

# Cardinal Newman Catholic School

Holy Cross Catholic Multi Academy Company

## YEAR 9

### Autumn Assessments 2023



Name:



CARDINAL  
NEWMAN  
CATHOLIC SCHOOL

“Knowledge through the light of faith”

# Assessment Booklet Introduction

Dear Parents/Carers and Students

## Re: Autumn Assessments

This year we will administer three assessment seasons within the school year. One at the end of the Autumn term, the end of the Spring term and the final assessment season is towards the end of the Summer term. These assessments will be used by teachers to identify strengths and any areas where more support may be needed.

The results of these assessments will be shared with students and parents in a progress review report at the end of the term. Students will receive a report which details the percentage outcome from each assessment alongside the average percentage outcome for the class. This will enable parents to assess progress alongside the average outcome for the class and to see if your child is progressing at the expected standard for the group following the learning covered. More information will be provided alongside the assessment outcome results later in the term.

We want students to have the opportunity to be fully prepared for their assessments and have organised this booklet to help support revision and organisation of time. The Autumn Assessments will begin on **Monday 20th November until Friday 1st December 2023.** Teachers will advise students on how to use this booklet in lessons. It can also be used to help students study at home to help remember and recall information. As such, it is vitally important that students bring this booklet into school every day to use in lessons as well as home.

We recognise that sometimes assessment season can cause some students to feel anxious or stressed. If you have any concerns or worries please contact the Head of Year via the school telephone or email below.

We want this to be a positive experience that supports and develops the skills and resilience in preparation for future examinations. If you need any further support, guidance or information please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Yours faithfully

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# Timetable

## Step One: Circle your assessments



YEAR 9			WEEK A					WEEK B				
			MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
APPLIED SUBJECTS AB SIDE	9A1	ART					DRAMA				SPANISH	MUSIC
	9A2	MUSIC				ART			DRAMA			SPANISH
	9A3	SPANISH				ART		DRAMA			MUSIC	
	9B1	ART		DRAMA						MUSIC	FRENCH	
	9B2	ART				DRAMA			MUSIC		FRENCH	
CORE SUBJECTS A SIDE	9a1	MATHS	GEOGRAPHY		COMP SCI	RE	HISTORY	ENGLISH			SCIENCE	
	9a2	MATHS	COMP SCI	GEOGRAPHY		RE	HISTORY	ENGLISH			SCIENCE	
	9a3	MATHS	COMP SCI	GEOGRAPHY	SCIENCE			HISTORY			ENGLISH	RE
	9a4	RE	ENGLISH	HISTORY		MATHS	COMP SCI		GEOGRAPHY	SCIENCE		
	9a5	MATHS	ENGLISH	HISTORY		RE	COMP SCI	GEOGRAPHY		SCIENCE		
CORE SUBJECTS B SIDE	9b1	COMP SCI	RE	GEOGRAPHY		ENGLISH	MATHS		SCIENCE	HISTORY		
	9b2	MATHS	RE	HISTORY		ENGLISH	SCIENCE		COMP SCI	GEOGRAPHY		
	9b3	COMP SCI	SCIENCE	HISTORY		ENGLISH	MATHS	GEOGRAPHY		RE		
	9b4	COMP SCI		SCIENCE	GEOGRAPHY	ENGLISH	MATHS	RE		HISTORY		
APPLIED SUBJECTS CD SIDE	9C1			ART		SPANISH	MUSIC	DRAMA				
	9C2		DRAMA			ART		SPANISH				MUSIC
	9D1			MUSIC		DRAMA		ART		FRENCH		
	9D2			ART		MUSIC	DRAMA			FRENCH		

## Step Two: Using your school timetable and assessment timetable, create your assessment schedule below:

Date <i>(e.g. Mon 14<sup>th</sup> March)</i>	Period <i>E.g. P2</i>	Assessment <i>E.g. English</i>	Topic <i>E.g. Transactional Writing</i>
English			
Maths			
Science			
RE			
Geography			
History			
Computer Science			
Art			
Drama			
Music			
French/Spanish			

# Assessment Booklet

## English

### What am I being assessed on?

**You are being assessed on your study of The Importance of Being Earnest.**

Your assessment will be split into **four sections**.

1. Comprehension Questions based on an extract. [5 marks]
2. Terminology check [5 marks]
3. PETER Analysis [5 marks]
4. SPaG Skills Check [5 marks]

#### Reading section

- AO1 – Show understanding of the text and context
- AO2 – Analyse and identify writer's intentions

#### Writing section

- AO6 – SPaG and Vocabulary

### What revision material should I revise from?

**You should revise :**

- Plot Summary focused on Act 1, 2 and 3.**
- Characters (Jack, Algernon, Cecily, Gwendolen)**
- Revision Tasks: Plot and Character**
  - ✓ Create revision mind-map of the plot
  - ✓ Create a revision mind-map of the characters and get someone to test you

### How can I revise?

**Tick as you complete:**

- Re-read The Importance of Being Earnest.
- Using the information on the next pages, complete the tasks in the yellow boxes.
- Make notes or mind-maps detailing what happens in each act of the play.
- Go over terminology definitions and try finding examples in the text.
- Watch YouTube videos – Course hero on The Importance of Being Earnest.
- Research and create a mind-map about life and society expectations in Victorian Era.



# Assessment Booklet

## English

### Additional Revision Tasks

CECILY.  
What is the matter, Uncle Jack? Do look happy! You look as if you had toothache, and I have got such a surprise for you. Who do you think is in the dining-room? Your brother!

JACK.  
Who?

CECILY.  
Your brother Ernest. He arrived about half an hour ago.

JACK.  
What nonsense! I haven't got a brother.

CECILY.  
Oh, don't say that. However badly he may have behaved to you in the past he is still your brother. You couldn't be so heartless as to disown him. I'll tell him to come out. And you will shake hands with him, won't you, Uncle Jack? [Runs back into the house.]

CHASUBLE.  
These are very joyful tidings.

MISS PRISM.  
After we had all been resigned to his loss, his sudden return seems to me peculiarly distressing.

JACK.  
My brother is in the dining-room? I don't know what it all means. I think it is perfectly absurd. [Enter **Algernon** and **Cecily** hand in hand. They come slowly up to **Jack**.]

JACK.  
Good heavens! [Motions **Algernon** away.]

ALGERNON.  
Brother John, I have come down from town to tell you that I am very sorry for all the trouble I have given you, and that I intend to lead a better life in the future. [**Jack** glares at him and does not take his hand.]

CECILY.  
Uncle Jack, you are not going to refuse your own brother's hand?

JACK.  
Nothing will induce me to take his hand. I think his coming down here disgraceful. He knows perfectly well why.

CECILY.  
Uncle Jack, do be nice. There is some good in every one. Ernest has just been telling me about his poor invalid friend Mr. Bunbury whom he goes to visit so often. And surely there must be much good in one who is kind to an invalid, and leaves the pleasures of London to sit by a bed of pain.

#### Read the short extract and complete the AO1 style questions

1. Who is visiting?
2. Why is Jack upset?
3. What is the name of Jack's 'brother'?
4. Who is Mr. Bunbury?
5. What does Jack find disgraceful?

#### SPaG Revision

**Correct the paragraph below, focusing on capital letters, full stops and apostrophes:**

in the play, the Unsuspecting Jack is visited by his lost brother Earnest his arrival upsets jack because he does not actually have a brother Algernon hides his identity which makes Jack very upset. Cecily believes earnest is indeed jacks brother and wants them to make up and shake Hands. the invented story of mr. Bunbury makes cecily believe earnest is a good man her very gullible character makes Algernon believe he is love with her later in the play

#### Revision Task

**How does the writer present Jack in the extract? Use 3-4 references (evidence) from the text to justify your ideas.**

#### PETER Reminder

<u>Point</u>	<u>Evidence</u>	<u>Technique</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Reader</u>
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#### Model

Jack is presented as confused in the extract. This is shown in the quote "I haven't got a brother", where the negated verb "haven't" shows his lack of knowledge and complete astonishment when his "brother" is mentioned. This may amuse the audience as it feels like the tides have turned, and now Jack falls the victim of deceit.

#### Writing Frame Reminder

Firstly, Jack is presented as \_\_\_\_\_ this is shown in the line " \_\_\_\_\_ " the (word class/ device) suggests \_\_\_\_\_ which would make the reader feel \_\_\_\_\_ (x3-4)

# Assessment Booklet Maths

## What am I being assessed on?

45-Minute Non Calculator Assessment

All content covered since September 2023 including basic numeracy

### Sequences

- Generate a sequence from a term to term rule or a position rule.
- Use triangular numbers, square and cube numbers.
- Recognise simple arithmetic and Fibonacci sequences.
- Recognise and use quadratic sequences and geometric ones.
- Calculate the  $n$ th term of a linear sequence and also a quadratic sequence.

### Decimals and Fractions

- Add, subtract, multiply and divide integers, decimals and fractions.
- Change decimals to fractions and percentages and vice versa, including recurring decimals.
- Express one quantity as a fraction of another.

### Algebra

- Collect like terms
- Substitute
- Expand and simplify
- Factorise

### Angles and Shapes

- angles at a point, on a straight line and vertically opposite.
- use and understand alternate and corresponding angles on parallel lines.
- Use the sum of angles in a triangle and quadrilaterals
- Calculate exterior and interior angles of a polygon.
- Measure and calculate bearings.

## What revision material should I revise from?

- Use your exercise books to review the lessons you have had since September.
- Login to Mathswatch. It has helpful videos and questions on every topic you might be tested on. Ask your teacher to reset your password if you have forgotten your login details! Unless you've reset them, your password and username will both be pnumber@cncs e.g p1234@cncs

## How can I revise?

- Your class teacher will complete some revision lessons with you ahead of the assessment.
- You can look back at old lessons in your books
- Make posters and revision cards about key methods and facts e.g method for expanding brackets or how to convert from a mixed number to an improper fraction.
- Watch videos and complete tasks on Mathswatch.
- Check other revision sources on the internet. For example, BBC Bitesize and CorbettMaths have helpful guides and exercises.

# Assessment Booklet Maths



## Additional Revision Tasks

### Revision Checklist:

Login into mathswatch and search for the topics listed below. Give yourself a rating Red/Amber/Green. If you still need help, watch the video that goes with each task to see worked examples of each topic

The list below is **not** exhaustive, other topics you have covered this year can appear

Topic	Skill	Mathswatch Clip	RAG
<u>Sequences</u>	Term to term	37	
	Nth Term Linear	102,103	
	Quadratic Sequences (set 1 and 2 only)	213	
<u>Algebra</u>	Collect Like terms	7	
	Expand and Simplify	134	
	Factorise	94	
	Expand Double Brackets	134b	
<u>Decimals and Fractions</u>	Four Operations	71-74	
	Recurring Decimals	177,189	
	Conversion	84,85	
<u>Angles and Shapes</u>	Angles on Straight Lines and Around Points	45	
	Angles in a Triangle	121	
	Parallel Lines	120	

Click on the button labelled "Videos"

Type the topic or clip number into this box

Choose from this list

The screenshot shows the Mathswatch website interface. At the top right, there is a navigation bar with buttons for 'My Watch', 'Videos', 'My Progress', 'Feedback', and 'Extras'. The 'Videos' button is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it from the instruction 'Click on the button labelled "Videos"'. Below the navigation bar is a search section titled 'Find a Clip'. It includes dropdown menus for 'Qualification' (set to GCSE), 'Tier' (set to All), 'Grade' (set to All), and 'Topic' (set to All). A search input field contains the text 'facts' and is also highlighted with a red box and a red arrow from the instruction 'Type the topic or clip number into this box'. Below the search filters is a section titled 'Choose Clip (5)' which displays a list of clips with their IDs and titles: 28 Factors, Multiples and Primes; 79 Highest Common Factor (HCF); 111 Simple Factorisation; 157 Factorising and Solving Quadratics; and 192 Factorising Hard Quadratics. A red arrow points from the instruction 'Choose from this list' to the first clip in the list.

# Assessment Booklet

## Science

### What am I being assessed on?

#### B1 - Biology

- Structure of the heart
- Plant disease
- Enzymes
- Lock and Key theory

#### C1 - Chemistry

- Atomic structure
- Electronic structure
- Periodic table
- Group 1, 7 and 0 elements

#### P1 - Physics

- Energy stores and transfers.
- Calculating: Kinetic energy, GPE, work done, power, efficiency.
- Energy resources (renewable and non-renewable).

### What revision material should I revise from?

As well as your exercise book use these links to find the information that you need to revise:

<https://www.freesciencelessons.co.uk/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Gt4LnaHf78> - C1

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxnftv4> - C1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bR0boPq3v5Q> - P1

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zycbsrd> - P1

**BBC**  
**Bitesize**



### How can I revise?

- ✓ Make flash cards
- ✓ Write your own quiz questions
- ✓ Make a poster
- ✓ Teach someone at home about a topic
- ✓ Complete questions on Educake
- ✓ Watch videos using the links above
- ✓ Test yourself using your revision resources





# Assessment Booklet

## Science

### Additional Revision Tasks

#### Biology

1. Draw and label the structure of the heart
2. State where every enzyme in the body is produced.
3. What is the purpose of each enzyme?
4. Name two plant diseases and describe them
5. Explain how each disease impacts on the plant's growth

#### Chemistry:

- 1) Draw an atom – label the nucleus, proton, neutrons and electrons. Make sure you know the charges and mass of the sub-atomic particles.
- 2) *Draw the electronic structure of Lithium, Sodium and potassium using the periodic table (page 155 in your planner)*
- 3) *Watch the video to see how Group 1 metals react with water and oxygen.*
- 4) Go through the displacement reactions and why it occurs in group 7. Use the link to help you:  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg337p3/revision/3>

#### Physics:

1. Name the energy stores and the methods of energy transfer.
2. State the units for energy, power, mass, specific heat capacity and gravitational field strength.
3. How do you calculate power? Now rearrange the equation to make the other components the subject (use a triangle method to help).
4. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using different energy resources to generate electricity. Be sure to state if it is a renewable or non-renewable resource.

# Assessment Booklet Religious Education

## What am I being assessed on?

Unit	Topic areas
Islam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key words</li> <li>5 pillars</li> <li>Ramadan</li> <li>Holy texts</li> <li>Beliefs about Allah</li> </ul>

Your assessment will contain the following questions:

1 x A

1 x B

1 x C

1 x D

## What revision material should I revise from?

### FESTIVALS AND COMMEMORATIONS

Practices in Britain and elsewhere Four festivals in Islam

Four festivals in Islam - Key terms		
Id-ul-Adha	Festival of sacrifice, also known as the Greater Eid, which marks the end of the annual Hajj pilgrimage.	Ramadan
Id-ul-Fitr	Festival of fast breaking, which marks the end of fasting during the month of Ramadan.	Muharram
Ashura	A day of fasting for Muslims, particularly celebrated by Shi'a Muslims.	Fasting
Night of Power	The night on which the Angel Jibril gives the first revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad.	Animal Sacrifice

**Key quotes**

'O believers! Fasting is prescribed on you so perhaps you will become righteous.'

**Key beliefs**

Id-ul-Adha: Muslims often sacrificing a lamb or an animal for Allah.

Id-ul-Fitr: Muslims celebrate the end of the fast with a gift exchange of a mosque and a mosque.

Ashura: Muslims observe a day of fasting in memory of the martyrdom of Husayn ibn Ali at the Battle of Karbala.

Night of Power: Muslims believe that the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad on this night.

**Key connections**

How do beliefs about festivals and commemorations relate to other areas of your study?

Hajj, Qur'an, Jibril, Adam, Ibrahim, Muhammad

**Exam practice**

What do Muslims mean by a 'mosque'?

Describe how Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Fitr.

### FIVE PILLARS OF SUNNI ISLAM

Practices in Britain and elsewhere

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam - Key terms		
Shahadah	Islamic declaration of faith: 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah.'	Salah
Zakah	The duty of an annual charity payment of 2.5% of wealth.	Sawm
Hajj	The duty of pilgrimage to Mecca for those Muslims able to do so.	Ummah
Night of Power	The night on which the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.	Ummah

**Key quotes**

'To reach Allah with praise of your Lord and be of those who prosper. In Hajj, and worship your Lord until there comes to you the contrary (death).'

'O Muhammad, what has been revealed to you of the Book and establish prayer, indeed, prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing, and the remembrance of Allah is greater. And Allah knows that which you do.'

**Key beliefs**

Shahadah: Muslims believe in one God (Allah) and Muhammad as His prophet. All Muslims are part of the worldwide community of Islam, the Ummah, because they share this fundamental belief.

Zakah: Muslims practice the religious duty of charity by giving to the poor in the form of 2.5% of their wealth annually. Zakah money may be spent in a variety of practical ways to help people in need. Often, it is collected by donations in a special box in a mosque.

Sawm: Muslims fast during Ramadan, it is a time to demonstrate self-discipline and spiritual awareness and to identify with the poor and those in need.

Hajj: Muslims travel to Mecca for the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. All able-bodied Muslims must undertake at least once in their lifetime.

Salah: The daily practice of prayer (five times each day) is a central aspect and practical pillar of the religion.

**Key connections**

How do beliefs about the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam relate to other areas of your study?

Stonability, Nature of God, Prophethood, Greater Jihad, and Foundations of Faith

**Exam practice**

What do Muslims mean by the Shahadah?

Explain why the Five Pillars are important to Muslims.

You should use the knowledge organisers uploaded to ClassCharts by your teacher

## How can I revise?

- Highlight key points on your knowledge organiser
- Create flash cards or mindmaps using your knowledge organiser
- Create test yourself questions and get a family member or friend to check your knowledge
- Create your own visual key word bank
- Practice PEE paragraphs on different topics

# Assessment Booklet

## Religious Education

### Additional Revision Tasks

#### Key terminology: Test yourself

Islam	The name of the religion followed by Muslims The word Islam also means peace
Muslim	One who has submitted to Allah and accepted Islam
Allah	The Arabic name for God (Arabic is the language of Islam)
Monotheistic	The belief in one God
Qur'an	The Islamic holy book revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril
Sunnah	The teachings and doings of Muhammad
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, Utman and Ali
Shi'a	Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali
Predestination	The idea that God knows everything that will happen in the universe. Specifically relating to where a person will go after death.
The Five Pillars	Five most important duties for all Muslims to follow
Akhirah	Everlasting life after death
Mosque	The Muslim place of prayer and worship

#### Extended writing

Choose a topic from the list and write 1 x PEE paragraphs about it

- Allah
- 5 pillars
- Ramadan
- Holy texts

#### Challenge:



"Sawm is the most important of the 5 Pillars"  
Discuss (15 marks)

Respond to the statement with 4 x PEE + conclusion



# Assessment Booklet Geography

## Assessment Information – Superpowers & The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa).


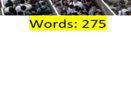
**Big Question: Which BRIC nation will emerge as a future superpower?**


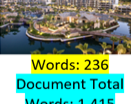
Lesson	Essential Knowledge
<b>Focus One – Superpower Status</b>   <b>Words: 214</b>	<p>A <b>superpower</b> is a state with a dominant position characterised by its extensive ability to exert influence or project power upon a global scale. The term 'superpower' was first introduced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and was commonly associated with the UK, USA and the USSR. Many geographers associate 'superpower status' with a country being an 'empire'. For example, the British Empire was the largest in history, exerting power and control over a quarter of the world and controlling over 20% of the world's population. Britain's power came from their <b>military and naval status</b>, along with <b>extensive trade networks</b> brought on by their rapid <b>development</b> during the <b>Industrial Revolution</b>. Consequently, the 20<sup>th</sup> century <b>World War's</b> brought British <b>bankruptcy</b>, where the new superpowers of USA and the <b>Soviet Union</b> (USSR – Present day <b>Russia</b>) emerged as the new heavyweights in global affairs, but this was not celebrated, instead the <b>Cold War</b> emerged, lasting until 1989. The criteria of a superpower are very broad, which looks at a country's <b>population</b>, <b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product)</b>, <b>nuclear warheads</b>, total amount of top 500 <b>TNC's</b>, military strength, trading networks, <b>political stability</b> and <b>cultural attractiveness</b> e.g. music, sports, social media, technology. However, criteria such as <b>debt</b>, <b>corruption</b>, <b>crime</b>, <b>war</b> and <b>epidemics</b> are examples of obstacles preventing a country from achieving superpower status.</p>

<b>Focus Two – Brazil: Cultural Conflicts</b>   <b>Words: 207</b>	<p>The first of the <b>BRIC nations</b> consists of Brazil, the South American heavyweight with a reputation for their exotic and <b>highly biodiverse Amazonia rainforest</b>, their iconic <b>carnival festivals</b> and their history of fanatic footballers such as Pele, Ronaldinho and Neymar. Brazil began <b>industrialising</b> in the 1930's (over 170 years behind Britain), which transformed their economy by <b>mass producing and exporting</b> steel, automobiles and coffee. This brought many national and international <b>economic benefits</b>, such as the country's 7% annual average increase in <b>GDP</b>, along with the countries <b>50+ year trade agreement</b> with <b>Germany</b> mass producing automobiles for <b>TNC Volkswagen</b>. However, different groups of people have not experienced these benefits equally. Since Brazil's period of industrialising, almost 20% of the entire Amazon rainforest has been lost through <b>deforestation</b>, <b>forest fires</b>, <b>cattle ranching</b>, <b>urbanisation</b> and <b>plantation fields</b> for cocoa beans and palm oil. This has led to the <b>destruction of natural habitats</b> and threatened the lifestyles and culture of <b>indigenous</b> groups, such as the Yanomamo and Kayapo tribes. Furthermore, Brazilian residents have sought <b>opportunities</b> in rapidly expanding <b>urban</b> environments such as Rio de Janeiro, which has consequently led to the growth of the <b>favelas</b> (Brazilian <b>slums</b> and <b>shantytowns</b>), which today, has led to a reputation of <b>overpopulation</b>, <b>crime</b> and <b>corruption</b>.</p>
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<b>Focus Three – Russia: From Collapse To Creation</b>   <b>Words: 239</b>	<p>The second of the <b>BRIC nations</b> consists of Russia, a former superpower known as the <b>USSR (Soviet Union)</b> in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century period until their collapse in 1991. However, moving into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Russia has turned many heads with their <b>technological, architecture and cultural</b> transformations. The former superpower collapsed in 1991, following a series of events surrounding <b>bankruptcy</b>, a declining military and the collapse of a <b>Communist</b> government. In addition, Russia had to relinquish thousands of <b>manufacturing stations</b>, leading to widespread <b>unemployment</b> and a 30% decline in the nation's <b>GDP</b> in 1991. However, one unexpected event led to an increase in social, economic and political pressure upon the USSR, which was the <b>1986 Chernobyl Disaster</b>. The event led to the explosion and release of massive quantities of <b>radioactive material</b> into present day <b>Belarus, Ukraine</b> and <b>Russia</b> (previously all within the USSR), which has created a 2,200km<sup>2</sup> <b>exclusion zone</b> marked as the most radioactive location on Earth. Nevertheless, the Russia of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has transformed dramatically, but with much work still to be done. Russia is now one of the most economically productive countries in the world in terms of <b>importing and exporting</b> goods, with profits invested into <b>infrastructure</b> and <b>public services</b>, such as education and healthcare. Russia continues to serve as an important partner in the <b>EU</b> and <b>NATO</b>, and continues to attract <b>tourists</b></p>
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<b>Focus Four – India: Tourist Take-Aways</b>   <b>Words: 244</b>	<p>The third of the <b>BRIC nations</b> consists of India, a country who experienced over 200 years of <b>colonialization</b> by the <b>British Empire</b>, to now being the largest <b>democratic</b> population on the planet, along with a prediction of surpassing <b>China</b> by having the world's largest population by 2030 (1.38 billion in 2021, 200 million behind <b>China</b>). For the last two decades, India's annual <b>GDP</b> growth ranges from 6% to 8.1%, and is predicted to rise to over 10% by 2025. By 2050, India is projected to have 220 million more workers than <b>China</b>, along with <b>outsourcing</b> large talent pools of labour to <b>developed</b> countries (such as the <b>UK, USA, China</b> and <b>Japan</b>), which annually brings almost \$100 billion in <b>revenue</b> to Indian based companies. India continues to break records and rival dominating global countries, but the country offers but more than economic growth. On average, India receives between 10-15 million <b>tourists</b> annually, which dwindles in comparison to the likes of <b>USA, China</b> and <b>France</b> who all receive between 75-85 million tourists annually. Millions visit India for their <b>religious heritage, biodiverse biomes</b> and iconic <b>landmarks</b>, but <b>poverty, corruption</b> and <b>street scammers</b> are highlighted reasons why tourists are scared to venture the streets of India's thriving cities. Indian states such as <b>Maharashtra</b> and <b>Bihar</b> are two highlighted locations, where residents, migrants and tourists experience a variety of <b>push and pull factors</b>, but in decades to come, India could be the newly emerging <b>powerhouse</b> of the Asian continent.</p>
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<b>Focus Five – China: The World's Workshop</b>   <b>Words: 275</b>	<p>The fourth of the <b>BRIC nations</b> consists of China, a country changed by the world, and a country changing the world. Every day, China is in the <b>media</b>, dominating world news about being the fastest growing country (expecting to overtake the US by 2040 as the <b>largest economy</b> in the world). The country has undergone a century of transformation, and shows few signs of slowing down in their <b>social, economic or environmental</b> change. Despite these initial positives and the huge advances in <b>living standards</b> for Chinese residents in <b>megacity metropolises</b> such as <b>Beijing</b> and <b>Chongqing</b>, there are a reported 250-300 million Chinese residents who live on less than \$1 a day. China in terms of leader board rankings for population, GDP, economic productivity and much more, stand at the top with a clear margin of difference between them and second place. However, with the vast range between China's <b>richest and poorest</b> residents, thousands began to question the reasons for this large difference. No nation of China's population size has ever attempted to <b>industrialise</b>, and with first attempts, always leads to mistakes made. Since 1995, over 300 million <b>rural</b> residents of China have no access to safe water and over 800 million <b>lack basic sanitation</b>, which led to over 150 million migrating from <b>rural</b> to <b>urban</b> environments in China. With staggering <b>population density</b> statistics, over 3 million residents of Chinese cities are <b>homeless</b>, a projected 13 million <b>unemployed</b>, and those that are employed, work an average 58 hour working week, with over 150 million working in <b>sweatshops</b> (unregulated factories) that receive no state benefits of safety protection in the event of losing their job, injury, or death.</p>
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<b>Focus Six – South Africa: Africa's Cultural Capital – Cape Town</b>   <b>Words: 236</b> <b>Document Total Words: 1,415</b>	<p>The last and fifth of the <b>BRIC nations</b> consists of South Africa, the third richest country in Africa, but the key <b>driving political force</b> in the African Union in supporting <b>peace, equality and development</b> for all 52 nations in the continent. Commonly referred to as the 'Rainbow Nation' for the diversity of <b>cultural, racial and ethnic groups</b>, South Africa is regularly associated with the motto "unity in diversity" following the collapse of the <b>apartheid</b> system at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which involved <b>racial segregation</b> which the white minority imposed on non-whites. However, within the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the capital city and <b>seaport of Cape Town</b> has not only become the <b>social, economic and political</b> driving force of South Africa's recent <b>development</b>, but is regarded to as one of Africa's most <b>historical and prosperous cities</b> paving the way for the development of Africa. Attracting an average of 30 million <b>tourists</b> annually, visitors highlight the unique history, the varying <b>landscapes of beaches, mountains, grasslands and forests</b>, along with being one of the largest <b>vineyards</b> of wine for the European market. South Africa is unique when comparing to the <b>emerging giants</b> of Brazil, Russia, India and China, as the African heavyweight, is seen as an outlier and a lightweight compared to these other nations. However, when contrasting, the statistics and data of South Africa's <b>population and economy</b> continue to shock and remain ahead of the other BRIC nations.</p>
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### Key Revision Themes – Superpowers & The BRICS

#### Introducing Superpowers & USA

- What is a superpower? Key features, the history of superpowers and their influence over the globe.
- USA – Superpower credentials, their sphere of influence and their global hegemony.

#### BRICS – Brazil: Ecological Epidemic vs. Fearsome Favelas

- Brazil – Physical landscapes, biomes, human/tourist attractions, key cities.
- Tropical Rainforest: Amazon – Distribution, flora and fauna, threats and tribes.
- Favelas: Rocinha (Rio), types of crimes, conflicting cultures, quality of life.

#### BRICS – Russia: Communism's Collapse & Chernobyl

- Russia– Physical landscapes, biomes, human/tourist attractions, key cities.
- Communism's Collapse – Reasons for USSR dissolution, Ukraine-Russia Conflict 2022.
- The Chernobyl Disaster – Causes and consequences.

### Key Revision Themes – Superpowers & The BRICS

#### BRICS – India: Colonial Concerns & Tourist Takeaways

- India– Physical landscapes, biomes, colonial history, human/tourist attractions, key cities.
- Dharavi Slums – Mumbai: Push vs. Pull Factors
- Mumbai & New Delhi – Street Scammers

#### BRICS – China: TNC Tragedy

- China – Physical landscapes, biomes, human/tourist attractions, key cities.
- China's tourist attractions and the growth of the new world superpower.
- TNC Foxconn: Exploitation, corruption and activities in major cities.

#### BRICS – South Africa: Hostile History

- South Africa – Physical landscapes, biomes, human/tourist attractions, key cities.
- South Africa compared to the rest of Africa – Landscapes, biomes, economy, cities, wealth etc.
- The Apartheid System – Causes and consequences.

# Assessment Booklet Geography

## Structured Revision Tasks

### AO1 – Key Term Practice

Superpower  
Global Hegemony  
BRICS  
Developed Country  
Emerging Country  
Developing Country  
Favelas  
Poverty  
Deprivation  
Communism  
Capitalism  
Chernobyl Disaster  
Exclusion Zone  
Colonialism  
Megacities  
Primate City  
Transnational Corporation  
Foreign Direct Investment  
Exploitation  
Apartheid System



**Remember: Complete Educake Quizzes To Test Knowledge!**



### Superpowers & Booming BRICS: Knowledge Organiser Quiz

#### Questions (/20)

1. **Define** 'superpower'.
2. **State** three countries who were associated with 'superpower status' before the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
3. **State** five different categories measured when determining if a country is a 'superpower'.
4. **State** two obstacles that prevent a country achieving 'superpower status'.
5. **State** the five emerging countries that make-up the 'BRICS'.
6. **State** two products Brazil began mass-producing in their Industrial Revolution.
7. **State** four threats endangering the biodiversity of Brazil's Amazon tropical rainforest.
8. **State** the accurate term associated to Rio de Janeiro's slums and shantytowns.
9. **State** two reasons why the USSR (present-day Russia) collapsed in 1991.
10. **State** three countries affected by the 1986 Chernobyl Disaster.
11. **Define** 'colonization'.
12. **State** two reasons why China attracts foreign tourists.
13. **State** two reasons why South Africa is an important member of the African Union.
14. **Define** 'apartheid'.
15. **State** three different landscapes within Cape Town.

Bonus Section – Which one of the BRICS comes out on top? (2020 statistics)

16. **State** which country in the BRICS currently has the largest population?
17. **State** which country in the BRICS has the highest GDP per capita?
18. **State** which country in the BRICS has the highest amount of unemployment?
19. **State** which country in the BRICS has the highest amount of national debt?
20. **State** which country in the BRICS has the highest amount of positive COVID-19 cases?

### Useful Video Resources

#### **Supporting Videos**

[\(1\) What Are The World's Biggest Superpowers? | NowThis World - YouTube](#)

[\(1\) Can Brazil Become a Superpower? - YouTube](#)

[Will Russia become a superpower? Part 1/2 - YouTube](#)

[How Powerful Is India? - YouTube](#)

[How Powerful Is China? - YouTube](#)

[How Powerful Is South Africa? - YouTube](#)

# Assessment Booklet

## History

### What am I being assessed on?

#### You will be assessed on the following topics

- Holocaust
- The study of Whitechapel – poverty, issues
- The perception of 19th century women
- Suffragettes & Suffragists

### What revision material should I revise from?

#### You can use the following resources to help you revise

- <https://www.pushkin.fm/episode/the-ripper-myth/>
- <https://www.pushkin.fm/episode/welcome-to-whitechapel/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks3-emmeline-pankhurst-and-the-suffragettes/zffrxyc>

### How can I revise?

1. Create quizzes on each topic then test a friend or family member
2. Produce flash cards that sum up key areas and points
3. Listen to podcasts to see different interpretations of historical events.
4. Watch videos such as the playlist from BBC above
5. Make mind maps that demonstrate links between different causes and consequences

Make your own revision videos or power-points on the subject topics, this will always help reinforce your understanding!

# Assessment Booklet

## History

### Additional Revision Tasks:

Ensure you can define the following key terms

1. Whitechapel
2. Slum
3. Suffrage
4. Martyr
5. Terrorist
6. Cause
7. Consequence

#### Task

How useful is the source on informing you about women's rights?



Artemis: Inference - What does this tell you about the treatment of women?



"There was no German who was not aware that concentration camps existed. No German who believed they were sanatoria. No-one who did not fear them. Few Germans who had not had a relative or friend in a concentration camp or had at least known that this or that person was in a camp [...]. There were many Germans who learnt something about the camps through foreign radio broadcasts. Quite a few who came into contact with inmates via work details. A considerable number who came across processions of wretched prisoners [...]. Many business people who had contact with the SS running the camps because they provided supplies, and industrialists who applied to the SS Business Administration Main Office for concentration camp slaves for their factories [...]."

How did the Germans as a nation respond to this injustice?  
As a nation, not at all. That is the unpalatable truth, but it is the truth."

*Buchenwald survivor Eugen Kogon on popular knowledge about the camps*

List 5 ways that, according to this source, Germans were aware of what was happening.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Topic	R	A	G
Whitechapel			
Perception of women in the early 20th Century			
Suffragists and Suffragettes			

# Assessment Booklet

## French

### What am I being assessed on?

For your French assessment you need to revise the following topics:

- Present tense of regular and irregular verbs: avoir, aller, être, faire and Past: passé composé. The rules to form these tenses are in your exercise book.
- All the vocabulary of the topic: TV programmes, types of films, eyes and hair, nationalities, and type of reading materials.
- Time expressions in the present and past :
- Translate the time expressions below into French (use the vocabulary of the module you have in your book to help) :

- Once a week = \_\_\_\_\_  
- Often = \_\_\_\_\_  
- Rarely= \_\_\_\_\_  
- Every weekend = \_\_\_\_\_  
- From time to time= \_\_\_\_\_  
- In the evening = \_\_\_\_\_

- Next = \_\_\_\_\_  
- Then = \_\_\_\_\_  
- Afterwards= \_\_\_\_\_  
- Last Saturday = \_\_\_\_\_  
- On Saturday morning = \_\_\_\_\_

- Opinions : j'aime, j'adore, je déteste, je n'aime pas, je préfère, etc.
- Use of adjectives : masculine/ feminine/ plural.
- Learn the vocabulary of this topic (you have a copy in your book and in Class Chart): How to learn vocabulary? Take one section at a time, read the words a few times, then look at the French, cover the English and write/ say the meaning. Then, do it the other way, look at the English, cover the French, and write/ say the meaning.

Your assessment will include: listening, reading and writing tasks.



# Assessment Booklet

## French

To help you prepare for your French assessment complete the following tasks:

1. Read the email and answer the questions in English:

Le soir, je regarde la télé. J'adore *Le bigdil* (c'est un jeu télévisé) et *Sous le soleil* (c'est une série). J'aime la lecture aussi. Je préfère les livres de Harry Potter et les magazines de musique pop. Le week-end dernier, j'ai mangé avec ma famille et après, j'ai regardé un DVD.

Marine

1. What sort of programme is "*Sous le soleil*"?
2. What is the French name of the game show Marine likes?
3. Name two things she likes reading.
4. Last weekend, who did she eat with?
5. What did she do afterwards?

2. Write 5 sentences in French to say what you did last weekend:

1. Le week-end dernier \_\_\_\_\_
2. Puis \_\_\_\_\_
3. Samedi matin \_\_\_\_\_
4. Samedi soir \_\_\_\_\_
5. Le dimanche \_\_\_\_\_

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

- a) J'ai les cheveux long et les cheveux noirs.
- b) Je regarde les émissions musicales le soir.
- c) J'aime lire les magazines féminins.
- d) Je joue au tennis deux fois par semaine.
- e) J'écoute des CD souvent.
- f) Je n'aime pas le series, mais j'adore les émissions de sport.

# Assessment Booklet

## Spanish

### What am I being assessed on? Televisión, películas y ordenadores

For your Spanish assessment you need to revise:

- The present, past tense and future. The rules on how to form and use these tenses are in in your books and in Class Charts.
- Talk about what you use your computer: I write and read emails, I buy presents, etc. and how often: every day, sometimes, often, twice a week, at the weekends, etc..
- Give opinions on TV programmes, types of films and music, and say why.
- Plural opinions: me gustann / me encantan / no me gustann.
- Use a variety of adjectives in masculine and feminine.
- Say what you normally watch on the TV or what music you listen to.
- Learn the vocabulary of this topic (you have a copy in your book and in Class Chart):  
How to learn vocabulary? Take one section at a time, read the words a few times, then look at the Spanish, cover the English and write/ say the meaning. Then, do it the other way, look at the English, cover the Spanish, and write/ say the meaning.
- Go through all the work done in class and look at the key vocabulary and grammar rules, and see how to put them together to produce sentences.

Your assessment will include: a listening paper, a reading paper and a writing paper.

### To help you prepare complete the following tasks:

#### 1. Read the texts below and decide if the statements 1-8 are True- T, false – F or not mentioned- NM.

Me gustan mucho los programas de deporte porque no son aburridos, en mi opinion son muy interesantes. Pero no me gustan nada las telenovelas ya que no son emocionantes, son muy tontas.

*Lola*

Me encantan los documentales porque son muy informativos y educativos, también son interesantes. Me gustan los dibujos animados porque son divertidos. No aguanto el tiempo porque pienso que es aburrido y nada interesante.

*Pablo*

1. Lola hates sports programmes.
2. Pablo likes documentaries.
3. Pablo thinks documentaries are educational
4. Lola doesn't like the news.
5. Pablo likes cartoons.
6. Lola thinks cartoons are stupid.
7. Pablo likes the weather.
8. Lola thinks soaps are exciting.

# Assessment Booklet

## Spanish

### 2. Traduce el texto de Sara al inglés (translate Sara's text into English)

Los fines de semana voy al cine con mi familia. Mis películas favoritas son las películas de acción porque son más emocionantes que las comedias. En la tele, me encanta ver los documentales de National Geographic porque son informativos y son menos aburridos que las telenovelas. No me gustan nada las películas del oeste porque son menos interesantes que las películas de amor.

### 3. Revising the tenses: decide if the sentences below are in the present, the past or the future

1. Mañana voy a jugar al tenis con un amigo. \_\_\_\_\_
2. La semana pasada fui a una fiesta de cumpleaños. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nunca juego al baloncesto. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Voy a ver mi programa favorito en la tele después de cenar. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Saqué muchas fotos en la fiesta de mi amiga Bea. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A veces voy al cine cuando no tengo muchos deberes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. El concierto de Shakira fue emocionante. \_\_\_\_\_
8. No voy a salir con mis amigos porque no tengo dinero. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Voy a hacer deporte este fin de semana. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Comí pizza en mi restaurante favorito. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Traduce las frases siguientes al español (translate the following sentences into Spanish)

- a) Often, I download films but I never read emails.
- b) I sometimes buy presents on the internet.
- c) Every day I do homework, and at the weekends I chat online with my friends.
- d) I don't like action films because they are more boring than westerns.
- e) Martial Arts films are less interesting than action films.
- f) Last week I went out with my friends and I watched a film.
- g) I like sport programmes because they are more informative than game shows.
- h) Next week I am going to go to a concert, and then I am going to eat in my favourite restaurant.

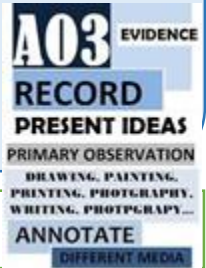
# Assessment Booklet

## Art

### What am I being assessed on?

For the Y9 art assessment you will be asked to accurately draw a cup cake from a photograph. You will be marked on your observational drawing skills. This means how accurately you are able to record images from secondary sources. Your use of shape, detail and tone to show form will all be assessed.

We are looking at A03 which is the recording objective.



### What revision material should I revise from?

### How can I revise?

To help prepare for this assessment you could practice your observational drawing skills by drawing from these images:



# Assessment Booklet

## Art

### Additional Revision Tasks

Here are some examples showing how your drawings will be graded:



**Developing**



**Secure**



**Exceeding**

It may also help to look at how others have drawn cupcakes. You could and try out drawing from these high-quality examples to help you get the techniques accurate.



# Assessment Booklet

## Computer Science

### What am I being assessed on?

You will be assessed on the pre-production topic we have been studying in lesson.

- The purpose/uses of pre-production documents
  - Planning processes
  - The aim to reduce errors
  - Reduce time wasting
  - Cost effects
- Types of pre-production document and their suitability in different situations
- Who would use and benefit from the use of pre-production

### What revision material should I revise from?

You can use the materials we have created in lessons as well as the information in your books.

You should re-visit the homework that has been set so far this year, that is a good indicator of the type of questions that will be in your assessment.

### How can I revise?

You can read the materials you have and make notes, use the 'Read, Cover, Write' method to check your knowledge recall.

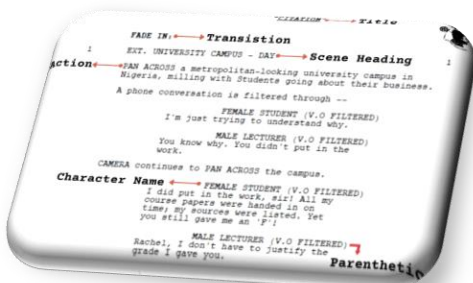
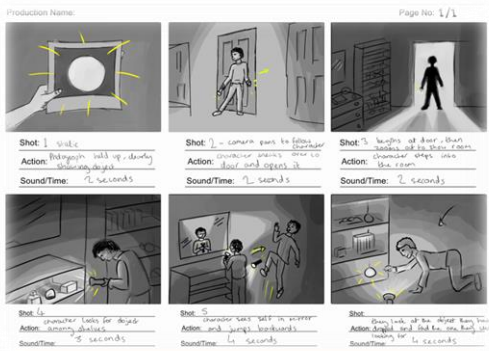
You could make flash cards or other revision materials such as mind-maps or spider-diagrams.

# Assessment Booklet Computer Science

## Additional Revision Tasks

### Types Pre-production Documents

- 1) Mood board
- 2) Mind map/spider diagrams
- 3) Storyboards
- 4) Visualisation diagrams
- 5) Scripts



You should be able to suggest which pre-production document would be used for a given scenario and justify your answer.

# Assessment Booklet

## Drama

### What am I being assessed on?

This will be a practical and written assessment with focus on Devising. In your practical assessment you will be assessed on your ability to create a piece of devised theatre based on a given stimulus. You will also be assessed on your rehearsal process, ability to create strong characters using a range of vocal & physical skills, and your use of conventions. Your written assessment will be analysing and evaluating your performance of your devised piece.

### What revision material should I revise from?

- BBC Bitesize – Edexcel GCSE Drama - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zkvm2sg>

### How can I revise?

- Recap on devising from a stimulus
- Recap Drama Conventions – Freeze-Frame & Tableaux, Narration & Thought-Tapping, Flash-Back & Flash-Forward, Cross-Cutting & Monologue, Conscience-Corridor & Sound Collage, Alive for 5 & A Day in The Life.



# Assessment Booklet

## Drama

### Devising Theatre – Knowledge Recap

#### Rehearsal & Performance Tips -

- Use the time well – settle on ideas quickly
  - Work as a team – help & support each other
- Focus on the task - don't get distracted
- Speak loudly and clearly – audience needs to hear & understand you
- Exaggerate your physical skills – be animated
  - Look up and out to the audience – perform to them

#### Theatre Conventions -

- Freeze-Frame
  - Tableaux
  - Narration
- Thought-Tapping
  - Flash-Back
  - Flash-Forward
  - Cross-Cutting
  - Monologue
- Conscience-Corridor
  - Sound Collage
    - Alive for 5
  - A Day in The Life

#### Vocal Skills -

- Pitch – how High or Low your voice is
- Pace – How Quick or Slow you speak
- Tone – Showing your Emotions in your voice
- Volume – How Loud or Quiet you speak
- Accent – Shows where your Characters comes from

#### Physical Skills -

- Gesture – Communicating with hands
- Posture – How you stand/sit
- Facial Expressions – Showing emotions through your face
- Gait – Your characters movement/walking
  - Body Language – Communicating emotions through your body

# Assessment Booklet

## Music

### My assessment

Your music assessment will be based on your practical work on  
FILM music

You will be marked on:

How your music matches the scene.

You need to have contrast in your music

How you have developed the following elements:

- Pitch
- Dynamics
- Tempo
- Structure
- Harmony/chords
- Smooth changes



How can I prepare?

Listen to the following pieces of  
film music

Can you describe:

- Pitch (high/low)
- Dynamics (volume)
- Tempo (speed)
  - Structure
- Harmony/chords (major, minor, concord, discord)

Harry Potter:

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8sa7sc>

Avengers:

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8syakf>

Pirates of the Caribbean:

<https://tinyurl.com/bdcp96m9>

Up:

<https://tinyurl.com/2c8zx5tm>

Useful websites:

Teachinggadget.com

username = cnccs

password = music

Musictheory.net

Your grade will be:

**Developing**

**Secure or**

**Exceeding**