

Core Questions

Year 10

Spring Term

2022/23



Contents

English	3
Maths	5
Algebra	5
Advanced number	5
History	6
Spanish	19
Religious Studies	20
Creative iMedia	23
Business Studies	24
Health and Social Care	25
Art	29
Natural Forms	29
Junk	29
Textiles	30
Geography	31
Science	37

1. In which country is the play set?	Scotland
2. Who is king at the start of the play?	Duncan
3. In which act is he slain (killed)?	2
4. What are the names of his two sons?	Malcolm / Donalbain
5. With whom are Scots at war at the beginning of the play?	Norway
6. 'Valiant cousin! Worthy gentleman.' How does Duncan reward Macbeth for his bravery in battle?	He grants him the title of 'Thane of Cawdor'.
7. How many acts does the play contain in total?	5
8. Which characters appear in the opening scene?	The Three Witches
9. How many predictions are made in total across the play?	6 (The latter three by apparitions)
10. What are the Witches' first three predictions?	Macbeth will become the Thane of Cawdor and then King. Banquo's children will be kings.
11. What is unusual about their appearance?	The Witches have beards.
12. What is Macduff's title?	The Thane of Fife.
13. 'Pour my spirits in thine ear...' Who says this?	Lady Macbeth
14. Who is the last named character slain by Macbeth?	Young Siward
15. Who says the following quotation: 'Look like th' innocent flower / But be th' serpent under 't.'	Lady Macbeth
16. What 'H' describes a character's tragic or fatal flaw?	Hamartia
17. Your wife and babes savagely slaughtered.' Who is told this devastating news?	Macduff
18. How does Macbeth inform his wife about the Witches' prophecy?	By letter
19. Which bird croaks Duncan's 'fatal entrance' to Macbeth's castle?	Raven
20. What gift does Duncan present to Lady Macbeth in gratitude for his visit?	A diamond
21. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth welcome Duncan warmly and express their delight at this great honour whilst the audience know they secretly plan to assassinate him in the night. What device is this?	Dramatic irony
22. How many people die in Act 2?	3 – Don't forget the two guards!
23. What vision does Macbeth experience before he kills Duncan?	A dagger
24. What 'A' can't Macbeth say after he has murdered Duncan?	Amen
25. Why did Lady Macbeth not kill Duncan herself?	He resembled her father
26. What 'S' happens after Duncan has been killed, showing that nature itself is angry?	A storm
27. What do the horses do?	Eat each other
28. Which character provides some comic relief after Duncan's murder?	The Porter
29. Which character discovers Duncan's body?	Macduff
30. Who does Macbeth frame for Duncan's murder?	The two guards

Core Questions – 'Macbeth' (Part 2)	
31. How does Lady Macbeth falsely convey her shock after Duncan's body is discovered?	She pretends to faint
32. Where do Duncan's sons each flee to following their father's murder?	Malcolm: England; Donalbain: Ireland
33. What 'S' is when a character speaks their thoughts out loud to the audience?	Soliloquy
34. 'He has killed me mother.' Which character says this?	Macduff's son
35. Finish the quotation: 'And I fear thou played'st most _____ for it.'	Foully
36. Macbeth sends assassins to kill Banquo – but which other character escapes?	Fleance
37. What is the name of the Goddess of Witches?	Hecate
38. '...scorched the snake, not killed it.' Who says this?	Macbeth
39. Macbeth believes he is safe until Birnam Wood comes to... where?	Dunsinane
40. What type of imagery does Shakespeare use in the scene where Macduff's family is slaughtered?	Bird
41. What does Lady Macbeth see on her hands at the end of the play?	Blood
42. What does she want by her side continually?	Light
43. How does Lady Macbeth die?	By suicide
44. Finish the quotation, 'Out, out, brief...'	candle!
45. What device is this?	A metaphor
46. How does Macbeth die?	Beheading at the hands of Macduff
47. How many men reign as king of Scotland throughout the play?	3
48. Where are the Scottish kings crowned?	Scone
49. What type of play is 'Macbeth'?	Tragedy

Maths

Algebra

	Core Question:	Answer:
1	What does $3y$ mean?	$3y$ means 3 lots of y .
2	What does ab mean?	ab means a multiplied by b .
3	What does a^3 mean?	a^3 means $a \times a \times a$
4	What does $\frac{a}{b}$ mean?	$\frac{a}{b}$ means a divided by b .
5	What is a power?	The number of times a value is multiplied by itself. For example: 6 to the power of 2 is $6 \times 6 = 36$
6	What is an indices?	Same as a power.
7	What is an expression?	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as $+$ and \times) grouped together that show the value of something.
8	What is an equation?	An equation says that two things are equal. It will have an equals sign "=" like this: $7 + 2 = 10 - 1$
9	What is an identity?	An equation that is true no matter what values are chosen.
10	What is a variable?	A symbol for a number we don't know yet. It is usually a letter like x or y .
11	What is a constant?	In Algebra, a constant is a number on its own, or sometimes a letter such as a , b or c to stand for a fixed number.
12	What is an inverse operation?	The operation that reverses the effect of another operation. Example: Addition and subtraction are inverse operations. Start with 7, then add 3 we get 10, now subtract 3 and we get back to 7.
13	What is a term?	In Algebra a term is either a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together.

Advanced number

	Core Question:	Answer:
1	What is an indices?	A power that indicates how many times the number is to be multiplied by itself. For example 3^2 means 3×3 ; 3^3 means $3 \times 3 \times 3$; 3^4 means $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$
2	What is a square number?	The result from squaring a value (usually an integer) the first five square numbers are; $1, 4, 9, 16, 25$
3	What is a 'root'?	The inverse operation of squaring/cubing etc. For example the square root (written as $\sqrt{\quad}$) of 25 is 5 as 5^2 (or 5×5) is 25
4	What is standard form?	A method for writing a very large number or very small number in a simple format.
5	What is a surd?	A non square number written in the format of its root, for example $\sqrt{5}$ is the surd form of 2.23606797749979
6	What is iteration? (H)	The repetition of a mathematical procedure applied to the previous application, typically as a means of obtaining closer approximation to the solution of a problem

History

Germany 1-133

Conflict in Asia (Korea & Vietnam) 134-201

1	What was the name of Germany's last Emperor (Kaiser)?	Wilhelm II
2	Why did Bismarck resign as Chancellor	Lots of arguments with the Kaiser.
3	Which country was Kaiser Wilhelm jealous of in terms of Empire, industry and military?	Britain
4	What was the economic growth under the Kaiser?	By 1914 Germany produced 1/3 of the world's electrical goods. Germany led the world in engineering and had very successful chemical and steel industries.
5	Why was socialism growing in influence by 1900?	Industrialisation made some very rich, but ordinary workers pay was low and working conditions were poor
6	How did Germany industrialise	The population increased from 49-65 million by 1910 and many moved from farms to work in industries in towns and cities.
7	Who controlled the army during the Kaiser's reign?	The army was commanded by the Kaiser. It was a source of pride for Germany.
8	Why did Trade Unions grow by 1914?	Workers were looking for better pay and conditions. They organised strikes.
9	What was Germany's foreign policy called?	Weltpolitik
10	Who could vote in Germany in 1900?	Men over age of 25
11	What was the Kaisers role?	Controlled the Army, proposed laws.
12	What reforms did the Kaiser make by 1900 in response to demands?	Sunday working was banned, Children under 13 couldn't work Food prices lowered Workers' pensions
13	Who was in charge of the Navy?	Admiral von Tirpitz
14	What was the first Naval Law?	Passed in 1898, agreed to build 7 new battleships.
15	What was the second Navy Law?	Doubled the size of the existing Navy (new total 38)
16	Who surrendered to Germany in 1917	Russia
17	When did USA join the war?	1917
18	How did Britain put pressure on the German population?	Blockade of Merchant ships
19	What economic problems did Germany face in WWI?	Workers went to fight Factories produced weapons Industry only produced 2/3 of what it did in 1913. Government ran out of money.
20	What evidence was there of war weariness?	A political party formed was formed that was anti-war – USPD

		Protests and riots in street
21	Why did workers strike?	Workers wages were kept low but some factory owners made huge profits.
22	What did the Sailors in Kiel do?	Mutiny
23	When did Germany surrender?	November 11 th 1918.

Weimar Republic (1919-1929)

24	Give one reason why the Kaiser abdicated	Failure of the war No support from army Forced to by allies
25	What was the nickname given to the government for signing the armistice?	November Criminals
26	Name one way Germany was effected by the first world war	2 million died 4 million wounded Government's debt trebled to 150 billion marks Food shortages because of naval blockade
27	Who was the first President of the Weimar Republic?	Ebert
28	What was the name of the government set up before the Weimar Republic was established	The Council of People's Representatives
29	Name a group or person Ebert gained support from in the first months of the Weimar Republic	Civil servants General Groener Leaders of industry (Hugo Stinnes) Trade Union
30	Why was the Weimar Republic called the Weimar Republic?	Met in Weimar rather than Berlin because of violence and unrest in Berlin
31	Who was Head of the Weimar Republic?	President
32	Who was head of the government of the Weimar Republic?	Chancellor
33	Name a strength of the Weimar constitution	Democratic - Proportional representation meant every party had a fair share of seats and no one person had too much power.
34	Name a weakness of the Weimar constitution	Led to coalitions Hard to make decisions Weak and reliant on army
35	Give a reason why the German people hated the Treaty of Versailles.	Loss of land Felt like a dikat High reparations War guilt Cuts to army Stab in the back
36	What was proportional representation?	Percentage of votes = percentage of seats
37	Which group tried to seize power in January 1919?	Spartacists

38	Which group helped the government beat them?	Freikorps
39	Who led the Spartacists	Karl Liebknecht Rosa Luxemburg
40	What was the name of the attempt to seize power by the Free Corps in 1920?	Kapp Putsch
41	Name a Weimar politician who was assassinated between 1919 and 1923	Hugo Haasse Matthias Erzberger Walther Rathenau
42	Why did the French and Belgians invade the Ruhr in 1923?	Germans stopped paying reparations
43	What was the name for the strike the German people did in protest?	passive resistance
44	How many Germans were killed by the occupying soldiers?	132
45	How many soldiers did the French have to invade the Ruhr?	75,000
46	What percentage of coal, iron and steel reserves were in the Ruhr?	80%
47	What caused hyperinflation?	Printing of money to pay strikers
48	What was the price of a loaf of bread in 1923?	200,000 billion marks
49	Name a negative effect of the hyperinflation	People couldn't afford to buy basics There were shortages of food People lost their savings
50	Who benefited from hyperinflation?	People with loans; People who had goods they could sell; Foreign visitors
51	What was the name of the new currency introduced to solve hyperinflation?	Rentenmark
52	name a way the Dawes plan helped Germany economically	Reduced the amount of reparations to be paid Loaned Germany \$25 billion
53	What agreement extended reparations payments for another 59 years?	Young Plan
54	Why did the French agree to leave the Ruhr	Germany agreed to a policy of fulfilment
55	What did the Locarno Pact do?	Agreed borders Permanently demilitarised the Rhineland
56	What group was Germany allowed to join in 1926	The League of Nations
57	What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact agree?	Promised that countries would not use war to achieve foreign policy aims.
58	Name a consequence of Stresemann's work	Improved Germany's economy Made Germany dependant on US loans Made people more confident in WR and less likely to vote for extremist parties
59	Name an area which improved standard of living for Germans between 1924 - 29.	Unemployment rates dropped Wages and work conditions improved Housing improved

		War veterans and widows were paid pensions Education improved
60	Name a way in which the rights of women improved under the Weimar Republic	They could vote They could join the government They had equal rights with men They had equal marriage rights They had equal rights at work
61	Name ways life for women improved under the Weimar Republic	More went to work They wore new fashions, make up and jewellery They smoke and drank
62	Name a way culture changed during the Weimar Republic	Art Architecture Cinema

Hitler's rise to power

63	When did Hitler join the German Worker's Party	September 1919
64	Name an idea from the Twenty-Five Point Programme:	Get rid of treaty of Versailles Pure blood within race = Aryans and no Jews More land and territory for Germans
65	How did Hitler build a following of supporters	his appeal as a public speaker
66	When did Hitler become leader of the Nazi party	July 1921
67	Give a name of someone who Hitler surrounded himself with to help him during his early rule of the Nazi party	Hess Goering Streicher Rohm Ludendorff
68	What was the name of the Nazi private army set up in 1921?	SA
69	Why did the Nazis attempt their putsch in November 1923?	Disliked the Weimar Republic Copied Mussolini Angry at Hyperinflation
70	Who was the leader of the Bavarian government who was held at gunpoint?	Kahr
71	Give a reason why the Munich Putsch failed	Lack of support from Bavarian leaders Lack of support from army Hitler was shot at and injured
72	How long did Hitler spend in prison after the putsch?	9 months
73	How did the Nazis change tactics after the Munich Putsch?	Tried to get into power politically
74	What was the name of Hitler's book	Mein Kampf
75	How many members did the SA have by 1930	400,000
78	When was the SS set up?	1930
79	When was the Bamberg Conference?	1926
80	How many seats in the Reichstag did the Nazis have in 1928?	12

81	What was the world economic event that happened in 1929 made more people vote from extremist parties?	Wall Street Crash
82	How many people were unemployed in Germany by 1933	Six million
83	Which Chancellor failed to deal with unemployment during 1930 - 32?	Bruning
84	Which parties particularly gained support after the Wall Street Crash	KPD (communist) Nazis
85	Give a reason why people voted for the Nazis during the Depression:	Hitler's promises Personal appeal of Hitler Policies that appealed to different sections of German society Fear of communists
86	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in March 1932	30%
87	What percentage of votes did Hitler gain when he lost the election for president against Hindenburg in April 1932	36%
88	Name a policy of Brunings that lost him support	Ban of SS and SA He wanted to force landowner to sell their land for housing for the unemployed
89	When did Von Papen become Chancellor?	30th May 1932
90	Why was Von Papen sacked?	The Nazis were gaining more power in elections
91	Who became Chancellor in December 1932?	Von Schleicher
92	Why was Hitler given the job of Chancellor	Von Papen and Hindenburg thought he could be controlled
93	What date was Hitler made Chancellor?	30th January 1933

Nazi control and dictatorship

94	When was the Reichstag Fire?	27th February 1933
95	Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	Van der Lubbe (dutch Communist)
96	What powers did the Decree for the Protection of the People and State give Hitler	Imprison political opponents Ban communist newspapers
97	How many seats did the Nazis gain in the March elections?	288
98	Which political party did the Nazis join with to get a majority in the Reichstag?	Centre / Nationalists
99	What power did the Enabling Law give Hitler?	Make his own laws without reichstag
100	What groups did Hitler ban after the Enabling Act?	Trade Unions Political Parties Local Government
101	Who was arrested on the Night of the Long Knives?	Rohm Von Papen
102	When did Hindenburg die?	August 1934
103	To whom did the army swear an oath to?	Hitler

104	Name an organisation used by Hitler to control his police state?	SS SA The Gestapo
105	Who was the leader of the SS?	Himmler
106	How many people were in concentration camps by 1939?	150,000
107	When and where was the first concentration camp set up?	Dachau 1933
108	What groups of people were placed in concentration camps?	Prostitutes Homosexuals Jews Political prisoners
109	Name something brought under Nazi control to help the Nazis control the legal system	Judges Law courts
110	Who was in charge of propoganda?	Goebbels
111	Name a form of propoganda used by the Nazis	The Press Radios Rallies Sport Arts Architecture Music Literature Film
112	How many household had radios by 1939?	70%
113	Where were mass rallies famously held?	Nuremberg
114	What event was held in Germany in 1936?	Olympics
115	When did the Nazis hold a mass book burning?	May 1933
116	How many films did the Nazis produce	1300
117	Name an individual with the Protestant church that opposed the Nazi party	Niemoller
118	Name a youth group that opposed the Nazis	The Edelweiss Pirates The Swing Youth

Life in Nazi Germany

119	Name the 3 things women were expected to do under Nazi rule	Kinder Kirche Kuche
120	What did the law for the encourage of marriage offer couples?	loans
121	How many children did a women have to have to be awarded a mother's cross	Bronze = 4 Silver = 6 Gold = 8
122	What programme encouraged single women to breed with SS officers?	Lebensborn
123	What were children taught in History lessons?	German history
124	What became compulsory for children in 1935?	Hitler Youth
125	What was the name of the group for young girls	The League of German Maidens
126	Name a way the Nazis reduced unemployment:	job creation e.g autobahns invisible unemployment

		labour service rearmament
127	Give a way workers were controlled.	DAF; Strength through joy Controls on wages; Control on work hours; Beauty of Labour
128	What was 'Strength through Joy'?	organised activities in free time for workers
129	Why did the Nazis persecute the Jews?	Hated them racially Blamed them for war
130	Name another group persecuted by the Nazis	Slavs Gypsies Homosexuals Disabled
131	When was a boycott of Jewish businesses held?	30th March 1933
132	Describe a term of the Nuremburg Laws:	Banned marriage to aryans No longer a citizen No longer able to vote
133	What was the name given to the week of violence against the Jews in November 1938?	Kristallnacht

Korean War

	Core Question	Answer
134	What does the term 'Cold War' mean?	A war without fighting / a war of words / ideological conflict
135	Name one difference between capitalism and communism.	Democracy vs. dictatorship / individual profit vs. state owned / freedom of speech vs. limits
136	How had Russia taken over Eastern Europe?	Rigged elections / murder & Terror
137	What was the name of the American policy that aimed to stop the spread of communism?	Truman Doctrine / Policy of Containment
138	Which country controlled Korea between 1904 and 1945?	Japan
139	What was the name given to the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea?	38th parallel
140	In what year were separate governments set up in North and South Korea?	1948
141	What was the name of the leader of North Korea?	Kim Il Sung
142	What was the name of the leader of South Korea?	Syngman Rhee
143	Which country became communist in 1949?	China

	Why did Stalin refuse Kim Il Sung's request to invade in 1949?	Until China was Communist, there was not enough of a Communist hold in Asia.
144	What happened in relations between North and South Korea on 25th June 1950?	Forces from North Korea invaded the South
145	What was the name of the US president who appealed to the United Nations Security Council to support US military action in Korea?	Harry Truman
146	Why didn't the Soviet Union use their power of veto to prevent the United Nations taking action in Korea?	They were boycotting due to China's absence (America didn't support new Communist government)
147	What was the name of the US General put in charge of the UN troops?	General Douglas MacArthur
148	After the first North Korean attack, what was the name of the only area of South Korea that had not been conquered?	Pusan
149	Where did the UN forces launch a successful amphibious attack?	Inchon
150	What was the name of the river close to the Chinese border where UN troops reached after they crossed the 38th parallel in October 1950?	Yalu River
151	What was the name given to the Chinese troops who joined the war to help North Korea?	People's Volunteer Army
152	What tactical mistake did MacArthur make when he attempted to renew his attack on the Chinese?	He split his forces in two
153	What was the capital of South Korea that the Chinese forces took over on 4th January 1951?	Seoul
154	What military action did MacArthur advise on December, 1950?	Dropping the atomic bomb
155	What happened to General MacArthur in April 1951?	He was dismissed (sacked) / fell out with Truman
156	What happened to the Korean War by early summer 1951 (similar to WW1)?	Reached a stalemate
157	Who was elected as the new President of USA in 1952?	Dwight (Ike) Eisenhower
158	What happened to Stalin in 1953 which impacted on the end of the Korean War?	He died
159	Why did North Korea and China agree to an armistice after Stalin's death?	They were concerned they would not get continued support from Russia.
160	When was the armistice / cease-fire eventually signed?	27th July 1953

161	What was the main point of disagreement between the two sides in the negotiations for peace?	Prisoners of war
162	What is the name of the land between North Korea and South Korea set up as part of the armistice which is still in place today?	De-militarised zone
163	Were there any gains from the War for Korea?	None – border remained along the 38 th Parallel
164	What was a loss of the war for Korea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge casualties – 1.3 million – equal numbers from North and South (military and civilians) • One in ten civilians dead • Industry and agriculture ruined • Millions of refugees created • Korea split into North and South – not united.
165	What was a gain from the war for the UN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained respect by taking direct action • Used their forces to stop aggression • Achieved joint action – more effective than League of Nations.
166	What was a loss from the War for the UN?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 30,000 casualties - most were US troops • Only able to act because USSR were not at Security Council meetings and couldn't veto action in Korea.
167	What was a gain from the War for the USSR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved close friendship with Communist China • Conflict between China and USA was to Russia's advantage.
168	What was a loss from the War for the USSR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced into expensive arms race with USA
169	What was a gain from the War for China?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained respect of Communist supporters in Asia • Saved North Korea from American control • USSR gave them lots of weapons and money • North Korea acted as a buffer state on its borders
170	What was a loss from the War for China?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half a million casualties • Failed to win South Korea for Communism. • Increased US protection and help for Chiang Kai-Shek on Formosa • Suffered loss of potential trade with USA
171	What was the Human cost of War for Korea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge casualties – 1.3 million – equal numbers from North and South (military and civilians) • One in ten civilians dead
172	What was the Human cost of war for UN	Over 30,000 casualties - most were US troops
173	What was the Human cost of war for China?	500,000 casualties

Vietnam War

	Core Question	Answer
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174	Who ruled over IndoChina before the Second World War?	France
175	Who took control of IndoChina during the Second World War?	Japan
176	What countries were in IndoChina?	Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
177	Who led the resistance movement in Vietnam during the War?	Ho Chi Minh
178	What political ideology did Minh follow?	Communism
179	Who took control of Vietnam during the Second World War?	Japan
180	Why did France pull out of Vietnam in 1954?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France's rule over Vietnam (Indo-China) • Battle of Dien Bien Phu • Geneva Convention • Opposition to Diem in South Vietnam
181	What happened after French colonial ended in Vietnam?	In 1954, North and South Vietnam split along the 17 th Parallel. It was agreed to hold elections in 1956 to unify the two parts of Vietnam. Ngo Dinh Diem, the ruler of South Vietnam, refused to hold elections.
182	What organisation did Minh establish in 1960?	In 1960, Minh set up the National Liberation Front (NLF) in South Vietnam, which started a guerrilla war to take over South Vietnam from Diem and his American backers.
183	What was South Vietnam like in the early 1960s?	It was corrupt and unpopular and persecuted the poor Buddhist peasants. By 1963, most of South Vietnam's rural areas were under Vietcong control - the ARVN (South Vietnamese army) could not defeat them.
184	What event happened in South Vietnam in 1963 resulting in a change in the government in the country?	In 1963, the US supported a military coup, which murdered Diem and put a military government in South Vietnam.
185	How did the US become involved in the Vietnam War?	Kennedy had sent advisors to help the South Vietnamese army.
186	Why did the USA increase their involvement in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political reasons e.g. containment, domino theory, elections, France as ally • Economic reasons e.g. trade • Weakness of ARVN against the North Vietnamese troops
187	What events led to full scale military conflict in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulf of Tonkin incident - The North Vietnamese attacked the USS Maddox in August 1964 at the Gulf of Tonkin, and then killed US soldiers in February 1965. • The decision of US Congress and LBJ's reaction - GULF OF TONKIN RESOLUTION LBJ used the attack on USS Maddox to convince congress to grant him 'any means necessary' to defend USA from attack by North Vietnam.

188	What were the tactics of the Vietcong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla warfare, booby traps, hanging on to their belts, spider holes, tunnel network, weapons used, support from USSR and China, Ho Chi Minh trails etc. • Motivations and morale of Vietcong
189	What tactics were used by the US army?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic hamlets, airstrikes (Operation Rolling Thunder), search and destroy (My Lai), advanced weapons, chemical warfare e.g. agent orange, napalm, winning the hearts and minds • Lack of motivation, inexperience and low morale of the US troops
190	What was the Tet Offensive (January 1968)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major turning in point in the war for USA. The VC launched a major attack on about 100 Vietnamese cities. • OUTCOMES: The VC lost about 10,000 experienced fighters, severely weakening its power. • Before TET the USA believed it could win the war. After TET the US realised they would need more troops (and therefore more casualties) if they were going to win. • The media showed that the US Army couldn't even win in the cities. It also showed the brutality of the South Vietnamese army / police. Photo of VC execution. This led to protests in US.
191	What was the My Lai Massacre (1968)?	A search and destroy mission in village of My Lai that killed nearly 400 civilians, mostly women, children and old men. No VC fighters were found. When the story emerged, there was an investigation. Photos appeared in LIFE magazine. The event deeply shocked the US public and undermined the war effort. Some say this contributed to the Kent State Protests of 1970.
192	Who protested against the war in Vietnam?	Students, veterans, Black Americans, draft dodgers etc.
193	What protests were there against the Vietnam War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1968 there were protests across the USA – civil rights for African American, poverty and the Vietnam War. • The War showed the inequalities in US society. Many white young men were able to avoid conscription by joining university, this was not the same for African Americans. • African Americans were more likely to become casualties of war even though there were fewer of them. • 1970 Kent State Massacre. US National guard opened fire on unarmed students protesting about the bombing of Cambodia. 4 students were killed. Seen worldwide. • By 1969, the USA was being humiliated in Vietnam. It was clear better technology was not going to win the war.
194	What was the importance of the media during the Vietnam war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War in your living room • Key images/scenes e.g. napalm on children, South Vietnamese police shooting Vietcong suspect, My Lai etc. • Walter Cronkite – influential reporter
195	What was the impact of the media on the Vietnam war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American attitudes were already turning against war – media reflected their views

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casualties was a more important reason for a loss of support for war • Shocking scenes rare on TV – less than 25% of reports showed dead/wounded soldiers • 1965 – 1970 – only 76 out of 2,300 reports showed heavy fighting – only 16% of criticism of government policy came from journalists – majority of criticism came from public and other officials.
196	How did Nixon fight the Vietnam War during his presidency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 – LBJ did not stand for re-election. Nixon (republican) wins the election on promise to end the war. • Nixon secretly escalates war whilst publically trying to negotiate peace at the same time. He wanted 'Peace with Honour' – ie he doesn't want to look like he has lost. He tries 4 different ways to end war: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Puts pressure on USSR and China (both want to improve relations with USA by end of 1960s as they have fallen out with each other. 2. Peace Negotiations with N Vietnam (Henry Kissinger was his negotiator) – who shares nobel peace prize with Le Duc Tho (NV) 3. Vietnamisation – building up of South Vietnamese troops and withdrawal of US troops. 4. Bombing (Operation Linebacker) – Nixon increased bombing of N Vietnam to show he wasn't weak. He also invaded other nations e.g. Laos and Cambodia.
197	Why did the Watergate scandal force Nixon to resign?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1957 – 5 men caught by police inside Democratic Party Offices – men were attempting to bug the Watergate building – wanted to listen in to Democrat meetings. • Men were Republicans working for CREEP (Campaign to Re-Elect the President) • Republicans claim to know nothing about it – Nixon won election by landslide. • Media finds that Nixon recorded all conversations in his office – Supreme Court demanded access to tapes – Nixon refused. • Tapes eventually released but are missing sections. • Nixon threatened with impeachment (vote to remove him as President) • August 1974 – Nixon resigns.
198	How did the war in Vietnam come to an end?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Peace Talks – Le Duc Tho and the role of Henry Kissinger • US troops withdraw in 1973 • The fall of Saigon to communists in 1975 and the evacuation of Saigon
199	Why did the USA withdraw from the war in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low morale and inexperienced troops. After 1967 troops were conscripted. Young, inexperienced and scared. Compared to committed, experienced VC fighters • Tactics of VC Guerrilla warfare outsmarted superior technology of USA.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining support for USA in South Vietnam US tactics killed thousands of innocent civilians. SV's government was corrupt. => loss of support for USA from S Vietnamese people USA was supposed to be helping The press and the media 1964-67/8 most US media did not criticise the war. However after 1968, TV showed graphic and violent reports. By 1968 there were 500,000 soldiers in Vietnam. Many soldiers were coming back injured. Walter Cronkite from CBS news suggested war in Vietnam was 'unwinnable'. This had big impact on public opinion. The My Lai coverage shocked the US public and turned opinion against the war.
200	What were the impacts of the Vietnam War on Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Vietnamese army - the NVA - massacred thousands of South Vietnamese after the Americans had left. Many people tried to flee South Vietnam (eg the "boat people"). The Vietnamese had to fight wars against Cambodia and China before their independence was secured. Vietnam was ruined - its infrastructure was destroyed, thousands of its people had been killed, and its farmland was polluted by American chemical warfare. It remains one of the poorest countries in the world.
201	What were the impacts of the Vietnam War on America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam. The war had cost so much that President Johnson's Great Society programme of social reform had to be cancelled. Loss of confidence: America had failed to "contain" communism. In 1973, Nixon announced that America was abandoning the Truman Doctrine. It was nearly 20 years before America again intervened militarily in world affairs. - The domino theory was proved to be wrong. The fall of South Vietnam to communism was not immediately followed by a similar effect in other countries. News of atrocities such as the killings at My Lai lost the US its claim to moral superiority, and its status as the world's defender of freedom and right. 700,000 Vietnam veterans suffered psychological after-effects.

Spanish

1	I like <u>Ed Sheeran</u> since (it makes) a long time	Me gusta <u>Ed Sheeran</u> desde hace mucho tiempo
2	since he is very talented	ya que es muy talentoso
3	Is my singer favourite	Es mi cantante preferido/a
4	Always I have been fan of his music	Siempre he sido aficionado/a a su música
5	I would like to see him/her live	Me gustaría verlo/la en directo
6	since no I have seen never in concert.	ya que no lo he visto nunca en concierto.
7	although I really want to see him	aunque tengo muchas ganas de verlo
8	The lyric (of Small bump) me made cry	La letra (de Small bump) me hizo llorar
9	The first time that I it listened	la primera vez que la escuché
10	It's a song incredibly emotional .	Es una canción increíblemente emotiva .
11	I think that his music is great and very catchy.	Creo que su música es genial y muy pegadiza.

Core Text – La música - Spring 2023

Questions

Q1. ¿Quién es tu cantante preferido? *Who is your favourite singer?* (lines 1-4)

Q2. ¿Lo/la has visto en concierto? *Have you seen him/her in concert?* (line 7-9)

Q3. ¿Cuál es tu canción preferida? *What is your favourite song?* (line 8-11)

Religious Studies

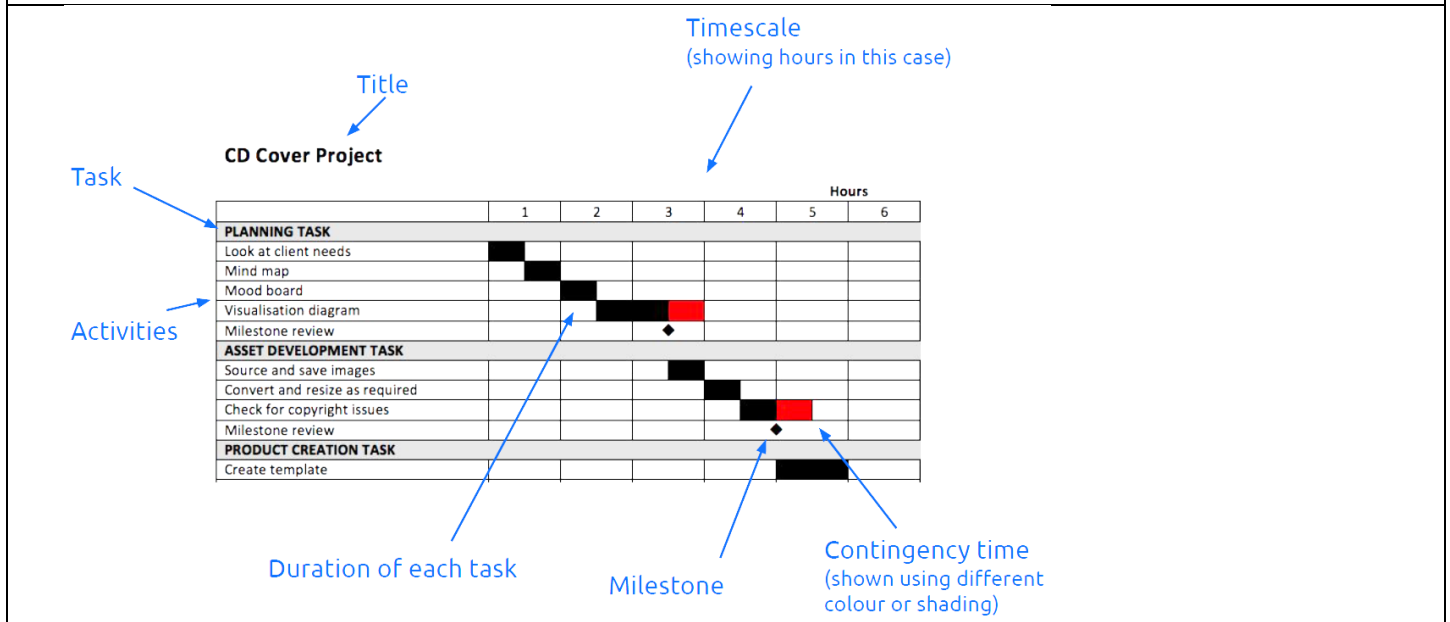
1	What is meant by the term war?	Fighting between nations to resolve issues between them.
2	Give three reasons why wars may be started.	Greed, self-defence, retaliation
3	Why are some people willing to fight in wars?	War as conflict is a way of resolving differences. The intention to fight is often to create peace once the war is over as war is expensive and not sustainable.
4	What is meant by the term peace?	An absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony.
5	What is meant by the term forgiveness?	Showing mercy and grace and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.
6	What is meant by the term reconciliation?	When individuals or groups restore friendly relationships after conflict or disagreement.
7	What is meant by the term justice?	Bringing about what is fair and right.
8	Why are justice, forgiveness and reconciliation important?	Justice, forgiveness and reconciliation strongly link to one another. All are needed for peace to occur.
9	What is meant by the term protest?	An expression of disapproval, often in a public group.
10	What are the UK laws about protest?	The UK law considers protest to be a right and part of citizen's democratic freedom. The rules: police must know 6 days in advance, police can alter the route or apply for a ban if possible violence.
11	Give an example of peaceful protests that were attempting to change the law for the better.	Martin Luther King led lots of peaceful protests throughout the Civil Rights Movement in the USA in the 1950s and 1960s in an attempt to protest about racial and social inequalities.
12	What is meant by the term violence?	Using actions that threaten or harm someone.
13	What do Christians and Buddhists believe about violence?	No religion promotes violence and generally all agree that violence should be avoided.
14	What is meant by the term terrorism?	The unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal.
15	Do religions agree with terrorism?	Terrorism is condemned by main-stream religious groups. This is because the actions often result in the death of innocent people. However, although most religions have extreme groups in their faith.
16	Name different types of weapons able to inflict widespread damage.	Nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons and biological weapons.
17	What are weapons of mass destruction?	Weapons that kill large numbers of people/ weapons that use chemical to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment/ weapons that contain living organisms or infective material leading to disease or death.

18	Name three criteria for a just war.	The war must have a just cause, war must be declared by the correct authority (i.e. government), the intention of the war must be to do good and defeat evil, war must be a last resort, there must be a reasonable chance of success, and the methods used to fight the war must be proportional and not excessive.
19	What is meant by the term holy war?	Fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader.
20	How do some religions justify holy wars?	Holy Wars are fought in defence or in promotion of a religion. In the Old Testament wars were fought to gain the Promised Land where the Jews would eventually live. The teachings of Jesus, however, make it quite clear that the use of violence is not justified.
21	What is pacifism?	The belief that peace should be the central value.
22	Give a Christian organisation that promotes pacifism?	The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship
23	What is the Quaker approach to war?	Quaker's believe war is wrong and are therefore conscientious objectors they refuse to fight.
24	What is a victim of war?	Someone who is negatively affected by war.
25	Give an example of an organisation that supports victims of war and the work that they do.	Christian Aid provide financial help to widows and orphans as well as rehabilitation. Tzu Chi is an organisation that helps people in many countries with the aim of alleviating suffering in all its forms.
26	What is greed?	A selfish desire for something.
27	What is self-defence?	Acting to prevent harm to yourself or others.
28	What is retaliation?	A deliberate act to harm someone as a response to them harming you.
29	What are nuclear weapons?	Weapons that work by a nuclear reaction, they devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people.
30	What are chemical weapons?	Weapons that use chemicals to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment.
31	What are biological weapons?	Weapons that have living organisms or infective material that can lead to disease or death.
32	What is a Just war?	A war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness; it follows traditional Christian rules for a just war, and is now accepted by all other religions.
33	What is peacemaking?	An action of trying to establish peace.
34	What is a peacemaker?	Someone who works to establish peace in the world or in a certain part of it.
35	What does the word Islam mean?	One meaning of the word Islam is peace.
36	Who was the final prophet in Islam?	Muhammad PBUH
37	What does the term jihad mean?	A struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.

38	What is meant by the term lesser jihad?	<p>Lesser jihad is about defending Islam from threat. Lesser jihad is sometimes called a holy war. It must be approved by a religious leader, fought in self-defence and not used to either convert people to Islam or gain land. There are rules about how lesser jihad can be carried out: it must be in defence of Allah.</p>
29	What is meant by the term greater jihad?	<p>Greater jihad. is the personal, inner struggle to be a good Muslim and to improve spiritually. It is a constant duty and is seen as an act of worship.</p>
30	Which Islamic organisations support victims of war?	<p>Islamic Relief - Organization which offers support during times of war & works with communities to strengthen them long term.</p> <p>Muslim Aid - British charity which gains most of its funding from money given in Zakah. They offer food, shelter, clothes, education to local schools and basic health care.</p>

What is the purpose of a mood board?	The purpose of a mood board is to develop ideas visually.
What is the content of a mood board?	Content of a mood board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images/photographs/logo • Colours • Text/fonts/styles/keywords • Textures, fabrics and other materials • Digital mood board = sounds and video clips
What is the purpose of a mind map?	The purpose of a mind map is to develop ideas using text.
What is the content of a mind map?	Content of a mind map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central node with the main theme • Sub-nodes with interconnecting lines/branches • Text • Images can also be used
What is the purpose of a visualisation diagram?	The purpose of visualisation diagram is to plan still image.
What is the content of a visualisation diagram?	Content of a visualisation diagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple images and graphics showing size and position • Colours and colour schemes • Position and style of text • Fonts to be used • Annotation providing more detail

What are the 7 key items you should include on a work plan?



What ways can you achieve good file management during your coursework.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save work with sensible file names 2. Use folders to organise work 3. Use version control to find the most up to date version. 4. Using the right file format
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Market research	The actions of a business to gather information about customers' needs and wants
Primary (field) research	Gathering data and information that has not been collected before
Secondary (desk) research	Gathering data and information that has already been collected before
Quantitative data	Data collected that is based on facts or numbers; it is easier to analyse than qualitative data
Qualitative data	Data based on the opinions of those being asked
Cluster sampling	Involves dividing a population into clusters and randomly selecting a sample of these clusters
Convenience sampling	Involves using respondents that are convenient to the researcher
Random sampling	Where each member of the population has an equal chance of being included
Quota sampling	Where a sample is created to mimic the characteristics of a market or a nation's population
Reliability (of sources)	Where the same result can be consistently achieved under the same circumstances
Market segmentation	The division of a market into groups or segments with similar characteristics
Unique Selling Point (USP)	The key features that make a product or service different to others on the market
Design mix	A triangle which contains three aspects of design that all products need to address in the research and development stage.
Function	The job which a product or service is designed to do
Aesthetics	How a product looks or feels
Economic manufacture	Making sure the costs involved in producing a product are appropriate to that product and no money is wasted during the manufacturing process
Target market	A particular group of customers at which a good or service is aimed
Variable costs	Costs that vary directly with (and are dependent on) the level of output
Fixed costs	Costs that remain unchanged when the output of a business changes
Total costs	Calculated by adding together all the business's costs for a particular level of output FIXED COSTS + VARIABLE COSTS
Total revenue	The money a business earns from selling goods or providing services. Total revenue is calculated as SELLING PRICE PER UNIT X UNITS SOLD
Profit	A financial gain. Profit is calculated as TOTAL REVENUE – TOTAL COSTS
Break-even	The point at which a business makes no profit and no loss. It is the point at which total costs equal total revenue
Competitive pricing	Setting a price that is similar to that of competitors
Price penetration	Introducing a product at a lower price than usual to attract customers, then gradually increasing the price over time
Price skimming	Introducing a product at a high price then gradually lowering the price over time
Psychological pricing	Setting a price that appears attractive to a customer
External factors	Factors outside a business' control that can impact how the business operates. These include: political, economic, social, technological, legal, environmental, ethical
Contingency plan	A plan of action to minimise the negative impact of unexpected events. Otherwise known as a 'Plan B'

Health and Social Care

	CORE QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Define the term 'development'	Development is about the way children learn to use their bodies and gain skills.
2	Define the term 'growth'	The way babies and children's bodies get larger and heavier. It is a change in physical weight or height.
3	Give two examples of how growth is measured	Height and weight. Additionally head circumference for infants.
4	What is a life stage?	Life stages refer to different phases of life that all individuals pass through in normal lifetime.
5	List the 6 life stages	Infancy, childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood and later adulthood.
6	What is a motor skill?	Motor skills are movement and actions of the muscles and can be categorised into gross and fine motor skills.
7	Define physical development	It includes development of each of your body systems and is affected by both inherited, genetic and lifestyle factors.
8	Define intellectual development	The growth of the brain and development of your thought processes. This includes things like memory, problem-solving and understanding the world around us.
9	Define emotional development	The growth and understanding of feelings. The ability to give love, care and affection and to feel secure linked to self-esteem.
10	Define social development	Making connections with people and becoming part of society. This includes your family, friends and community you live in.
11	Explain the term 'fine motor skill'	A fine motor skill also referred to as dexterity is the coordination of small muscles, in movements involving the synchronisation of hands and fingers with the eyes, such as writing, being able to button up a skirt or even blinking.
12	Explain the term 'gross motor skill'	A gross motor skill involve movement and coordination of the arms, legs and other large body parts. They involve actions such as walking, running, throwing and swimming.
13	What is the age range for infancy?	0-2years
14	Define the term 'attachment'	An attachment is a strong emotional bond between an infant and their primary caregiver. A secure attachment is required for the infant's holistic needs to be met and to develop healthy

		attachments with others in the future. A lack of secure attachments can lead to distrust in others.
15	Explain the term 'bonding'	Bonding is the formation of a mutual emotional and psychological closeness between parents or primary caregiver's and with their new born child. Babies usually bond with their parents in the minutes, hours, or days following the birth. This can be done through a physical closeness and is often the reason healthcare professionals advise skin to skin interactions after the birth of the baby with both parents.
16	List 3 things that children need to feel emotionally stable	Consistency, love & affection and routines.
17	Define security	Security is mainly a feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved are closely linked with attachment.
18	Explain the term independence	This is about reaching for a stage when an individual cares for themselves and makes their own decisions. Becoming independent such as: feeding themselves, washing and dressing themselves. They can start to make their own decisions on what they want to eat too.
19	Define contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
20	List the four areas of intellectual development that occur in childhood	Memory recall, language development, problem solving and abstract/creative thinking.
21	Identify the two parts of language development that occur during infancy.	Pre-linguistic stage 0 - 13months Linguistic stage 13 months +
22	Define puberty	The physical changes that occur prepare the body for sexual reproduction.
23	Identify the two categories of sex characteristics	Primary Sex Characteristics - Any of the external physical characteristics of sexual maturity. Secondary Sex Characteristics - Any of the body structures directly concerned in reproduction, as the testes, ovaries and external genital.
24	Explain the term 'abstract thinking'	This is the ability to think using concepts and ideas rather than through objects and doing tasks. For example: A seven year old child may be able to calculate how long it takes to travel to a destination by train by pushing the fingers of a clock around its face, whereas teenagers can usually do this calculation in their heads.

25	Explain the term 'logical thinking'	Adolescents also begin to think in a more logical way to solve problems and can empathise – see things from other people's perspective and realise that the world is not centred totally on them. This period is also a time when teenagers develop their own set of morals and ideas about what is right and wrong.
26	Define self-image	The mental picture we have of ourselves. Influenced by: personal appearance, the media, comparing ourselves to others, things other people say about us.
27	Define self-esteem	How much you like, accept and respect yourself, how much you value yourself.
28	Define peer pressure	A feeling that one must do the same things as other people of one's age and social group in order to be liked or respected by them.
29	Explain the term 'physically mature'	People are at their peak of physical fitness and have reached their full height. Women are at their most fertile.
30	Define lifestyle	Lifestyle involves the choices made that affect health and development such as diet, exercise, opinions, behaviours and interests. Can also be referred to as 'way or style of living'.
31	Define menopause	A reduction in hormones causes a women's periods to stop
32	Explain social isolation	The absence of social interactions, contacts and relationships with family and friends, with neighbours on an individual level, and with 'society at large' on a broader level.
33	List some of the physical developments that can occur during menopause.	Ovaries stop releasing eggs, menstruation stops, reduction in the production of oestrogen, temperature regulation – causes 'hot flushes' or 'night sweats', loss or thinning of hair, disturbed sleep and possibly osteoporosis where bones become more brittle.
34	List some of the intellectual a developments that can occur during menopause.	Loss of memory, learn a new skill to stimulate and invigorate the mind.
35	List some of the emotional developments that can occur during menopause	Mood swings, low or reduced self-esteem, loss of confidence, grief as no longer able to conceive or depression.
36	Explain how social isolation may occur during menopause.	Social isolation may occur as women go through menopause as they may lose confidence in their abilities, lack self-esteem and this may lead to them distancing themselves away from their friends or family. They may develop depression as a result of this and find it difficult to develop the coping strategies needed in order to socialise with others.

37	List 4 physical developments that may occur during later adult hood	<p>Greater susceptibility to illness</p> <p>Slower recovery times</p> <p>Slowing down of physical responses</p> <p>The skin is thinner, joints are stiffer, muscles weaker and bones often more brittle.</p> <p>Less mobile</p> <p>Lose height</p>
38	Define the term 'genetic inheritance'	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
39	What is dementia	An illness that affects the brain and memory, and makes you gradually lose the ability to think and behave normally.
40	List 4 life events that could affect someone's emotional development during later adulthood	Isolation from peers, Loss of independence, Progressive deterioration of health, Loss of significant other, Loss of friends, Being ignored despite having wisdom and experience

Art

Natural Forms

1	What is form?	1. Something which has 3 dimensions e.g. a cube, sphere or sculpture.
2	What does refinement (AO2) mean?	2. Refinement is the improvement of the idea . It does not involve radical changes, but is about making small changes which improve the idea in some way.
3	What 6 things can you do to refine your ideas or work?	SCAMPER 3. Substitute, combine, adapt, modify, magnify, put another purpose, eliminate, reverse, re-arrange
4	What is a final piece (AO4)?	A final piece is a single or series of works that conclude your project and the journey you have been on. Your final piece should showcase how you have refined and developed your ideas as well as your use of materials, techniques and processes.
5	What four key areas do you need to discuss when evaluating your art work?	1. Content 2. Techniques and processes 3. Contextual links Analysis and reflect

Junk

1	What are the 7 formal elements of Art?	The formal elements of art are; line, form, shape, colour, tone, texture and pattern.
2	What are the three main components of (AO1) that help develop your ideas?	Mind map, mood board and artist research.
3	What 5 key elements make a successful artist research (AO1) ?	Examples of the artist work, title, annotations, create background and artist response.
4	What is an artist response (AO1) ?	A piece of art inspired by an artist, you could explore similar content / theme, style or use of materials, techniques and processes.
5	What does it mean to refine your art work? (AO2)	The improvement of your work by making small changes

Textiles

1	What is form?	Something which has 3 dimensions e.g. a cube, sphere or sculpture.
2	What does refinement (AO2) mean?	Refinement is the improvement of the idea . It does not involve radical changes, but is about making small changes which improve the idea in some way.
3	What 6 things can you do to refine your ideas or work?	SCAMPER Substitute, combine, adapt, modify, magnify, put another purpose, eliminate, reverse, re-arrange
4	What is a final piece (AO4)?	A final piece is a single or series of works that conclude your project and the journey you have been on. Your final piece should showcase how you have refined and developed your ideas as well as your use of materials, techniques and processes.
5	What four key areas do you need to discuss when evaluating your art work?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content 2. Techniques and processes 3. Contextual links 4. Analysis and reflect

Defining and Classifying Development

Core Question	Knowledge
1. If a country is developed, what does this mean?	All people have an acceptable standard of living.
2. If a place was socially developed, what does this mean?	People's needs are being met.
3. Give one way you would know a place was socially developed.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to healthcare • Good quality housing • Access to education • Low crime • Peace • High life expectancy • Democracy (voting) • Happiness
4. If a place was economically developed, what does this mean?	It is providing jobs, money and trade.
5. Give one way you would know a place was economically developed.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High employment level • Strong industry • High personal wealth • Good wages
6. If a place was environmentally developed, what does this mean?	It is protecting the natural and built landscape.
7. Give one way you would know a place was environmentally developed.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Clean water supply • Access to green space • High variety of plants and animals • Lack of vandalism
8. Give a characteristic of an advanced country (AC).	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very wealthy • Range of jobs • Tertiary and quaternary jobs • Many services
9. Give a characteristic of an emerging developing country (EDC).	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing from LIDC to AC • Secondary Jobs • Quality of life is unequal
10. Give a characteristic of a low-income developing country (LIDC).	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low wealth • Primary jobs • Few services
11. Which continents have a high concentration of ACs?	North America, Europe and Oceania
12. Which continents have a high concentration of EDCs?	South America and Asia
13. Which continent has a high concentration of LIDCs?	Africa

Measuring Development

Core Question	Knowledge
14. A social measure of development is data about?	A country's quality of life
15. An economic measure of development is data about?	A country's economy (wealth and jobs)
16. Give one social measure of development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Birth rate • Literacy rate
17. Give one economic measure of development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNI • GNI per capita
18. Give one reason why LIDCs have a low life expectancy.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food available • Lack of certain food groups caused by poor diet • Lack of clean water • Diseases • Lack of healthcare
19. Give one reason why ACs have a higher life expectancy.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More doctors and medicine • Vaccinations available • Food and clean water accessible
20. Give one reason why LIDCs have a high birth rate.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children needed to work and make money • Lack of contraception • High infant mortality
21. Give one reason why ACs have a low birth rate.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have more choice • Available contraception • Careers seen as more important • Raising a family is expensive
22. Give one reason why ACs have a higher GNI per capita than LIDCs.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More technology to grow food • Higher literacy rate • Lower death rates meaning larger workforce
23. HDI combines which three measures of development to give a country a score out of 1?	Life expectancy, literacy rate and GNI per capita

Factors Affecting Development

Core Question	Knowledge
24. Give one physical factor that affects development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather and climate • Landlocked country • Lack of natural resources
25. Give one human factor that affects development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict • Discrimination • Corrupt government • Colonisation

Barriers to Breaking Away from Poverty

Core Question	Knowledge
26. What does it mean to be in poverty?	To live on less than \$2.50 a day
27. Give one reason why it is hard for countries and individuals to break out of poverty.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt • Poor trade • Political unrest
28. Why are some LIDCs in debt?	Need money to build public facilities or recover from a disaster
29. A government has to pay off debt and may not have money to improve areas. As a result, people leave these areas which means less money is made for the government causing the area to get worse. What is this called?	Spiral of decline
30. What can corruption of a government cause?	A lack of money for areas that need improving

Case Study of a LIDC: Introduction to Haiti

Core Question	Knowledge
31. Before 1804, what was Haiti?	A French colony
32. What happened in 1804 in Haiti?	Slaves launched a revolution and Haiti gained independence
33. What level of development is Haiti at?	LIDC
34. What was Haiti's GNI per capita in 2015?	\$1200

Haiti and the Rostow Model

Core Question	Knowledge
35. Where is Haiti on the Rostow Model?	Stage 2 Preconditions for take-off
36. Why is Haiti at the second stage of the Rostow Model (preconditions for take-off)?	50% work in farming and 6% in manufacturing and the country exports \$1.3 billion
37. Give one reason why the Rostow Model should not be used to examine Haiti's development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started in stage 2 not stage 1 • Doesn't take into account natural disasters • Haiti has high urbanisation (stage 3)

Factors Affecting Haiti's Development

Core Question	Knowledge
38. Give one environmental factor that has affected Haiti's development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prone to earthquakes • In path of many hurricanes • Prone to flooding and mudslides
39. Give one political factor that has affected Haiti's development.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had to pay France for their independence • Conflict in 1915 caused US to invade

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duvalier dictatorship between 1957-1986 drained nation's finances • Military kept taking over government in 1990s • Protests against government between 2019-2021 caused national lockdowns • President assassinated in 2021
40. Give one social factor that has affected Haiti's development.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large and growing population needing more resources • Gender inequality • Disease • Racism • Rural urban divide

Haiti and the MDGs

Core Question	Knowledge
41. Why has Haiti partially met MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)?	High number still living in poverty (59%) but underweight children has reduced by 16% since 1995
42. Why has Haiti partially met MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education)?	88% of children enrolled in primary school but only 68% complete it
43. Why has Haiti not met MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women)?	Women paid less than men and only 4.3% of parliament are women
44. Why has Haiti partially met MDG 4 (reduce child mortality)?	Deaths of under 5s reduced by 44% since 1990 but still below average for Caribbean
45. Why has Haiti partially met MDG 5 (improve maternal health)?	Only 37% of births attended by medical personnel by 90% of women have one medical visit in pregnancy
46. Why has Haiti partially met MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases)?	Low levels of HIV but low knowledge of disease as well as high amounts of malaria
47. Why has Haiti not met MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)?	Deforestation high due to most Haiti's using wood for cooking, loss of 10% of water resources and 19% of species threatened by extinction
48. Why has Haiti met MDG 8 (build global partnership for development)?	Part of many trade partnerships such as HOPE with US

Haiti's Trade

Core Question	Knowledge
49. Which two commodities are Haiti's top exports?	Clothing and agricultural goods (cocoa, mangoes and oranges)
50. Who does Haiti export most of its products to?	The US
51. Why is it risky for Haiti to rely on exporting agricultural goods?	Prone to natural disasters which could destroy crops
52. Why is it risky for Haiti to rely on exporting clothing?	TNCs could leave country to find cheaper labour or escape political instability
53. Which two commodities are Haiti's top imports?	Petrol and rice
54. Why is it risky for Haiti to import petrol?	Petrol has risen in cost and Haiti won't be able to afford it

55. What impact has importing rice had on Haiti?	Rice production decreased and rice farmers lost jobs
56. Haiti has a trade deficit. What does this mean?	They import more than they export
57. What was Haiti's trade deficit in 2019?	\$1.2 billion

Haiti and TNCs

Core Question	Knowledge
58. Which Korean TNC has opened a factory in Haiti?	SAE-A
59. Where has SAE-A opened a clothes factory in Haiti?	Caracol Industrial Park
60. Give one advantage of SAE-A operating in Haiti.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employs 11000 Haitians • Trains Haitians how to operate machinery and produce clothes • Built a port • Built and run S&H Primary and Secondary schools for 450 local children • Provide free medical care to local residents
61. Give one disadvantage of SAE-A operating in Haiti.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haitians not involved in management of factory • Reports of sexual harassment and bullying • Pay less tax to government • Haiti may become too reliant

International Aid and Debt Relief for Haiti

Core Question	Knowledge
62. Who is the main source of international aid for Haiti?	USAID
63. Why does USAID give Haiti aid?	To improve its food security
64. Give one advantage of USAID giving Haiti aid.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave 250,000 people food in 2020 • Stores extra food to prepare for future disasters
65. Give one disadvantage of USAID giving Haiti aid.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowers food prices in Haiti making it hard for farmers to sell locally grown food • Doesn't help Haiti to support itself
66. What is debt relief?	When debts are reduced or erased
67. Who gave Haiti debt relief after the 2010 earthquake?	Venezuela, World Bank and France

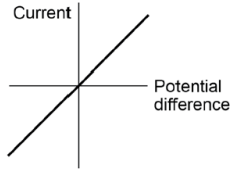
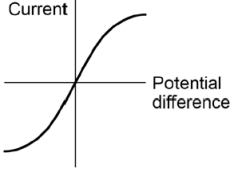
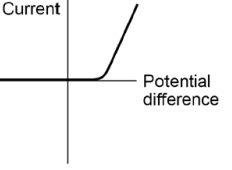
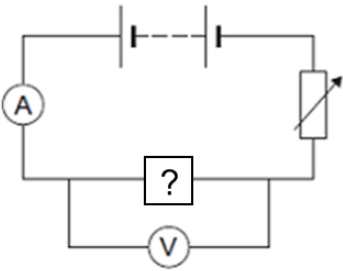
Development Strategies Helping Haiti

Core Question	Knowledge
68. What are bottom-up development strategies?	Small-scale projects led by NGOs and local people
69. What are top-down development strategies?	Schemes put in place by governments or large companies
70. What bottom-up development strategy in Haiti have you studied?	Darbonne Health Clinic built by Malteser International
71. What top-down development strategy in Haiti have you studied?	National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti
72. Give an advantage of the building of Darbonne Health Clinic by Malteser International.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced maternal mortality of Darbonne • Gives 400 vaccinations per month to children • Staff spread knowledge of cholera in schools • Staff give out leaflets about cholera in Creole
73. Give a disadvantage of the building of Darbonne Health Clinic by Malteser International.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only aids small region of Darbonne • Other communities may resent Darbonne for being chosen
74. What was the main advantage of the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti?	No new cases of cholera since 2019 and many children now vaccinated against cholera
75. Give a disadvantage of the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost government \$20 million • Wasn't quick enough to eradicate the disease • Natural disasters slowed down vaccination attempt • Rapid response teams couldn't get to rural locations

Chemical Changes

	Core Question	Knowledge
1	What is an ore	A rock from which it is economical to extract the metal it contains
2	What is oxidation?	Addition of oxygen to a substance
3	What is reduction?	Removal of oxygen from a substance
4	What is the reactivity series?	The list of metals by how reactive they are
5	What are the products when a metal and an acid reacts together?	Salt + hydrogen
6	What is a displacement reaction?	A reaction in which a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from its salt
7	What does OILRIG stand for?	Oxidation is loss, reduction is gain (of electrons)
8	What are the products when you react a metal oxide and carbon together?	Metal + carbon dioxide
9	What is electrolysis?	The method of an extracting a metal more reactive than carbon by using electricity.
10	What is a salt?	A compound formed when the hydrogen in an acid is replaced by a metal ions
11	What are the products when an acids reacts with a base?	Salt + water
12	What is a neutralization reaction?	The reaction between an acid and base
13	What are the products when you react an acid + alkali?	Salt + water
14	What are the products when you react an acid + carbonate?	Salt + water + carbon dioxide
15	What is an alkali?	A soluble hydroxide (one that dissolves in water)
16	What is a base?	Substances that can neutralize acids
17	What is an acid?	Substances that can neutralize bases
18	What does neutral mean?	A substance that is neither acid or alkaline
19	What is the pH scale?	The scale used to measure how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
20	What is an indicator?	A substance that changes colour in acid and alkali
21	Where are H ⁺ ion found?	In acids
22	Where are OH ⁻ ions found?	In alkalis
23	What does soluble mean?	A substance will dissolve in water.
24	What does red mean on the pH scale?	The colour of universal indicator in acid
25	What does blue/purple mean on the pH scale?	The colour of universal indicator in alkali
26	What does green mean on the pH scale?	The colour of universal indicator in neutral solutions
27	What is an aqueous solution?	A solution formed when a substance dissolves in water

KS4 Electricity Core questions

	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	What are the positive things that move in a circuit?	Charges
2	What is current?	The rate of flow of charge
3	What is needed for current to flow in a circuit?	A potential difference (provided by a battery or mains supply)
4	What is potential difference?	A push on the charges in a circuit
5	What formula relates charge, current and time?	$Q = It$
6	What is the property of components that causes them to oppose a current flowing through them?	Resistance
7	What formula relates potential difference, resistance and current?	$V = IR$
8	Sketch the V-I graph for an ohmic conductor (resistor)	
9	Sketch the V-I graph for a filament bulb	
10	Sketch the V-I graph for a diode	
11	What does a diode do?	Only allows current to flow in one direction
12	What does an LDR do?	Resistance decreases as light level increases
13	What does a thermistor do?	Resistance decreases as temperature increases
14	Draw a circuit for determining the V-I characteristics of a component.	
15	What is the rule for current in series?	Is the same
16	What is the rule for current in parallel?	Splits up
17	What is the rule for potential difference in series?	Splits up
18	What is the rule for potential difference in parallel?	Is the same
19	What is the rule for resistance in series?	Adds up
20	What is the rule for resistance in parallel?	Is less than the lowest resistor
21	What is the difference between direct p.d. and alternating p.d.?	Direct p.d. is always positive or always negative; alternating pd switches between positive and negative.

22	Describe the characteristics of UK mains electricity	Alternating current with a frequency of 50Hz and a p.d. of 230V.
23	Describe the structure of a three-core cable	Live wire – brown – carries the alternating current from the supply Neutral wire – blue – completes the circuit Earth wire – yellow and green – safety wire – stops the appliance becoming live
24	Explain why the live wire is dangerous even if the circuit is not switched on	The live wire is at a high p.d. (230V) relative to Earth If the live wire is connected to Earth then a large current will flow through that object.
25	What formula relates power, current and potential difference?	$P = VI$
26	What formula relates power, current and resistance?	$P = I^2R$
27	What formula relates energy, power and time?	$E = Pt$
28	What formula relates energy, charge and potential difference?	$E = QV$
29	What is the National Grid?	A system of cables and transformers linking power stations to consumers
30	What do step-up transformers do?	Increase the p.d. ready for transport through cables across long distances
31	What do step-down transformers do?	Decrease the p.d. for use by consumers
32	Why is the National Grid an efficient way of transferring energy?	Because electricity is transported at a high p.d. and therefore low current, the energy lost due to heating is minimised.

Homeostasis

	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	What is homeostasis?	The regulation of internal conditions in a cell or organism in response to internal and external changes.
2	State 3 internal conditions homeostasis regulates.	Blood glucose, body temperature, water, and ion levels.
3	Name the 2 types of control system.	Nervous system and endocrine system.
4	What do all control systems involve?	Receptors, coordination centres, effectors.
5	What is a receptor?	Cells that detect stimuli (a change in environment).
6	What are coordination centres?	Places such as the brain, spinal cord and pancreas which receive and process information from receptors.
7	What are effectors?	Muscles or glands which bring about responses to restore optimum levels.
8	What is negative feedback?	The process of restoring internal conditions back to optimum.
9	What does the nervous system allow humans to do?	React with their surroundings and coordinate behaviour.
10	What is the pathway for a normal nerve impulse?	Receptor → sensory neurone → coordinator → motor neurone → effector
11	What is the CNS?	The spinal cord and brain.
12	What is a reflex action?	Automatic and rapid response which does not involve the conscious part of the brain.
13	What is the gap between neurones?	Synapse.
14	What type of impulse goes through a neurone?	An electrical impulse.
15	What is a relay neurone?	A neurone found in the CNS which connects the sensory neurone to a motor neurone.

16	How do neurones send impulses across synapses?	Neurotransmitter is released which travels across the synapse and induces an impulse in the next neurone.
17	What is the endocrine system?	Involves glands which secrete hormones into the bloodstream.
18	What are hormones?	Chemical messengers that are carried in the blood to a target organ where they produce an effect.
19	How does the effect of the nervous system and hormones compare?	Nervous system is faster, the effects of hormones are longer lasting.
20	What is the pituitary gland?	The 'master gland'; this secretes hormones which then stimulate other endocrine glands.
21	What organ controls blood glucose?	The pancreas.
22	What happens if blood glucose concentration is too high?	The pancreas releases insulin which causes glucose to move into muscle cells and the liver where it is stored as glycogen.
23	What happens if the blood concentration is too low?	The pancreas releases glucagon which causes the liver to convert glycogen back into glucose.
24	What is type one diabetes?	When the pancreas produces insufficient insulin resulting in uncontrolled high blood glucose levels.
25	What is type two diabetes?	When the body cells no longer respond to insulin.
26	What is a risk factor for type two diabetes?	Obesity. Age. Genetics
27	What does FSH do?	Causes egg to mature. Stimulates oestrogen.
28	What does oestrogen do?	Causes the uterus lining to grow. Stimulates the release of LH and inhibits FSH.
29	What does LH do?	Stimulates ovulation.
30	What does progesterone do?	Maintains the lining of the uterus lining. Inhibits the releases of FSH and LH.
31	How does the combined pill stop pregnancy?	It releases oestrogen and progesterone. This stops the release of LH and ovulation. It also causes thick mucus to build up to prevent sperm reaching the egg.
32	What is IVF?	In vitro fertilisation. Eggs are collected and fertilised by sperm in the lab. The developed embryo is inserted into the uterus.