ASPIRE • SUCCEED • LEAD

BRADFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Student Name	
Form	

Half Term 1 Big Quiz
Year 8

This 'Big Quiz' includes questions from HT1's Knowledge Organisers

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Marks Available – **100 marks**
- Time Allowed – 45 minutes
- This 'Big Quiz' contains questions from the following subjects: English, Maths, Science, History, Geography, RS, French **OR** Spanish, P.E, and Life Skills. There are also questions about Word of the Week, Attendance and Behaviour.
- Read each question carefully and select the correct answer; you should attempt every question.

ENGLISH

Q1	Which word modifies a noun and provides more detail?	
A	adjective	
B	adverb	
C	noun	
D	verb	

Q2	Which term refers to the central character whose goals drive the story?	
A	antagonist	
B	foreshadowing	
C	imagery	
D	protagonist	

Q3	What is the primary force or character opposing the protagonist called?	
A	antagonist	
B	genre	
C	perspective	
D	protagonist	

Q4	What is foreshadowing?	
A	a change in narrator	
B	a hint about future events	
C	a repeated phrase	
D	a sudden ending	

ENGLISH

Q5	What does imagery appeal to?	
A	emotions only	
B	the five senses	
C	the reader's memories	
D	the writer's opinion	

Q6	What is perspective?	
A	a character's appearance	
B	the author's handwriting	
C	the unique lens through which events are viewed	
D	the way a story ends	

Q7	What type of writing is invented by the author?	
A	fiction	
B	non-fiction	
C	playscript	
D	speech	

Q8	Which genre often includes mystery, fear and the supernatural?	
A	comedy	
B	gothic	
C	romance	
D	tragedy	

ENGLISH

Q9	What is pathetic fallacy?	
A	comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'	
B	describing a setting in detail	
C	the weather or environment reflecting emotions	
D	using a symbol to represent a larger idea	

Q10	Which of these years took place during the Elizabethan era?	
A	1492	
B	1592	
C	1692	
D	1792	

MATHS

Q1	What is 6 x 6?
A	30
B	32
C	34
D	36

Q2	What does the prefix kilo mean?
A	one hundred
B	one hundredth
C	one thousand
D	one thousandth

Q3	What does inverse mean?
A	a different operation
B	the equivalent operation
C	the opposite operation
D	the same operation

Q4	What do we have to remember about the parts in a ratio?
A	some are larger than others
B	some are smaller than other
C	some of them are the same
D	they are equal

MATHS

Q5	What form is a scale written in?	
A	1:1	
B	1:n	
C	n	
D	n:n	

Q6	What symbol do we use in a ratio?	
A	:	
B	;	
C	()	
D	÷	

Q7	What is a multiplier?	
A	a number we add	
B	a number we divide by	
C	a number we multiply by	
D	a number we subtract	

Q8	How can we simplify an expression?	
A	collect like terms	
B	multiply like terms	
C	separate like terms	
D	take away like terms	

MATHS

Q9	What is a common factor of 12, 16 and 24	
A	3	
B	4	
C	5	
D	6	

Q10	When can a polygon have curved sides?	
A	always	
B	on ones with more than 5 sides	
C	sometimes	
D	never	

SCIENCE

Q1	What is an enzyme?
A	a catalyst that changes the shape of something
B	a catalyst that keeps the speed of a reaction the same
C	a catalyst that slows down a reaction
D	a catalyst that speeds up a reaction

Q2	What is an atom?
A	the biggest part of an element that can exist
B	the centre of an element
C	the smallest part of an element that can exist
D	two or more substances together

Q3	What is equilibrium?
A	when forces act on the same side
B	when opposing forces are balanced
C	when opposing forces are unbalanced
D	when two or more forces act on an object

Q4	Which enzyme digests proteins?
A	amylase
B	carbohydrase
C	lipase
D	protease

SCIENCE

Q5	Which law states that if you double the force, the extension doubles?	
A	Brooke's law	
B	Crooke's law	
C	Hooke's law	
D	Rooke's law	

Q6	Which of these is a contact force that opposes motion?	
A	friction	
B	lubricant	
C	magnetism	
D	thrust	

Q7	Which group of the periodic table is also known as Alkali metals?	
A	group 0	
B	group 1	
C	group 5	
D	group 6	

Q8	Which two gases are exchanged by the body during gas exchange?	
A	carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide	
B	carbon dioxide and chlorine	
C	carbon dioxide and nitrogen	
D	carbon dioxide and oxygen	

SCIENCE

Q9	How do we calculate a moment?	
A	force – distance from the pivot	
B	force + distance from the pivot	
C	force/distance from the pivot	
D	force x distance from the pivot	

Q10	What word means a fertilised egg?	
A	embryo	
B	foetus	
C	ovule	
D	zygote	

HISTORY

Q1	What does the word ‘Catholic’ mean?	
A	a new type of Christianity which followed a simpler worship	
B	a new type of religion that followed the Torah	
C	a person who followed the old Christian faith led by the Pope	
D	a person who makes changes to the Church	

Q2	What does the word ‘Protestant’ mean?	
A	a new type of Christianity which followed a simpler worship	
B	a new type of religion that followed the Torah	
C	a person who followed the old Christian faith led by the Pope	
D	a person who makes changes to the Church	

Q3	What does the word ‘reformation’ mean?	
A	changing the church or making it better	
B	changing the location of churches	
C	the renewal of the king's power	
D	to close something down	

Q4	When did Henry VIII become King of England?	
A	1508	
B	1509	
C	1510	
D	1511	

HISTORY

Q5	How did the Act of Supremacy 1534 change England?	
A	it made the King the Supreme Head of the Church of England	
B	it made the Pope the Supreme Head of the Church of England	
C	it made the Prime Minister the Supreme Head of Church of England	
D	it made ordinary people have a say in the Supreme Head of the Church of England	

Q6	Who was Mary, Queen of Scots?	
A	Elizabeth's cousin	
B	Elizabeth's grandmother	
C	Elizabeth's servant	
D	Elizabeth's sister	

Q7	Which statement best describes a Catholic church?	
A	a church that is colourful with lots of decorations	
B	a church that is simple and plain	
C	a church where everyone sits in a circle rather than in pews	
D	a church with no priest leading the service	

Q8	Which statement best describes a Protestant church?	
A	a church that is colourful with lots of decorations	
B	a church that is simple and plain	
C	a church where everyone sits in a circle rather than in pews	
D	a church with no priest leading the service	

HISTORY

Q9	When did the Spanish Armada first attack England?	
A	1586	
B	1587	
C	1588	
D	1589	

Q10	Mansa Musa was the emperor of which country?	
A	Egypt	
B	Ghana	
C	Mali	
D	Morocco	

GEOGRAPHY

Q1	What are the four layers of the Earth?
A	convection currents, inner core, mantle. outer core
B	crust, inner core, mantle, outer core
C	inner core, mantle, outer core, tectonic plates
D	centre of the earth, magma, mantle, outer core

Q2	What is the correct definition for the 'Earth's crust'?
A	the hot, solid centre of the Earth made of iron and nickel
B	the layer of the Earth made of liquid iron and nickel
C	the thick layer of hot, molten rock
D	the thin most outer layer of Earth

Q3	What is the correct definition for the 'inner core'?
A	the hot, solid centre of the Earth made of iron and nickel
B	the layer of the Earth made of liquid iron and nickel
C	the thick layer of hot molten rock, between the outer core and crust
D	the thin, most outer layer of Earth

Q4	Which option describes the movement of convection currents?
A	circular movements of hot and cool material in the mantle
B	movement of magma up and down in the mantle
C	where two plates move away from each other
D	where two plates move towards each other

GEOGRAPHY

Q5	Which of the following options describes a plate boundary?
A	a large piece of Earth's crust that slowly moves over the mantle
B	the place where two tectonic plates meet
C	the plates slide past each other
D	the plates move away from each other

Q6	What is a volcano?
A	an opening in the Earth's crust where hot melted rock can escape
B	plate boundaries sliding past one another
C	the immediate result of a natural hazard
D	the sudden shaking of the ground

Q7	What is the ‘mantle’?
A	solid and made of iron and nickel
B	mostly liquid iron and nickel
C	mostly solid, but some parts are soft enough to slowly flow as liquid
D	solid rock

Q8	What is a primary response to a natural hazard?
A	the immediate result of a natural hazard
B	the immediate action taken to help people and reduce damage after a natural hazard
C	the long-term action taken after a natural hazard to help people rebuild their lives
D	a result that happens after a natural hazard as a consequence of the primary effect

GEOGRAPHY

Q9	Which of the following answers is not an example of a secondary effect?	
A	disease spreading	
B	homelessness	
C	house fires	
D	roads collapsing	

Q10	What does the term NEE stand for?	
A	Middle Income Country	
B	Newly Emerging Economy	
C	Newly Endangered Economy	
D	Newly Emerging Country	

RS

Q1	What does the word 'tawhid' mean?
A	Arabic writing
B	belief in the oneness of God
C	patterns used to decorate the mosque
D	the sin of worshipping idols

Q2	What is 'shirk'?
A	Arabic writing
B	belief in the oneness of God
C	patterns used to decorate the mosque
D	the sin of worshipping idols

Q3	Which word means someone who has memorised the Qur'an?
A	Hadith
B	Hafiz
C	Hijrah
D	Ummah

Q4	Who was the first Imam (leader) of Shi'a Islam?
A	Abu Bakr
B	Ali
C	Khadijah
D	Muhammad

RS

Q5	What happened in 610CE?
A	Muhammad was born
B	Muhammad died
C	Muhammad fled to Medina (the Hijrah)
D	Muhammad received the first revelation of the Qur'an

Q6	Approximately what % of Muslims are Sunni?
A	10-15%
B	35-40%
C	65-70%
D	85-90%

Q7	Which of the following is not feature of Islamic art?
A	calligraphy
B	circles and lines
C	geometric patterns
D	statues

Q8	Which word is used to describe Muhammad's flight (journey) from Mecca to Medina?
A	hadith
B	hafiz
C	hajj
D	hijrah

RS

Q9	What is the Ummah?	
A	a holy book	
B	a religious leader	
C	part of the mosque	
D	the Muslim community	

Q10	What is the Golden Temple also known as?	
A	Guru Gobind Singh	
B	Guru Granth Sahib	
C	Harminder Sahib	
D	Sach Khand	

You should complete questions for either French **or** Spanish.

FRENCH

Q1	What does *jouer* mean?
A	to go
B	to listen
C	to play
D	to watch

Q2	What does *du patinage* mean?
A	cycling
B	hiking
C	ice skating
D	swimming

Q3	What does *quelquefois* mean?
A	every day
B	often
C	sometimes
D	three times a week

Q4	Which adjective means *boring*?
A	amusant
B	difficile
C	ennuyeux
D	génial

FRENCH

Q5	Which phrase means '*I don't do sport*'?	
A	Je fais du sport.	
B	Je fais mes devoirs.	
C	Je ne fais pas de sport.	
D	Je vais en ville.	

Q6	Which opinion means *I hate?*	
A	j'adore	
B	j'aime	
C	je déteste	
D	je préfère	

Q7	Which phrase means '*three times a week*'?	
A	chaque samedi	
B	quelquefois	
C	souvent	
D	trois fois par semaine	

Q8	What does this sentence mean *Je fais du vélo souvent?*	
A	I do cycling often.	
B	I do cycling sometimes.	
C	I play football often.	
D	I watch TV often.	

FRENCH

Q9	Which French sentence means '*I like music'?*	
A	J'aime la musique.	
B	J'adore le cinéma.	
C	Je déteste la musique.	
D	Je préfère la télévision.	

Q10	Translate '*they are generous'* into French.	
A	elle est généreux	
B	elles est généreuse	
C	elles sont généreux	
D	elles sont généreuses	

SPANISH

Q1	What does *hago natación* mean?
A	I do athletics
B	I do gymnastics
C	I do horse riding
D	do swimming

Q2	What does *juego al ajedrez* mean?
A	I play basketball
B	I play chess
C	I play football
D	I play tennis

Q3	What does *chatear* mean
A	to chat online
B	to listen to music
C	to send messages
D	to write emails

Q4	Which adjective means *exciting*?
A	aburrido
B	difícil
C	emocionante
D	entretenido

SPANISH

Q5	Which activity means '*I ride my bike*'?	
A	hablo con mis amigos	
B	monto en bici	
C	saco fotos	
D	veo la televisión	

Q6	Which opinion means '*I love*'?	
A	me chifla	
B	me encanta	
C	me gusta	
D	no me gusta	

Q7	Which expression means *twice a week*?	
A	dos veces a la semana	
B	dos veces al mes	
C	una vez a la semana	
D	una vez al mes	

Q8	Which season means *autumn*?	
A	el invierno	
B	el otoño	
C	el verano	
D	la primavera	

SPANISH

Q9	Translate into Spanish: '*I love football because it is exciting*'.	
A	Me encanta el fútbol porque es emocionante.	
B	Me gusta el fútbol porque es emocionante.	
C	Me encanta el tenis porque es emocionante.	
D	No me gusta el fútbol porque es emocionante.	

Q10	How do you say '*next to*'?	
A	al lado de	
B	debajo de	
C	detrás de	
D	encima de	

P.E

Q1	Which term describes ‘the big plan’ used by a team based on their strengths?
A	cardiovascular endurance
B	invasion game
C	strategy
D	tactics

Q2	What do you call the real-time movements and decisions used in a game?
A	invasion game
B	outwitting opponents
C	strategy
D	tactics

Q3	Which of these is an example of an invasion game?
A	badminton
B	basketball
C	table tennis
D	volleyball

Q4	Which component of fitness is the ability of the heart and lungs to supply oxygen to working muscles?
A	agility
B	balance
C	cardiovascular endurance
D	flexibility

P.E

Q5	Which fitness test, tests cardiovascular endurance?	
A	Illinois agility test	
B	multi-stage fitness test	
C	sit and reach test	
D	sit up test	

LIFE SKILLS

Q1	If the definition is 'when other people try to influence your behaviour,' what is the word?
A	coercion
B	consent
C	influence
D	peer pressure

Q2	If the definition is 'giving your permission for something,' what is the word?
A	coercion
B	consent
C	influence
D	peer pressure

Q3	If the definition is 'the moral principles, standards, or core beliefs of a group,' what is the word?
A	characteristics
B	principles
C	standards
D	values

Q4	Which of the below would you **not** do in order to stay safe?
A	cross roads using pedestrian crossings
B	talk to your parent on the phone
C	use designated crossings
D	walk on the inside of the pavement

LIFE SKILLS

Q5	Which of the below is not part of the Water Safety Code?	
A	call 999 if urgent	
B	float	
C	stop and think	
D	thrash	

Q6	Who is legally responsible for reducing illegal and harmful content online?	
A	government	
B	online services	
C	parents	
D	schools	

Q7	From Spring 2027, how old must you be to register for social media services?	
A	12 years' old	
B	14 years' old	
C	16 years' old	
D	18 years' old	

Q8	What does clickbait use in order to persuade people to click on a link?	
A	arrows drawing your attention to the article	
B	bright colours to distract you from the truth	
C	false headlines and images	
D	secret codes so you know what is real and what isn't	

LIFE SKILLS

Q9	Which of the below is **not** illegal?	
A	creating or sharing explicit images of anyone under 18 years' old	
B	sexual harassment	
C	sharing images of someone over 18 years' old without their consent	
D	sharing non-explicit selfies	

Q10	How many Protected Characteristics are there according to the Equality Act 2010?	
A	6	
B	7	
C	8	
D	9	

WORD OF THE WEEK

Q1	What does the root 'struct' mean?
A	to build
B	to change
C	to grow
D	to move

Q2	If the definition is 'the way something is organised or put together' what is the word?
A	construct
B	infrastructure
C	obstruct
D	structure

Q3	If the definition is 'to build, create, or put something together from different parts', what is the word?
A	construct
B	destruction
C	obstruct
D	structure

Q4	If the definition is 'information, guidance, or directions that tell someone how to do something', what is the word?
A	construct
B	instruction
C	obstruct
D	structure

WORD OF THE WEEK

Q5	If the definition is 'to block or get in the way of something', what is the word?	
A	destruction	
B	instructor	
C	obstruct	
D	structure	

ATTENDANCE MATTERS

Q1	You are absent from school because you overslept. Your parent phones later that morning to explain what happened. How is this absence most likely recorded?
A	present
B	authorised absence
C	unauthorised absence
D	late
Q2	What is the main reason schools check unexplained absences quickly?
A	to issue detentions
B	to update league tables
C	to make sure students are safe
D	to collect attendance prizes
Q3	If your parents tells the school you were absent, which of the following statements is true?
A	the absence can still be recorded as unauthorised if the school do not accept the reason given
B	the absence is automatically authorised
C	the student will automatically receive a late mark
D	the school has a legal obligation to accept any reason given by the parent/carer
Q4	You have 95% attendance but several unauthorised absences, which statement is likely to be more accurate?
A	95% means the reasons don't matter
B	unauthorised absences are removed once attendance reaches 95%
C	attendance percentages only matter at the end of Year 11
D	unauthorised absences can still be a concern even when overall absence appears relatively high

ATTENDANCE MATTERS

Q5	If you have enough unauthorised absences during the year to reduce your attendance to 90%, approximately how much learning time have you missed?	
A	about 5 days	
B	about 10 days	
C	about 19 days	
D	about 38 days	

BEHAVIOUR ROUTINES

Q1	When you arrive at a lesson, what should you do first?	
A	talk to your friends	
B	wait outside until the teacher speaks to you	
C	sit in your correct seat and start the Do Now task	
D	wander around the classroom	

Q2	What is the BGGS expectation when moving around school?	
A	walk wherever there is space	
B	walk on the left and use the one-way system	
C	walk in large groups with friends	
D	run if you are late	

Q3	How should students respond to staff instructions?	
A	only if they agree with them	
B	after discussing them with friends	
C	follow instructions first time, every time	
D	ignore them if they are busy	

Q4	Which of the following is part of the BGGS Way in corridors and social areas?	
A	wearing your coat indoors	
B	eating while walking through corridors	
C	speaking to others respectfully and using a calm, quiet voice	
D	leaving litter for cleaners to collect	

BEHAVIOUR ROUTINES

Q5	What should students do if they need help during a lesson?	
A	stop working and wait silently	
B	ask for help and continue giving 100% effort	
C	copy another student's work	
D	leave their seat without permission	