

Core Questions
Year 7
Summer Term
2022/23



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English

1. What is the name of the protagonist in the novel?	Christopher Boone.
2. What is the main plot point that sets the story in motion?	The death of Wellington, a neighbour's dog.
3. What is Christopher's favourite subject in school?	Maths.
4. What syndrome does Christopher have?	Asperger's syndrome.
5. What genre is A Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time?	Mystery and coming-of-age.
6. What is symbolism in literature?	It is used to convey a deeper meaning or message behind what is explicitly stated.
7. What is irony?	A situation or outcome that is the opposite of what is expected or intended.
8. What is a simile?	A direct comparison made using the words 'like' or 'as.'
9. What is a metaphor?	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using 'like' or 'as.'
10. What is an allusion?	A reference to a well-known person, place or event to enrich the meaning of a story.
11. What is foreshadowing?	When the author hints at future events in a story.
12. What does genre mean?	A category of literature with distinctive characteristics or conventions.
13. What is onomatopoeia?	Words which attempt to imitate sounds.
14. What is alliteration?	A repetition of consonant sounds.
15. What is an oxymoron?	A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, 'friendly fire.'
16. What is hyperbole?	Exaggeration.
17. What is meant by plot?	Plot refers to the events that happen in a story.
18. What is a theme?	Theme refers to the underlying messages and meanings in a text.
19. What is setting?	A specific time and place for the story.
20. What is a protagonist?	The main character in a story.
21. What is an antagonist?	A character or force that creates conflict for the protagonist.
22. What is character development?	The process of how a character changes or evolves throughout the story.

Maths

	Question	Answer
1	What is a factor?	The factors of a number are the numbers which divide into it exactly leaving no remainder.
2	What is the highest common factor?	The highest common factor of two or more numbers is the common factor which had the highest value.
3	What is a multiple?	A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number with a whole number.
4	What is the lowest common multiple?	The lowest common multiple of two or more numbers is the common multiple which has the least value.
5	What is a fraction?	A fraction tells us how many parts of the whole we have. All fractions will have a numerator and a denominator.
6	What is a numerator?	The top part of the fraction. The numerator represents the number of parts that are being considered.
7	What is a denominator?	The bottom part of the fraction. The denominator represents the total number of equal parts the whole has been split up into.
8	What is an improper fraction?	An improper fraction has a numerator that is greater than its denominator.
9	What is a mixed number?	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
10	What are equivalent fractions?	Fractions that have the same proportion of a whole but are written in different ways.
11	What is simplifying?	When we simplify fractions, we reduce a fraction to its simplest form.
12	What is a unit fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is one and the denominator is a positive integer.
13	What is a non-unit fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is greater than one.
14	What is a percentage?	A percentage is a way of expressing a fraction or decimal as parts of a hundred. Per cent means "in each hundred". For example, 10 per cent (10%) means $\frac{10}{100}$ or 10 hundredths.
15	What is a negative number?	A number below zero.

History

	Core Question	Answer
1	In what year was the gunpowder plot?	1605
2	Who was the most famous of the gunpowder plotters?	Guy Fawkes
3	Who was James I the son of?	Mary Queen of Scots
4	What is treason?	A crime against own people, nation or monarch
5	What was Charles I main problems that led to the Civil War?	Money, Power and Religion
6	What religion was Henrietta Maria?	Catholic
7	What is the 'Divine right of Kings'?	Belief that God chose the monarch and so couldn't be questioned
8	What were extreme protestants called?	Puritan
9	What was the elite Parliamentarian army called?	New Model Army
10	Who won the English Civil War?	Parliamentarians
11	When was Charles I executed?	Jan 1649
12	What title was Cromwell given?	Lord Protector
13	Who asked Charles II to return to be King?	Parliament
14	What was the Restoration?	Monarchy being re-established (return of Charles II)
15	Who were the Whigs?	Political group who wanted to limit the power of the King
16	Who were the Tories?	Political group who supported the King
15	Why were people concerned with the rule of James II?	He was returning to Catholic practices

16	Why did William of Orange invade?	Nobles in England wanted to maintain Protestantism
17	Who was William of Orange married to?	Mary the daughter of James II
18	What was the Glorious Revolution?	William and Mary were given the authority to be King and Queen
19	What was Britain like after the Glorious Revolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War with France • Bank of England was set up • Parliament was more important • Act of Union with Scotland • Bill of Rights passed
20	Why were the German Royal Family of Hanover able to become Kings and Queens of England?	Bill of Rights banned Catholic Monarchy in England. The remaining Stuart family were Catholic.

Religious Studies

	Core Question	Answer
1	What does monotheism mean?	A religion which believes in one God.
2	What does the word 'Islam' mean?	'Submission'
3	What does the word 'Muslim' mean?	'One who submits to God'
4	Who was Muhammad?	The founder of Islam. The final prophet sent by God, to whom God revealed messages (revelations) about what people should believe and how they should live their lives.
5	When was Muhammad born?	570 CE
6	What is a prophet?	A messenger of God
7	What does 'PBUH' mean?	Peace be Upon Him
8	What religions are called the Abrahamic religions?	Judaism, Christianity and Islam
9	Who is meant by the 'People of the Book'?	Jews and Christians
10	Who is Allah?	The Arabic word for God
11	What are revelations?	God's messages
12	What is the Qur'an?	Muslim holy book
13	What are the two main different groups in Islam called?	Sunni and Shi'a
14	What is a caliph?	The Arabic word for leader of the whole Muslim community after the death of Muhammad. It literally means 'successor'.
15	What is the Caliphate?	The Islamic community ruled over by the caliph
16	What does tawhid mean?	Belief in the oneness of God
17	What does shirk mean?	The Arabic word for the sin of worshipping anything other than God
18	What does transcendent mean?	Allah is above and beyond anything that exists in the world.
19	What does immanent mean?	Allah is close to every human and within all things on Earth.
20	What happened on the Night of Power?	On this night, the angel Jibril (Gabriel) appeared to Muhammad and revealed a message from God. Jibril told Muhammad to recite words that were later recorded in the Qur'an.
21	How long did it take Muhammad to receive the Qur'an?	23 years
22	What are the three elements of Prophet Muhammad's message?	1) There is one true God, Lord of goodness and power 2) We need to show thanks to God through worship 3) There will be a judgement day where God will judge our lives
23	What is 'risalah'?	Bringing prophecy from God

24	How many prophets are mentioned by name in the Qur'an?	25
25	Approximately how many prophets have there been?	Around 124,000
26	Who are the major prophets in Islam?	Adam, Ibrahim, Musa, Dawud and Isa.
27	What does 'khalifah' mean?	God's representative on earth
28	What did Adam build?	He built the first Ka'ba (House of God – the black covered, cube-shaped building at the centre of Islam's holiest mosque) in Mecca.
29	What are polytheists?	People who believe in many gods
30	Who were Ibrahim's two sons?	Ishma'il (the prophet to the Arabs) and Ishaq (the prophet to the Jews)
31	What is the belief about the 'scrolls of Ibrahim'?	The tradition that God revealed a holy book to Ibrahim, known as the 'scrolls of Ibrahim' or the 'Sahifah'. The Qur'an mentions this book, but no record remains of it today.
32	Why is Musa considered important?	Islam teaches that he was given the word of God, known as the Tawrat (Torah), but the people were disobedient and the message became distorted.
33	Why is Dawud considered important?	He was Israel's greatest king, who made Jerusalem a holy place for Muslims. He received the word of God in the Zabur (Psalms), beautiful hymns of praise to God.
34	Who are the most prominent figures in the Qur'an, after Muhammad?	Isa (Jesus) and his mother Maryam (Mary)
35	What does the Qur'an say about Isa's crucifixion?	The Qur'an teaches that, although it appeared as if Isa had been crucified, in fact he did not die.
36	What are the Five Pillars of Islam?	Five duties Muslims are expected to carry out.
37	What is the Shahadah?	First Pillar - Shahadah – declaration of faith "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger"
38	What is Salah?	Second Pillar - Salah – pray 5 times a day
39	What is Zakat?	Third Pillar - Zakat – give 2.5% of your earnings to charity
40	What is Sawm?	Fourth Pillar - Sawm – fasting in the month of Ramadan
41	What is Hajj?	Fifth Pillar - Hajj – pilgrimage to Mecca to be completed once in your life time
42	What is a pilgrimage?	A journey taken to a place of religious importance
43	What is Hajj?	Fifth Pillar - Hajj – pilgrimage to Mecca to be completed once in your life time
44	Where is Mecca?	Saudi Arabia
45	What is someone called who has completed Hajj?	Hajjis
46	What is Ihram?	The state of holiness or purity entered into by pilgrims before beginning Hajj
47	What is the Ka'aba?	Cube shaped building in Mecca believed to be the House of God on Earth

48	What is Ramadan?	Fasting for a month
49	When is Ramadan?	The date changes every year. It is the ninth month of the Islamic year
50	What is fasting?	Not eating or drinking during daylight hours
51	What is Eid-ul-Fitr?	A three-day celebration or festival after Ramadan
52	What are 'kutub'?	The word given to four other holy books for Muslims
53	Why are the 'kutub' not trusted to be the word of God?	They are from Jewish and Christian traditions and were not written down properly
54	What are the four holy books taken from Judaism and Christianity?	1. Sahifah: The Scrolls of Ibrahim, now lost 2. Tawrat (Torah): the revelation given to Musa (Moses) 3. Zabur (Psalms): given to Dawud (David) 4. Injil (Gospel): the teaching given to Isa (Jesus)
55	What is the Hadith?	Collections of thousands of Muhammad's sayings
56	Why is the Hadith not a revelation?	They are the words of the prophet, not the words of God.
57	What did Muhammad's third wife say about Muhammad?	'His way of life is the Qur'an.'
58	What is a mosque?	The Muslim place of worship
59	What is Shahadah?	First Pillar - Shahadah – declaration of faith "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger"
60	What is Salah?	Second Pillar - Salah – pray 5 times a day
61	What is wudu?	Ritual washing before prayer
62	What is a minaret?	A mosque tower from which the muezzin traditionally gives the adhan (call to prayer)
63	What is a minbar?	A platform in a mosque from which the imam delivers his sermon
64	What is a mihrab?	An alcove in a mosque wall showing the direction of Mecca
65	What is a rak'ah?	A unit of prayer
66	What is a prayer mat?	A mat Muslims use to worship on when they are not at the mosque to ensure they have a clean space for praying
67	What does jihad mean?	Literally means 'struggle'. This can be physical or spiritual
68	What is lesser jihad?	Physical struggle to defend Islam
69	What is greater jihad?	Struggle against unfairness in the world and selfish desires within everyone, by following the teachings of Muhammad.
70	What are Islamic militants?	Individuals or groups who use violence to spread their ideas
71	What is Islamophobia?	A fear or dislike of Muslims
72	What does halal mean?	'permitted or allowed'
73	What does haram mean?	'unlawful or forbidden'

Spanish

Me llamo David y ... <i>(My name is David and ...)</i>	vivo en... <i>(I live in ...)</i>	una casa <i>(a house)</i>	bonita <i>(pretty)</i> fea <i>(ugly)</i> grande <i>(big)</i> pequeña <i>(small)</i>	en el centro <i>(in the centre)</i>
	vive en... <i>(she/he lives in)</i>	un piso <i>(a flat)</i>	en un edificio antiguo <i>(in an old building)</i> en un edificio moderno <i>(in a modern building)</i>	en las afueras <i>(on the outskirts)</i> en la costa <i>(on the coast)</i>
se llama... y <i>(she/he is called ... and)</i>	soy de... <i>(I am from...)</i>	Barcelona Bogotá Buenos Aires Cádiz Cartagena La Habana Lima Madrid Quito Zaragoza	en Cataluña en España <i>(in Catalonia in Spain)</i> en Colombia <i>(in Colombia)</i> en Argentina <i>(in Argentina)</i> en Cuba <i>(in Cuba)</i> en Ecuador <i>(in Ecuador)</i> en Perú <i>(in Peru)</i>	
	es de.... <i>(she/he is from)</i>			

En mi familia tengo... <i>(in my family I have...)</i>	mi padre <i>(my father)</i> mi madre <i>(my mother)</i> mi abuelo <i>(my grandfather)</i>	es <i>(he is)</i> Soy <i>(I am)</i>	alto <i>(tall)</i> bajo <i>(short)</i> gordo <i>(fat)</i> delgado <i>(slim)</i> guapo <i>(beautiful)</i> feo <i>(ugly)</i>	aburrido <i>(boring)</i> antipático <i>(mean)</i> divertido <i>(fun)</i> generoso <i>(generous)</i> malo <i>(simpático)</i> terco <i>(stubborn)</i>
	Hay cuatro personas en mi familia... <i>(there are four people in my family)</i> mi abuela <i>(my grandmother)</i> mi tío <i>(my uncle)</i> mi tía <i>(my aunt)</i>	mi prima/o <i>(my cousin)</i> mi hermana/o <i>(my sister/brother)</i> mi hermana/o mayor <i>(my older sister/brother)</i> mi hermana/o menor <i>(my younger sister/brother)</i>	es <i>(she is)</i> Soy <i>(I am)</i>	alta <i>(tall)</i> baja <i>(short)</i> gorda <i>(fat)</i> delgada <i>(slim)</i> guapa <i>(beautiful)</i> fea <i>(ugly)</i>
me llevo bien con <i>(I get along well with)</i>		tiene años <i>(she he hasyears old)</i>		un (1) dos (2) tres (3) cuatro (4) cinco (5) seis (6) siete (7) ocho (8) nueve (9) diez (10)
no me llevo bien con <i>(I get along badly with)</i>		tengo años <i>(I haveyears old)</i>		once (11) veinte(20) treinta (30) cuarenta (40) cincuenta (50) sesenta (60) setenta (70) ochenta (80) noventa (90) cien (100)

ICT

1	Computer	Machine that carries out instructions given to it by a human.
2	Programming	Process of writing instructions to be carried out by a computer.
3	Program	A list of instructions that tells a computer exactly what to do.
4	Scratch	Programming language that lets you create your own interactive stories, animations, games, music, and art.
5	Input	Data that goes into a computer.
6	Process	Something that happens to change data into useful information.
7	Output	Information that comes out of a computer.
8	Variable	Something you ask your program to remember, you can then ask the computer to recall that information later. It can always be changed.
9	Sequence	More than one instruction to be followed in order.
10	Selection	When your program has to make a choice.
11	Repetition	Doing the same instruction more than once.
12	Debug	Find and fix mistakes in a computer program.
13	Algorithm	Step by step instructions to solve a problem.
14	Decomposition	When we break a problem or task down into smaller parts to make it easier to tackle.

Yr7 PE Core Question:		
1	Why do we warm up?	To gradually prepare the body for exercise and to avoid injury
2	What are the 3 components of a warm-up?	Pulse raiser (running, skipping, ect) Dynamic Stretches Sport Specific Drill
3	What happens to the body when we warm up?	Muscles require higher amounts of oxygen, heart rate and oxygen intake thus increases to transport oxygenated blood to the working muscles via the blood vessels. This increase blood flow prepares the body for exercise.
4	What is the difference between a static and dynamic stretches?	Static means to stretch and not move. Dynamic means movement stretches
5	Give an example of a sport's specific warm-up.	Dribbling with a ball, passing, controlling shots. This is all done at a low to medium level of intensity.
6	Discuss how students should keep safe when taking part in PE?	Proper and full warm-up Remove jewellery Listen to all instructions Follow the rules of the game/activity.
7	Explain the techniques for catching? How should this be completed?	Thumbs touching and fingers pointed to the sky. Show partner a W to show you are ready.
8	How do we kick a ball in football, discuss the various techniques.	Place standing foot alongside the ball Use side foot of kicking foot for connection Follow through to direction of pass Vary the power dependent on distance.
9	What are the 4 ways we assess within PE?	Thinking Me Social Me Physical Me Healthy Me
10	How do we give effective feedback to others in PE lessons?	Watch your partner Look out for the key teaching points Tell them what they are doing well Tell them what they need to improve. Use full sentences and make reference to the teaching points.
11	Discuss 3 rules you must follow when you play badminton. Consider the start of the game and how to win points.	Serve below the shoulders Shuttle must not be thrown in the air before hitting this to start the game You cannot hit the shuttle twice The shuttle must go over the net The shuttle must land in the court area
12	What is 'Cardiovascular Endurance' and give a sports example.	This is the ability of the cardio (heart and blood) respiratory (lungs) to work efficiently over time, without getting tired. Endurance means to continue for a long period of time.

13	What sports requires good amount of flexibility?	Dance Gymnastics Ice hockey Goalkeeper MMA/Judo
14	Give 2 sports that require a lot of power.	Rugby Sprint events (swim/run/cycle) Weightlifting Judo/Boxing/MMA
15	When you are acting as a leader/official in your PE lesson, what characteristics should you show?	Talk clearly Project your voice Follow the rules of the game Make sure you keep the score Stand is a clear and visible area of the pitch
16	Name the 6 areas that make up physical fitness?	BASSFM (Acyromn) Balance, Aerobic Endurance, Strength, Speed, Flexibility and Muscular Endurance.
17	Name 3 sports that require good speed?	Sprint running/cycling/swimming Wingers in football and rugby Centre in netball Hockey players
18	Name 3 pieces of equipment in the fitness suite that will help to improve your fitness levels.	Treadmill, Cross-trainer, bike, rower.
19	From any sport/activity of your choice, what skills (name 3) do you believe you have done well and think you are a strength.	Student reflective response.
20	For your current activity, what level/grade do you believe that you are and why? Bronze/Silver/Gold/Platinum	Self-reflection response. Explain your thoughts and reasons.

Art

	Core Question:	Answer:
1.	What are the 7 formal elements of art?	Line, shape, colour, tone, texture, pattern and form.
2.	What is the definition of form?	Something which has 3 dimensions e.g. a cube, sphere or sculpture.
3.	What is three dimensional art?	Three-dimensional art is observed in terms of its height, width and depth.
4.	What is texture?	The way something looks or feels e.g. smooth, rough, bumpy.
5.	What does monochromatic mean?	The definition of monochrome is an image displaying a single colour or different shades of a single color.
6.	What are the two types of textures in art?	Visible and physical textures.
7.	What is relief?	Relief is a sculptural technique where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background of the same material
8.	What is lamination?	Lamination is a technique / process of layering multiple pieces of a material to improve the strength, durability or appearance. This can also be used for aesthetic purposes.
9.	What is layering?	To build upon surfaces.
10.	What is a collage?	A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Geography

CQ	Question	Answer
1	Which direction do plates move in at a destructive plate boundary?	Towards each other
2	Which type of plates move towards each other at a destructive plate boundary?	An oceanic and continental plate
3	What happens to the oceanic plate when it moves towards a continental plate at a destructive plate boundary?	It subducts (sinks) into the mantle.
4	When the oceanic plate subducts into the mantle and melts at a destructive plate boundary, what happens next?	The magma rises through cracks in the crust and forms a volcano.
5	A social measure of development is data about?	A country's quality of life
6	An economic measure of development is data about?	A country's economy (wealth and jobs)
7	What kind of measure of development is life expectancy?	Social measure
8	What is life expectancy?	Average number of years a person is expected to live
9	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
10	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
11	What kind of measure of development is Gross Domestic Product (GPD)?	Economic measure
12	What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?	The amount of money made by a country per year from what they have sold
13	Give one reason why ACs have a higher GDP 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
14	Glaciers can erode landscapes through plucking. What is plucking?	Rocks become frozen to glacier and are pulled out as the glacier moves.
15	Glaciers can erode landscapes through abrasion. What is abrasion?	Rocks frozen to the glacier rub against the surface underneath the glacier.
16	Freeze-thaw weathering occurs in glacial valleys. What is this?	Water freezing in cracks in rocks and expanding them.
17	Glaciers can deposit rocks called moraine. What does deposit mean?	Drop what it is carrying.
18	What is birth rate?	The number of babies born per thousand women per year for a country.
19	What is death rate?	The number of people who die per thousand people per year in a country.
20	What is natural increase?	Population grows when the birth rate is above the death rate.
21	What is natural decrease?	Population shrinks when the birth rate is below the death rate.

22	Give one reason for 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
23	Give one reason for 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
24	Give one reason for a high death rate.	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
25	Give one reason for a low death rate.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More doctors and medicine • Vaccinations available Food and clean water accessible
26	Give one characteristic of the climate of the tropical rainforest biome.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot and wet with no seasons • Average temperature 26-28°C 2000mm of rain a year
27	In the rainforest, the sun heats the biome in the morning causing surface water to turn into water vapour. What is this process called?	Evaporation
28	Water can also evaporate from the leaves of plants in the rainforest. What is this process called?	Transpiration
29	When water has evaporated in the morning in the rainforest, it rises and cools into rainclouds. What is this process called?	Condensation
30	What happens every afternoon in the tropical rainforest?	Rain
31	What is a megacity?	City with over 10 million people.
32	What is a world city?	A city with an influence over other country's economy or culture.
33	Give a characteristic of a world city.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one airport • Headquarters of TNC • Mass transit system e.g. rail • Media organisations • Major banks • Stock exchange • Cultural events • Port Manufacturing centre
34	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is different from the normal expected weather of a location.
35	What is a heatwave?	Period of abnormally high temperature.
36	What is a drought?	Less rainfall than is expected in a location for more than 15 days.

37	Which energy resources are classed as fossil fuels as they were formed from the remains of living things?	Coal, oil and natural gas
38	How is coal extracted from the ground?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining
39	What is fracking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pressure liquid pumped into the ground causing oil to rise.
40	Give one impact of mining.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees and plants removed to make mines • Habitats destroyed to make mines • Rivers and water stores polluted by mining chemicals • Animals dying due to water pollution • Habitats destroyed to make access roads
41	Give one impact of fracking.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals can pollute water supplies <p>Trigger small earthquakes</p>
42	What is the main impact of oil spills?	Killing of wildlife
43	What is a landform?	A feature of the land created by naturally that has a recognisable shape.
44	A waterfall forms when a band of resistant rock overlaying (is on top) of less resistant rock. Which erodes quicker?	Less resistant rock.
45	At a waterfall, the resistant rock is undercut (eroded under) to form a ledge. What happens to the ledge eventually?	It collapses due to gravity.
46	When the ledge collapses at a waterfall, the rocks falls to the riverbed. What happens next?	The rocks move around and erode a deep plunge pool through abrasion.
47	What is a gorge?	A steep sided valley formed by a waterfall.
48	The main impact of the Venezuelan Conflict is international migration. What is international migration?	The movement from one country to another.
49	What is a push factor?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason why people want to leave an area.
50	What is a pull factor?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason why people want to move to an area.
51	Give one push factor causing people to leave Venezuela.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough food • Children dying due to lack of food • Lack of healthcare • Lack of clean piped water • Eradicated diseases returned
52	Give one pull factor attracting Venezuelan people to other South American countries.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible healthcare • Clean piped water • More jobs available • Food available
53	What are economic activities in the secondary sector?	Jobs that involve manufacturing (making) products.
54	What are transnational companies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A company operating in more than one country.
55	Samsung is a transnational company. Give one advantage of Samsung in Brazil.	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay taxes to government • Taxes from company used to build roads, schools etc. • Pays higher than minimum wage

56	Samsung is a transnational company. Give one disadvantage of Samsung in Brazil.	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive hours • Work standing up • Back injuries • Management jobs not given to Brazilians Most high-ranking jobs taken by men
57	When reading a grid reference, which corner of the grid square do you read from?	Bottom left hand corner
58	When reading a grid reference, what do you read first?	Easting
59	What do the blue bars show on a climate graph for each month?	Rainfall
60	What does the red line show on a climate graph for each month?	Temperature
61	How do you calculate the mode?	Put the numbers in order and find the most common.

Science

	Question	Answer
1	List the organs of the digestive system in order, starting with the mouth.	Mouth → oesophagus/ gullet → stomach → small intestine → large intestine → rectum → anus
2	What is mechanical digestion?	Teeth grind up food into smaller pieces
3	Which enzyme do you find in the saliva in the mouth?	Amylase
4	What is the function of amylase?	It is an enzyme that breaks carbohydrates down into glucose
5	Give two functions of hydrochloric acid.	1). To kill bacteria 2). To help digest food
6	Where is bile a) produced b) stored	a). Produced in the liver b) stored in the gall bladder
7	Give a function of bile	1). To neutralise stomach acids
8	What is the function of the small intestine?	Most nutrients are absorbed here
9	What is the function of the large intestine?	Water is absorbed into the body
10	What is an enzyme?	A biological catalyst, a protein that speeds up chemical reactions
11	Why are enzymes specific?	They have an active site which is particular shape and will only fit one substrate
12	List three things that affect the rate of enzyme action	Temperature, pH (acid/ alkali), substrate concentration
13	What happens when an enzyme becomes denatured?	The active site changes shape so that the substrate cannot fit into it. The enzyme stops working.
14	What is the function of carbohydrates?	They provide energy to the body
15	What are the 6 nutrient groups?	Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, vitamins, minerals, dietary fibre (and water)
16	What is the function of proteins?	Growth and repair
17	What is the function of lipids?	To insulate the body and to give energy
18	What do carbohydrases break carbohydrates down into?	Carbohydrates are broken down into glucose
19	What do proteases break proteins down into?	Proteins are broken down into amino acids
20	What do lipases break lipids down in to?	Lipids are broken down into fatty acids and glycerol

21	What is the difference between glucose and starch?	Glucose is soluble, starch is insoluble. Starch is a polymer (made of lots of glucose molecules)
22	What is the test for starch?	Iodine solution will turn from brown to black if starch is present
23	What is the test for glucose?	Benedicts solution will turn from blue to brick red if glucose is present
24	What is meant by a double pump system?	Blood is pumped into and out of the heart twice
25	List the four main blood vessels that go to/ from the heart.	Aorta (artery), vena cava (vein), pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein
26	What is an artery?	Transports blood away from the heart around the body
27	What is a vein?	Transports blood into the heart
28	What are the four components that make up blood?	Plasma (yellowy liquid), red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets
29	Is aerobic respiration exothermic or endothermic?	Exothermic reaction (releases energy)
30	What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?	Glucose + Oxygen → Carbon dioxide + Water
31	What is the balanced chemical equation for aerobic respiration	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$
32	Where does aerobic respiration occur in the cell?	In the mitochondria.