangent des légumes C - ils mangent des légumes D - elles mange des légumes	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 test your knowledge of:

Unit 1:

- Sentence builders 6 and 7

Unit 2:



- Sentence builders 1,2 and 3

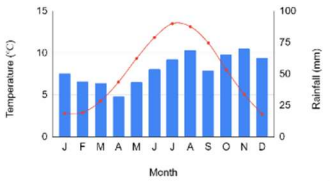
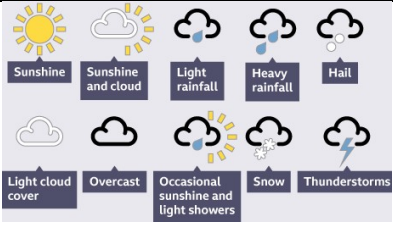
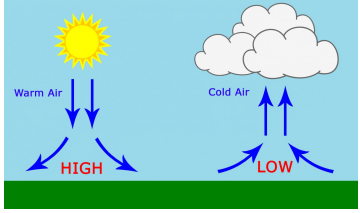
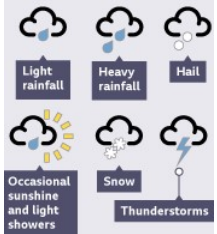
It may include any vocabulary from all of Unit 1 (last term) and sentence builders 1,2 and 3 of Unit 2 (so far this term).

French

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	B	Family members Unit 1, Sentence Builder 3
2	B	Likes + dislikes Unit 2, Sentence Builder 2, last column
3	D	Likes + dislikes Unit 2, Sentence Builder 2
4	D	Free-time activities Unit 2, Sentence Builder 3
5	A + D	Free-time activities Unit 2, Sentence Builder 3
6	C + D	infinitives Unit 2, Sentence Builder 2
7	B + D	Free-time activities Unit 2, Sentence Builder 3
8	C	Likes + dislikes Unit 2, Sentence Builder 1 and 2
9	A	Likes + dislikes Unit 2, Sentence Builder 1
10	A + C	Free-time activities Unit 2, Sentence Builder 3

Geography

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	What does a climate graph show? A- Temperature B- Wind speed C- Precipitation D- Sunshine levels	A	B	C	D
2	What piece of equipment would you use to measure the air pressure? A- Wind Vane B- Barometer C- Thermometer D- Anemometer	A	B	C	D
3	What pieces of equipment would I use if it was a hot but windy day? [select 2 answers] A- Rain gauge B- Barometer C- Thermometer D- Anemometer	A	B	C	D
4	What does this  symbol stand for? A- Light rain B- Sunshine C- Thunderstorm D- Heavy snow	A	B	C	D
5	What are the main features of a low-pressure system? [select 2 answers] A- Clouds B- Clear skies C- Rain D- Sunshine	A	B	C	D
6	Which statements describe the weather of a location? A- We expect it to be wet during December B- We expect it to be windy tomorrow. C- We expect it to be drier in June in the UK D- Today is sunny all day.	A	B	C	D
7	Which is <u>not</u> an example of an extreme weather events in the UK? [select 1 answer] A- Snow storm B- Heatwave C- Rain showers D- Thunderstorm	A	B	C	D
8	What does this  symbol stand for? A- Light rain B- Sunshine C- Thunderstorm D- Heavy snow	A	B	C	D
9	If the UK's air is <u>warm and dry</u>, which air masses are we receiving? [select 1 answer] A- Tropical maritime B- Tropical continental C- Polar maritime D- Polar continental	A	B	C	D
10	What is the best description of climate? A- The average over a longer time period B- The day-to-day average over a longer time period C- The day-to-day changes in the atmosphere D- The rainfall we receive.	A	B	C	D

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	A and C	<p>Study the climate graph below. It measures:</p> <p>Temperature- Line graph (look left)</p> <p>Rainfall/Precipitation- Bar Chart (look right)</p> <p>Months of the Year along the bottom.</p> 
2	B	<p>Weather equipment:</p> <p>Barometer- Measures the air pressure and tells us if it is going to be high or low pressure.</p> <p>Wind Vane- Measures the wind direction</p> <p>Thermometer- measures the temperature</p> <p>Anemometer- measures the wind speed.</p>
3	C and D	<p>Weather equipment:</p> <p>Barometer- Measures the air pressure and tells us if it is going to be high or low pressure.</p> <p>Rain gauge- Measures the amount of precipitation</p> <p>Thermometer- measures the temperature</p> <p>Anemometer- measures the wind speed.</p>
4	C	<p>Study the different weather symbols.</p> 
5	A and C	<p>Low pressure- Warm air rising with evaporation. This cools and condenses in the atmosphere creating clouds. Eventually the clouds get heavy and we see rainfall.</p> <p>High pressure- Cold air sinks, there are little to no clouds and so we see clear blue skies and sunshine.</p> 
6	B and D	Check knowledge organiser for keywords and definitions of Weather and Climate.
7	C	<p>The UK has experienced multiple extreme weather events each year such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heatwaves in the summer months 2. Snow storms in Winter 3. Heavy rain in the Autumn and Winter <p>We would expect to have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rain showers 2. Mild temperatures 3. Thunderstorms
8	D	<p>Study the different weather symbols.</p> 
9	B	<p>Tropical maritime- Warm and wet weather due to the warm air travelling over water (From the Caribbean)</p> <p>Tropical continental- Warm dry air, due to warm air travelling over land (From Southern Europe/Africa)</p> <p>Polar maritime- Cold and wet due to cold air travelling over water (from the Arctic)</p> <p>Polar Continental- Cold and dry air travelling over land (From Russia)</p>
10	A	Check knowledge organiser for keywords and definitions of Weather and Climate.

History

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	What is a noble? (select one answer) A – The person next in line for the throne. B - Someone born into a powerful family. C – A king or queen. D – A soldier in the Anglo-Saxon army.	A	B	C	D
2	Who were housecarls? (select one answer) A - Harold's 5,000 poorly trained foot soldiers who were mostly farmers. B – A group of Norman soldiers who fought on horseback. C - Harold's 3,000 well-trained warriors. D - A group of people from Scandinavia who invaded England in the 9th century.	A	B	C	D
3	What is a shield wall? (select one answer) A – A display of armour to show off a king’s power. B – Strategy of placing your army at the top of a hill to stop arrows from reaching soldiers. C – Strategy of linking shields for defence, then breaking the wall to attack. D - Strategy of linking shields for defence, making it harder for enemies to attack.	A	B	C	D
4	What happened to Harald Hardrada's Viking army? (select two answers) A – They defeated Harold’s army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge B – They were defeated by Harold’s army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge C – They fled to Constantinople and joined the Varangian Guard D – Only 24 out of 300 ships returned to Norway	A	B	C	D
5	What does it mean if evidence from one source supports evidence from another source? (select one answer) A – The evidence has been challenged. B – The evidence has been proven to be correct. C – The evidence has been corroborated. D – The evidence has been proven to be incorrect.	A	B	C	D
6	Why did William of Normandy have a strong claim to the throne? A – William was related to Edward by blood B – Edward had lived in Normandy and had a good relationship with William C – Although he was not a warrior himself, he had lots of ships D – The Pope had blessed William’s invasion of England	A	B	C	D
7	Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? A – He had a good strategy B – He had a stronger army C – Harold’s army was exhausted and weakened D – His army was at the top of Senlac Hill	A	B	C	D
8	Which of the following statements can we be <u>fairly certain</u> happened at the Battle of Hastings? A – William deliberately set out to kill Harold. B – Harold was killed when an arrow hit him in the eye. C – Harold won the Battle of Hastings. D – Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings.	A	B	C	D
9	How does the Carmen contradict the evidence from the Bayeux Tapestry? A – It doesn’t give detail of Harold’s death. B – It is a written source, therefore it is more accurate. C – It suggests that Harold was accidentally killed, rather than deliberately. D – It suggests that William deliberately killed Harold, rather than Harold being shot in the eye.	A	B	C	D
10	Which statements about the Bayeux Tapestry are accurate? A – Part of the tapestry is missing. B – The tapestry gave a Norman view on the Battle of Hastings. C – The tapestry is a useful source for historians researching the Battle of Hastings. D – The tapestry was made whilst the Battle of Hastings was happening.	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

Practice these questions with integrity. If you are unsure of the answer, or get the answer incorrect, then ensure you check out your revision questions sheets given to you by your History teacher. These questions are the crucial pieces of knowledge that you need to know.

History

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	B	1066 questions, question 4
2	C	1066 questions, question 9
3	D	1066 questions, question 13
4	B / D	1066 questions, question 11
5	C	Battle of Hastings and Historians questions, question 12
6	A / B / D	1066 questions, question 6
7	A / B / C	1066 questions, question 15
8	D	Battle of Hastings and Historians questions, questions 6 & 8
9	D	Battle of Hastings and Historians questions, question 8
10	A / B / C	Battle of Hastings and Historians questions, questions 4, 5, & 6

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which of the following numbers is a factor of 8? A: 5 B: 3 C: 16 D: 4	A	B	C	D
2	What is the value of 4^2 ? A: 4 B: 8 C: 16 D: 42	A	B	C	D
3	Which of the following is a prime number? A: 10 B: 2 C: 4 D: 100	A	B	C	D
4	Write 20 as a product of prime factors A: 2×10 B: $2 \times 2 \times 5$ C: $2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ D: 5×5	A	B	C	D
5	Calculate $10 - 4 + 2$ A: 8 B: 6 C: 10 D: 4	A	B	C	D
6	Peter is counting up in 2s. He starts at -10. What is the 3 rd number he says? A: -16 B: -30 C: -9 D: -8	A	B	C	D
7	What is the value of 2^5 ? A: 25 B: 10 C: 32 D: 16	A	B	C	D
8	Calculate the following $10^2 + 2 \times 3 - 4$ A: 102 B: 302 C: 22 D: 106	A	B	C	D
9	Add brackets to the following calculation so that it is correct. $4 + 3 \times 7 - 1 = 42$ A: $4 + 3 \times (7 - 1) = 42$ B: $(4 + 3) \times 7 - 1 = 42$ C: $(4 + 3) \times (7 - 1) = 42$ D: It doesn't need brackets	A	B	C	D
10	A square has an area of 36mm^2 . What is the length of one of its sides? A: 6mm B: 18mm C: 9mm D: 3.6mm	A	B	C	D

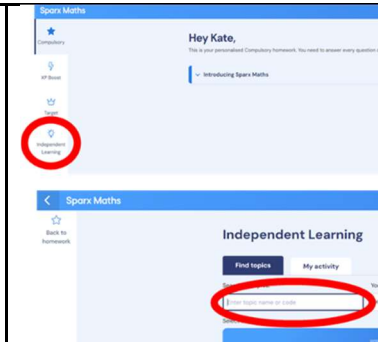
Revision Guidance

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



Maths

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	D 4	Finding factors and using divisibility tests (M823)
2	C 16	Calculating with roots and powers (M135)
3	B 2	Finding prime numbers (M322)
4	B 2 x 2 x 5	Prime factor decomposition (M108)
5	A 8	Using the correct order of operations (M521)
6	D -8	Adding and subtracting with negative numbers (M106)
7	C 32	Calculating with roots and powers (M135)
8	A 102	Using the correct order of operations (M521)
9	C $(4 + 3) \times (7 - 1) = 42$	Using the correct order of operations (M521)
10	A 6mm	Finding the area of rectangles (M390)

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which of the following positions has the main job of preventing the other team from scoring in sports such as football? A) Centre forward B) Goal defence C) Goalkeeper D) Winger	A	B	C	D
2	If a team scores more points than the other which of the big ideas would this link to? A) Tactical decision making B) Winning C) Rules of the game D) How we play	A	B	C	D
3	Identify the name of the official who uphold the rules and laws of the game in sports such as badminton and netball (select 1 answer) A) Referee B) Official C) Umpire D) Linesman	A	B	C	D
4	What are the names for each section of the warm-up? (select 2 answers) A) Cool down B) Pulse raiser C) Mobiliser D) Quadriceps stretch	A	B	C	D
5	What social skills are needed when playing an invasion game? (select 2 answers) A) Gamesmanship B) Rudeness C) Communication D) Aggression	A	B	C	D
6	How is the ball put back into play when it goes out of a sideline in sports such as netball and football? A) Kicked B) Passed C) Thrown D) Hit	A	B	C	D
7	In badminton how many players could be on a team A) One B) Three C) Four D) Two	A	B	C	D
8	How should a defender be stood when player on player marking? A) Facing them B) Turning away from them C) Side on to their body D) On the left of them	A	B	C	D
9	Identify the attacking strategy below (select 2 answers) A) Dodging B) Changing speed C) Player on player marking D) Running	A	B	C	D
10	Identify the name of the official who uphold the rules and laws of the game in sports such as football and basketball A) Referee B) Official C) Umpire D) Linesman	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 and net and wall games
- Some questions will be about the social skills needed in an invasion and net and wall game
- Some questions will be about warm ups
- Some questions will be linking the Big Ideas to invasion/ net and wall games

PE

No.	Answer
1	C - look at football questions in KO
2	B - revisited in curriculum review lessons
3	C - revisited in curriculum review lessons
4	A, B, C - look at first set of generic questions in KO
5	A, C - revisited in curriculum review lessons
6	C - covered in practical lessons
7	A, D - revisited in curriculum review lessons
8	C - covered in practical lessons
9	A, B - covered in practical lessons
10	A - revisited in curriculum review lessons

Religious Education

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which religion is NOT an Abrahamic religion? A- Christianity B- Judaism C- Sikhism D- Islam	A	B	C	D
2	Who was Moses? Select two answers A- A prophet who received a direct revelation from God B- An Egyptian Pharaoh C- An Israelite who led the Exodus D- A prophet who made a covenant with God.	A	B	C	D
3	The Bible's Old Testament is similar to...? A- The Tanakh B- The Bible's New Testament C- The Ten Commandments D- The Qur'an	A	B	C	D
4	Which of the following are Muslim beliefs about the near sacrifice of Ibrahim's (Abraham's) son. A- They believe that his son Isaac was nearly sacrificed B- They believe that his son Ishmael was nearly sacrificed C- They believe that they are descendents of Isaac and called the Israelites D- They believe that they are descendents of Ishmael and part of the Arab nations.	A	B	C	D
5	What is the Holy Book of Islam? A- The Bible B- The Tanakh C- The Old Testament D- The Qur'an	A	B	C	D
6	What were the main features of Abraham's story? Choose three options A- He introduced polytheism B- He introduced monotheism C- He made a covenant (promise with God) for the Jewish people D- He was the founder of the Abrahamic religions	A	B	C	D
7	Which of the following are NOT prophets in the Abrahamic religions. Choose two options A- Eve (Hawwa) B- Abraham (Ibrahim) C- Moses (Musa) D- Gabriel (Jibril)	A	B	C	D
8	What is a plague? A- The flood sent by God where Noah built the Ark B- A promise between God and Abraham C- The escape of the Israelites D- A disaster sent by God	A	B	C	D
9	What is the festival of Passover? A- An Islamic festival that celebrates the loyalty of Ibrahim to God B- A Christian festival that celebrates the birth of Jesus C- A Hindu festival that lights oil lamps D- A Jewish festival which celebrates the Exodus	A	B	C	D
10	Which statements about prophets are correct? Choose two options A- Prophets are often are given challenging and difficult tasks B- Prophets show faith, loyalty and strength in God C- Prophets are gods D- Prophets were chosen by the people	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

You will be assessed on the following topics:

- Introduction to the Abrahamic religions and prophets
- The prophet Abraham including his covenant and test by God
- The prophet Moses and the Exodus

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 questions give guidance on how many answers and some do not to help prepare you for the assessments

Religious Education

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C	The three Abrahamic religions are Islam, Christianity and Judaism
2	A C	A- Correct. God revealed himself to Moses through a burning bush B- Incorrect. He grew up as an Egyptian Prince but he was Not the Pharaoh C- Correct. Moses grew up and realised he was an Israelite. He helped the Israelites escape from Egypt. An event known as the Exodus D- Incorrect. It was Abraham who made the covenant with God
3	A	The Bible (The Christian Holy Book) is separated into two sections- The Old and New Testament. The Old Testament is similar to the Jewish Holy Book- The Tanakh as the religions came from the same origins.
4	B D	Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser week 5. Muslims believe that Abraham's son Ishmael was to be sacrificed. Ishmael is responsible for the Arab nations. Jews and Christians believe that Abraham's son Isaac was to be sacrificed. Isaac is responsible for the Israelite descendency
5	D	Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser week 5. A-The Bible is the holy book of Christianity B- The Tanakh is the holy book of Judaism C- The Old Testament is the first section of the Christian Bible D- Correct.
6	B C D	Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser week 5. Abraham was responsible for belief in monotheism. This means that you should only worship one God. Abraham made a Covenant with God that he would be the Father of great nations Abraham was the Father of three religions- Judaism, Christianity and Islam. These are known Abrahamic religions due to Abraham's role in the formation of the religions.
7	A D	A- Incorrect Eve (Hawa) was Adam's wife and the first woman. B- Correct C- Correct D- Gabriel (Jibril) was an angel who gave messages to the people from God
8	D	Unit 2- Knowledge Organiser Week 9
9	D	A- Incorrect. This is the Islamic festival of Eid-ul-Adha which celebrate Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishmael B- Incorrect- This is Christmas C- Incorrect- This is Diwali D- Correct
10	A B	Unit 2- Knowledge Organiser Week 5 Prophets are people chosen by God to deliver his message. They are often given challenging and difficult tasks but share the same qualities which include: faith in God, strength and loyalty to God

Science

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which part of the periodic table contains metals? a. Left b. Right c. Bottom d. Top	A	B	C	D
2	Which force is produced by engines a. Friction b. Air resistance c. Thrust d. Upthrust	A	B	C	D
3	What piece of equipment is used to measure force? a. Metre ruler b. Thermometer c. Newton meter d. Stopwatch	A	B	C	D
4	What are the charges of the subatomic particles A. Proton 0, Neutron -, Electron + B. Proton 1, Neutron 1, Electron Almost zero C. Proton +, Neutron 0, Electron - D. Proton -, Neutron +, Electron +	A	B	C	D
5	What enzyme breaks down starch into sugars? a. Lipase b. Amylase c. Protease d. Amino acids	A	B	C	D
6	Provides energy, warmth and cell membranes a. Lipids b. Protein c. Simple carbohydrates d. Complex carbohydrates	A	B	C	D
7	What is used to test food for protein? a. Biuret b. Ethanol c. Benedict's d. Iodine	A	B	C	D
8	What is the name of the group 0 elements? a. Alkali metals b. Halogens c. Transition metals d. Noble gases	A	B	C	D
9	Which of the following forces are non-contact forces? A. Gravity B. Magnetism C. Air resistance D. Upthrust	A	B	C	D
10	What does a flat line on a distance-time graph mean? a. Speeding up b. Steady speed c. Stationary d. Slowing down	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

- Complete the following tasks for questions that you did not get correct
Add the core questions and answers to your flash page
- Read a question and answer
- Cover the answer with the page and say it outloud
- Check the answer
- Tick or cross as you practise until you are confident you know the knowledge

Science

No	Answer	If you need to review, add the following questions or definitions to your flash pages, and revise them.	
1	A	What is the periodic table?	A table of all the chemical elements
		What side are metals found on?	Left
		What side are nonmetals found on?	Right
2	C	What is the name of the force produced by engines?	Thrust
		What is the name of the force that stops objects sinking on water?	Upthrust
		What is the force caused by gravity?	Weight
3	C	What do we use to measure forces?	Newton meters
		What are forces measured in?	Newtons (N)
		What is a force?	A push or pull
4	C	What charge does a proton have?	Positive
		What charge does a neutron have?	Neutral
		What charge does an electron have?	Negative
5	B	What enzyme breaks down starch?	Amylase
		What enzyme breaks down proteins?	Protease
		What enzyme breaks down fats?	Lipase
6	A	What is the function of sugar?	Quick release of energy
		What is the function of lipids?	Keep our body warm, provide energy, make cell membranes
		What is the function of proteins?	Make new cells and repair damage
7	A	How do you test for starch?	Add iodine
		How do you test for lipids?	Shake with ethanol and water
		How do you test for protein?	Shake with biuret solution
8	D	What is the name given to the elements in group 1?	Alkali metals
		What is the name given to the elements in group 7?	Halogens
		What is the name given to the elements in group 0?	Noble gases
9	A,B	What is a contact force?	A force which requires objects to be touching
		Name four contact forces	Tension, Friction, Air resistance, Upthrust
		Name three non-contact forces	Magnetic force, Electrostatic force, Weight
10	C	What is a distance-time graph?	A graph showing the distance traveled by an object over time
		What does a flat line on a distance-time graph mean?	The object is not moving
		What does a slope on a distance-time graph mean?	The object is moving

Technology

1	<p>Which of the 6R's of sustainability means to consume fewer products?</p> <p>A. Refuse B. Recycle C. Rethink D. Reduce</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>What is the name of this technical line?</p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>A. Hidden B. Visible C. Construction D. Centre</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>What is a big area of land where garbage is buried in layers and covered up with dirt?</p> <p>A. End of life B. Landfill C. Rubbish D. Recycling</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>What is the correct definition for 'Carbon Footprint'?</p> <p>A. The total amount of carbon dioxide released related to a product, person or group B. The total amount of carbon dioxide that is stored within a material C. The total amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere per year D. The imprint of carbon left on planet Earth throughout the entire life of a product</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Which one shows the correct Right Side view?</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>What is the definition of 'material processing'?</p> <p>A. The process of removing raw materials from the Earth B. To get rid of a product that is no longer useful. C. Transforming raw materials into finished parts using engineering processes. D. To make products in large quantities from raw materials.</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>What are the 3 views on an orthographic projection?</p> <p>A. Front, side, bottom B. Front, left side, right side C. Plan, front top D. Plan, front, side</p>	A	B	C	D
8	<p>Which design decisions would make a product more sustainable?</p> <p>A) Reducing the amount of packaging B) Using natural gas as the energy source C) Using hydroelectric energy D) Releasing a new and improved model that is more energy efficient to replace all old versions</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>Which factors contribute to the carbon footprint of a television?</p> <p>A) Leaving it on standby when not using instead of turning the power off B) The energy used to make it C) If you watch Netflix instead of National Geographic D) Which raw materials are used</p>	A	B	C	D
10	<p>Which are renewable resources?</p> <p>A - Wool B - Cast iron C - Plastic D - Wood</p>	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

Questions 1 - 10 from the technology unit 2 knowledge organiser set 1 and 2. Prepare for this using your knowledge organiser

MCQ questions 1 - 20 are on technical drawing skills from unit 1 (5 questions) and sustainability unit 2 (15 questions). Preparation for this section of the assessment is by using your knowledge organiser, the assessment review lesson and this document

Technology

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	D	<p>Refuse - Don't use a product if you don't need it or if it's environmentally or socially unsustainable</p> <p>Recycle - Take an existing product that has now become waste and reprocess the material for use in a new product</p> <p>Rethink - Can we sustain our current lifestyles and the way we design and make?</p> <p>Reduce - Consume fewer products</p>
2	B	<p>A - Dashed line - - - -</p> <p>B - Solid line</p> <p>C - Solid (but faint) line</p> <p>D - Dash - dot - dash</p>
3	B	See knowledge organiser for support
4	A	Carbon Footprint includes all the energy and raw materials used throughout the entire lifecycle of a product. This includes the materials and energy to manufacture it, packaging and distribution, energy consumed during it's use and also how it is disposed of at the end of it's useful lifecycle
5	A	<p>A - right side</p> <p>B - top view (rotated)</p> <p>C - top view</p> <p>D - Front</p>
6	C	<p>A - Extraction</p> <p>B - Discard</p> <p>D - Manufacture</p>
7	D	Orthographic projection
8	A + C	<p>A - Yes. Less packaging means less materials and less energy to transport</p> <p>B - No. Natural gas is a fossil fuel</p> <p>C - Yes. Hydroelectric is a renewable resource</p> <p>D - No. New versions mean people buy new products before their old one has stopped working.</p>
9	A + B + D	<p>A - Yes. More energy is used.</p> <p>B - Yes. The source of the energy used contributes. Using renewable fuels can reduce the impact significantly</p> <p>C - No.</p> <p>D - Yes. Raw materials contribute to the carbon footprint</p>
10	A + D	<p>A - Wool comes from sheep and regrows</p> <p>B - No iron is finite.</p> <p>C - No plastic comes from oil and is finite</p> <p>D - Yes. Wood comes from trees which can be regrown</p>