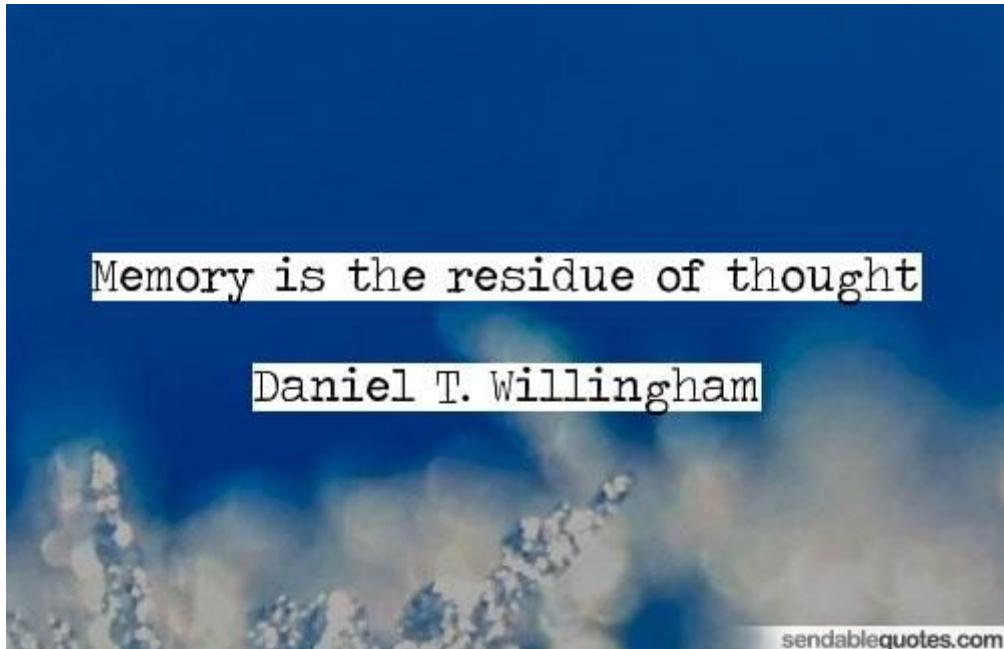




Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 11 Unit 2

Knowledge Organisers



Name	
Tutor	

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Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quizz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quizz from on which evening. Each subject has divided their Knowledge Organiser(s) into 9 'segments': these are the 9 pieces of Knowledge Organiser Homework you will complete for the relevant subjects. You have been set a different segment of the Subject Knowledge Organiser to complete each week, clearly labelled on each Knowledge Organiser. Your teacher will test you on this segment of information each week after your Subject Knowledge Organiser Homework, to assess how well you have learnt the information. The 'mark' box allows you to record your score out of 10 from your end of week quiz.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday		Friday	
	<i>Your two options from the four below:</i>						
	Vocational as directed	English	Science	History	French	Geography	Computer Science
Week 1 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 2 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 3 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 4 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 5 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 6 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 7 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 8 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 9 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10

Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions

It is expected that you complete **one page** of self-quizzing, as a minimum. This should take around **30 minutes**. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser.

Tutors will check your Subject Knowledge Organiser homework the next morning during AM Tutor Time. They will be looking for a **full page of self-quizzing** on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for **purple pen ticks/corrections** and **good presentation** (including your **H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler**). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If your tutor feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, your tutor will enter you for a detention that same day.

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing (look, repeatedly say aloud, cover, write, check):

1. Identify the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the week.
2. Open up your practice book and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin, the Title (the subject you are completing) on the other side of the margin line and the Date on the right hand side (see the model on the next page). Underline all three with a ruler.
3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you. Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory.
5. Check it and correct any mistakes. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to cross the knowledge point.
6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
7. Repeat the steps above until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Student Self-Quizzing Model

H/W English

17/7/18

- 21) Stagecraft - The use of setting / props to convey ideas. The front door bangs everytime a character enters or leaves, this makes the audience wonder who it is. Lighting is used to show emotion, 'pink' is used to show the rose tinted view on life the Birlings have, but turns 'brighter...harder' when the truth comes out. ✓
- 22) Religious imagery - The Inspector suggests we have a 'sacred' duty of care towards and should show images of 'fire and blood and anguish' linking to the end of the world in the book of revelation where people were punished for their sins. ✓
- 23) Social responsibility - Priestley uses the play to promote social responsibility - the idea that we should try and help those less privileged. ✓
- 24) Stage directions - Guide to the actor / actress on how to present their character at that point in the play. Stage directions can also reveal extra information to the audience about the character. ✓
- 25) Beginnings and endings - Priestley freezes the action between Acts to make the audience wait and consider how a character will respond. They build up tension and suspense. ✓
- 26) Omniscience - The Inspector seems to be omniscient - he knows what will happen and how characters will react. ✓
- 27) Symbolism - Characters represent particular social groups (Mrs Birling represents the hypocrisy of the upper Edwardian class). ✓
- 28) Colloquial language - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business.
- 28) Colloquial language - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business.
- 29) Graphic imagery - The Inspector uses language to shock the Birlings and the audience; 'She burnt her insides out'. ✓
- 30) Euphemism - A way of not saying something unpleasant. Mr and Mrs Birling use this to not look as guilty. ✗
- 30) Euphemism - A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant. Used by Mr and Mrs Birling to make them look less guilty.

Maths Homework Information

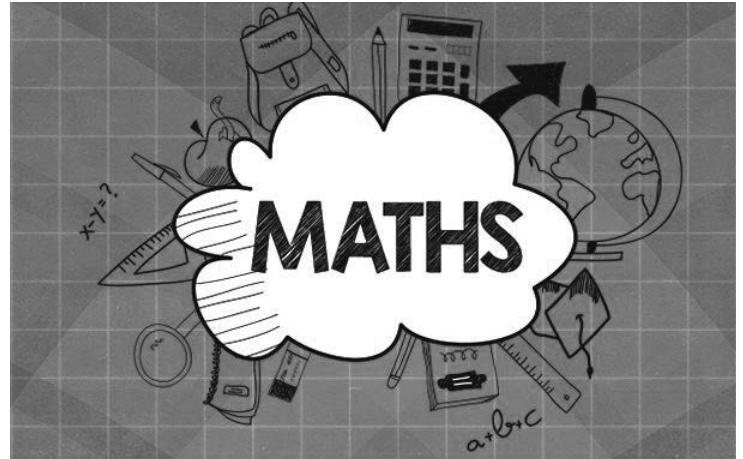
Your compulsory Key Skills Maths Task is set Friday to Friday. Your maths teacher will check this work in class.

Year 11 students will be set bespoke homework based on the CGP Revision books that have been provided for them.

Times Table Rock Stars: Being good at your times tables will help you to complete all areas of your maths work. The more you practice, the quicker you will get. Everyone who has completed a TTRS task each week will receive a positive point, there will be a TT Rock Stars concert at the end of each term for the top competitors across the school.

My Login Information:

	Times Tables Rock Stars	Hegarty Maths
Username		
Password		



English – Year 11 – Unit 2
Driving Question-How does being in a position of power affect a person?

Week 1			RAG
1	To be thus is nothing, but to be safely thus (Macbeth)	Repetition Macbeth is insecure- he is worried that Banquo's heirs will become kings.	
2	Fruitless crown (Macbeth)	Adjective/ Metaphor Macbeth realises his children will not be kings - a turning point.	
3	Nought's had, all's spent Where our desire is got without content (Lady Macbeth)	Rhyming couplets Lady Macbeth is suggesting their efforts have been wasted as they have got what they set out for but are still unhappy.	
4	Make our faces wizards to our hearts (Macbeth)	Metaphor Role reversal- previously it was Lady Macbeth advising Macbeth to disguise his true intention.	
5	Language Paper 2, Question 2	Refer to both sources and write a summary of the differences (8 marks)	
6	Ozymandias	"Look upon my works, ye mighty, and despair" Imperatives/ Arrogance.	
7	Ozymandias	"Boundless and bare" Alliterative plosive 'b' emphasises the power of the desert/ nature.	

Week 2			RAG
8	The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day (First murderer)	Motif of light/ dark- could symbolise the horrors of Macbeth's reign.	
9	I am cabined, cribbed, confined (Macbeth)	Alliteration Macbeth feels trapped- he is fearful at the news that Fleance has escaped.	
10	Are you a man? (Lady Macbeth)	Reminiscent of 1.7 Gender roles.	
11	Blood will have blood (Macbeth)	Repetition/ Motif of blood Macbeth recognises the murders may be his downfall.	
12	Language Paper 2, Question 2	SQUID paragraphs- Statement/ Quotation/ Inference/ Difference- REPEAT	

Week 3: Macbeth 3.5-3.6/ P2, Q3/ AIC			RAG
13	He shall spurn fate (Hecate)	Verb Hecate recognises Macbeth's hamartia.	
14	Tyrant's feast (Lennox)	Noun Even minor characters such as Lennox, hate Macbeth which shows how widespread the discontent is.	
15	Language Paper 2, Question 3	Refer to one source: how does the writer use language? (12 marks)	
16	An Inspector Calls Act 1 stage directions:	"pink..brighter...harder" Lighting used to foreshadow the truth being revealed.	
17	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	"Half shy, half assertive" Repetition. This shows Eric is not 'complete'- he has the potential for change.	
18	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	"Mummy" "Daddy" Childish language used by Sheila at the start of the play- contrasted in Act 2 as she is maturing.	

Week 4: Macbeth 4.1-4.2/ P2, Q4			RAG
19	Something wicked this way comes (Second witch)	Adjective Macbeth is no longer the honorable hero of Act 1.	
20	Beware Macduff (First apparition)	Imperative The apparition's prophecy confirms Macbeth's concern over Macduff.	
21	He's a traitor (First Murderer)	Noun Ironic accusation of Macduff before his family is murdered.	
22	Language Paper 2, Question 4	Refer to both sources: compare how the writers convey their perspectives and feelings. (16 marks)	

23	Thesis statement	Sentence 1: Define. Sentence 2: Summarise. Sentence 3: Make an assertion.	
24	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	"Lower costs and higher prices" Comparatives. Birling is only pleased about the possible financial gain from Sheila's engagement which highlights his capitalist views.	
25	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	"The Germans don't want war" Dramatic irony. Birling is speaking about the troubles in Europe.	
26	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	"Hard-headed businessman ...Hard-headed practical man of business" Repetition. Alliteration. Birling full of self-importance- focused on his own status.	

Week 5: Macbeth 4.3/ Exposure			RAG
27	Bleed, bleed, poor country!...For goodness dare not check thee (Macduff)	Symbolism/ personification/ dramatic irony Macduff describes the horrors of Macbeth's reign but will soon act against him once he learns of the murder of his own family.	
28	Dispute it like a man (Malcolm) I must also feel it as a man (Macduff)	Noun/ Gender roles Sadness is seen as womanly weakness- similar to Lady Macbeth's earlier coercion of Macbeth.	
29	Macbeth is ripe for shaking (Malcolm)	Symbolism/ metaphor Malcolm is saying Macbeth's downfall is imminent.	
30	Exposure	"Merciless iced winds that knife us" Personification emphasises nature as the enemy.	
31	Exposure	"Like twitching agonies of men among the brambles" Simile/ graphic imagery.	
32	Exposure	"massing...army attacks...ranks" Semantic field of war emphasises nature as the enemy.	

Week 6: Macbeth 5.1-5.4/ P2, Q5/ My Last Duchess			RAG
33	Out, damned spot! Out, I say! (Lady Macbeth)	Imperatives / Exclamation / Symbolism Sleepwalking - Lady Macbeth is overcome by her guilt.	
34	His secret murders sticking on his hands (Angus)	Metaphor/ Motif of blood These words echo those of Lady Macbeth attempting to wash the blood from her hands.	
35	I will not be afraid of death (Macbeth)	Statement Macbeth still feels protected by the prophecies.	
36	Language Paper 2, Question 5- Opening	Sentence 1: Define. Sentence 2: Summarise. Sentence 3: Make an assertion.	
37	Language Paper 2, Question 5- Paragraph 2	Single sentence: To argue that...is narrow-minded and naive.	
38	Language Paper 2, Question 5- Paragraph 3-5	Points supporting your argument and considering counter-argument Some may believe.../ However.../ It is also necessary to consider...	
39	Language Paper 2, Question 5- Conclusion	Use a colon and end with a simple declarative- link back to opening: Irrespective, the fact remains...	
40	My Last Duchess	"Too easily impressed" Declarative- shows the Duke's arrogance.	
41	My Last Duchess	"My gift of a nine hundred year old name" First person. Emphasises the Duke's arrogance.	
42	My Last Duchess	" I gave commands and the smiles stopped altogether" Declarative- shows the Duke's power.	

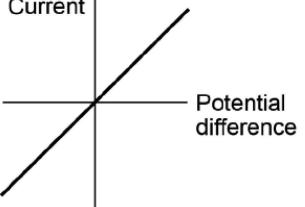
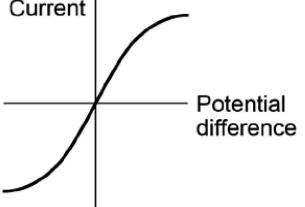
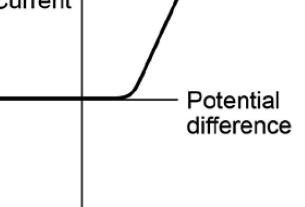
Week 7			RAG
43	A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing (Macbeth)	Metaphor/ Adjective - 'idiot'/ Contrast - fury/nothing Macbeth's realises that his efforts to keep the throne have come to nothing.	
44	Swords I smile at (Macbeth)	Sibilance Macbeth is unafraid of any man 'born of woman'.	
45	Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripped (Macduff)	Graphic imagery The audience is now satisfied that Macduff is excluded from the prophecy.	

46	I will not yield (Macbeth)	Statement Macbeth would rather fight to the death than accept humiliation.	
47	Charge of the Light Brigade	" Half a league, half a league, half a league onward" Repetition conveys the image of an army marching.	
48	Charge of the Light Brigade	"Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die" Repetition. Soldiers are required to follow orders even if they disagree with them.	
49	Charge of the Light Brigade	" Cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them" Repetition shows how outnumbered the soldiers were.	
50	Charge of the Light Brigade	"Honour the charge they made! Honour the Light Brigade!" Imperative. Tennyson's message is to honour their bravery.	

Week 8			RAG
51	This dead butcher and his fiend-like queen	Metaphor- Macbeth referred to as a 'butcher' due to the amount of people he has murdered. Lady Macbeth referred to as 'fiend-like' which highlights her cruelty.	
52	Bayonet Charge	"Awoke and was running" Contrast to show the unpredictability of war.	
53	Bayonet Charge	"Bullets smacking the belly out of the air" Personification. Conflict destroying the peace of nature	
54	Bayonet Charge	"He lugged a rifle as numb as a smashed arm" Verb/ adjectives/ simile to show the persona's helplessness	
55	Bayonet Charge	"King, honour, human dignity, etc" List. The patriotic reasons for enlisting are forgotten in the fight for survival.	
56	An Inspector Calls Act 1:	" Unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable" Repetition. Dramatic Irony. Priestley makes Birling appear foolish.	
57	An Inspector Calls Act 2:	"A girl of that sort" Euphemism. Mrs Birling tries to blame Eva for her own position.	
58	An Inspector Calls Act 2:	" Mother- stop- stop!" Noun. Imperative. Exclamative. Sheila's change of noun shows her changing and the growing distance between her and her parents.	

Week 9			RAG
59	Language Paper 1, Question 1	List four things from specific lines in the source. (4 marks)	
60	Language Paper 1, Question 2	How does the writer use language (in specific lines of the source) to...? (8 marks)	
61	Language Paper 1, Question 3	Refer to the whole source: how has the writer structured the text to interest you as a reader? (8 marks)	
62	Language Paper 1, Question 4	To what extent do you agree with the given statement? (20 marks) Refer to both language and structural features.	
63	Evaluative phrases	To an extent.../ The situation is unarguably.../ I fully agree.../ I partially agree.../ The writer deftly draws a comparison between...	
64	Language Paper 1, Question 5	Descriptive/ narrative writing (40 marks, including SPAG)	
65	Language Paper 1, Question 5- planning method 1	Focus in on 3-4 objects in the image; create a bullet point list for each object of adjectives/ verbs/ similes etc.	
66	Language Paper 1, Question 5- planning method 2	Divide the image into quadrants; create a bullet point list for each quadrant of adjectives/ verbs/ similes etc.	
67	Language Paper 1, Question 5- top tips	Choose 3-5 ideas to explore in detail- you are trying to create a 'written picture' for your reader; avoid dialogue; avoid action.	

Science – Year 11 – Unit 2

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Energy	The potential to do work.	
2.	Work Done	The energy transferred by a force over a distance.	
3.	Work Done Equation	Work done = Force x Distance	
4.	Kinetic Energy Equation	$\text{Kinetic energy} = 0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2 / E_k = 0.5mv^2$	
5.	Gravitational Potential Energy Equation	$\text{Gravitational potential energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength} \times \text{height} / E_p = mgh$	
6.	Dissipation of energy	The energy that is wasted and stored in the thermal store of the surroundings.	
7.	Hooke's Law	The extension of a spring is proportional to the applied force.	
8.	Hooke's Law Equation	$\text{Force} = \text{Spring Constant} \times \text{Extension} / F = kx$	
9.	Efficiency	The proportion of the total energy supplied to a device that is transferred usefully.	
10.	Efficiency Equation	$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful output}}{\text{total input}}$	
Week 2:			
11.	Power	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
12.	Power Equation	$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	
13.	Specific Heat Capacity	The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C	
14.	Potential Energy	Stored energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles are furthest away).	
15.	Internal Energy	Total kinetic and potential energy of the particles in a substance.	
16.	Specific Latent Heat	The energy required to make 1kg of a substance change state. thermal energy for change of state (J) = mass (kg) × specific latent heat (J/kg)	
17.	Alpha (α)	A helium nucleus (2 protons and 2 neutrons). Highly ionising, <5cm range in air, low penetration.	
18.	Beta (β)	A high energy electron. Low ionisation, ~30cm range in air, medium penetration.	
19.	Gamma (γ)	High energy electromagnetic wave. Very low ionisation, long range in air, very high penetration.	
20.	Decay	When an unstable nucleus releases radiation.	
Week 3:			
21.	Potential Difference	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Also known as voltage. Measured in Volts(V).	
22.	Current	The charge flowing past a point in 1 second, usually the charge is carried by electrons in a circuit. Measured in Amperes (Amps or A).	
23.	Resistance	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms (Ω).	
24.	Ohm's Law	$\text{Potential difference} = \text{Current} \times \text{Resistance} / V = IR$	
25.	Charge Flow Equation	$\text{Charge} = \text{Current} \times \text{Time} / Q = It$	
26.	Energy	$\text{Energy} = \text{Charge} \times \text{Potential Difference} / E = QV$	
27.	Power	$\text{Power} = \text{Potential Difference} \times \text{Current} / P = VI$	
28.	Power	$\text{Power} = \text{Current}^2 \times \text{Resistance} / P = I^2R$	
29.	Ohmic Conductor	A component where the Potential Difference across a component is proportional to the current at a constant temperature.	
30.	Component I-V Characteristics	<p style="text-align: center;">Fixed Resistor</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Filament Lamp</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Diode</p> 	
Week 4:			
31.	Microscope	A piece of equipment that allows us to view small objects and cells.	
32.	Resolution	The clarity of an image; the higher the resolution the clearer the image.	
33.	Magnification	The number of times larger an image appears compared to the size of the object.	

34.	Magnification Equation	actual size = image size / magnification
35.	Diffusion	The spreading out of the particles in a solution, or particles in a gas, from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration - down a concentration gradient.
36.	Osmosis	The diffusion of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water concentration (low solute) to a region of lower water concentration (high solute).
37.	Solute	Describes a substance that dissolves in a liquid to make a solution.
38.	Solvent	Describes the liquid in which a substance dissolves to make a solution.
39.	Hypotonic	A solution that is less concentrated (more dilute) than the cell contents.
40.	Isotonic	A solution that is the same concentration as the cell contents.

Week 5:

41.	Stem cells	Undifferentiated cells with the potential to form a wide variety of different cell types.
42.	Specialised cell	A cell which performs a specific function.
43.	Embryonic stem cells	Stem cells from an early embryo that can differentiate to form the specialised cells of the body.
44.	Adult stem cells	Stem cells that are found in adults that can differentiate and form a limited number of cells.
45.	Physical Plant Defences	Are defences that get in the way of pathogens, e.g. bark and cell walls.
46.	Mechanical Plant Defences	Defences which move or easily break off, e.g. leaves which curl up when touched, thorns and hairs.
47.	Chemical Plant Defences	Are defences that use chemicals, for example whether they are poisonous, excrete antibacterial chemicals or foul tasting.
48.	Antibiotics	A drug used to kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.
49.	Antibodies	A protein produced by white blood cells in response to the presence of an antigen (e.g. on the surface of a pathogen).
50.	Antigens	A molecule on the surface of a cell. A foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies.

Week 6:

51.	Clinical Trials	A set of drug tests on human volunteers.
52.	Pre-Clinical Tests	Testing drugs on cells and animals to examine toxicity before testing on humans.
53.	Double-Blind Trial	A clinical trial where neither the doctors nor the patients know who has received the placebo until all the results have been gathered.
54.	Placebo	A drug with no active ingredients, designed to mimic a real drug but used to see if effects of drug on person are just psychological.
55.	Toxicity	How harmful a drug is, as they may have side effects.
56.	Efficacy	How effective a drug is.
57.	Dose	The amount of the drug given to a patient.
58.	Aspirin	A drug used to relieve mild or chronic pain and to reduce fever and inflammation, originates from the willow tree.
59.	Digitalis	A drug used to stimulate the heart that comes from the foxglove plant.
60.	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming that is produced naturally from the Penicillium fungus.

Week 7:

61.	Ion	A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons.
62.	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.
63.	Ionise	To split a molecule or compound into ions.
64.	Equilibrium	The point in a reversible reaction at which the forward and backward rates of reaction are the same (a balance is reached between the reactants and the products).
65.	Oxidation	A reaction in which oxygen is added or when electrons are lost.
66.	Reduction	A reaction in which oxygen is lost or electrons are gained.
67.	Redox reaction	A reaction where one reactant is oxidised and another is reduced.
68.	Ore	A rock which contains enough metal to make it economically worthwhile to extract the metal.
69.	Blast furnace	The huge reaction vessels used in industry to extract iron from its ore.
70.	Displacement reaction	A reaction in which a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in one of its compounds or in solution.

Week 8:

71.	Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity.
72.	Electrode	A conductor used to establish electrical contact with a non-metallic part of a circuit.
73.	Inert	Unreactive.
74.	Anode	The positive electrode in electrolysis. Attracts anions.
75.	Cathode	The negative electrode in electrolysis. Attracts cations.
76.	Anion	A negatively charged ion.

77.	Cation	A positively charged ion.	
78.	Ionic equation	An equation that shows only those ions or atoms that change in a chemical reaction.	
79.	Half-equation	An equation that describes reduction (gain of electrons) or oxidation (loss of electrons).	
80.	Halide ion	An ion formed from a Group 7 (Halogen) atom.	
Week 9:			
81.	Rate of reaction	The rate at which a reaction takes place, i.e for the reactants to be used up and the products to be formed.	
82.	Le Chatelier's Principle	<i>When a change in conditions is introduced to a system at equilibrium, the position of equilibrium shifts so as to cancel out that change.</i>	
83.	Fractions	Hydrocarbons separated from crude oil, which similar boiling points.	
84.	Fractional Distillation	A way to separate liquids from a mixture by boiling off the substances at different temperatures, then condensing them back into a liquid.	
85.	Rate of Reaction Equation	<i>Mean rate of reaction = $\frac{\text{quantity of product formed}}{\text{time}}$</i>	
86.	Rate of Reaction Equation	<i>Mean rate of reaction = $\frac{\text{quantity of reactant used}}{\text{time}}$</i>	
87.	Collision theory	An increased proportion of particles exceeding the activation energy has a greater effect on rate than the increased frequency of collisions.	
88.	Accuracy	Degree to which results of a measurement or calculation is close to the correct value.	
89.	Precision	Refinement in a measurement especially as represented by the number of digits given.	
90.	Resolution	The smallest interval measurable by a scientific instrument.	

History Year 11 Unit 1Germany, Conflict and Tension in Asia, Normans & Health and the People

	Week 1:	RAG
1.	What year did Germany become a unified country?	1871
2.	What is the strong belief called Militarism?	A belief in strong armed forces
3.	Who was the creator of the idea of the four humours?	Hippocrates
4.	What were the four humours?	Blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm
5.	What was often thought to be the cause of illness during the middle ages?	An imbalance of the four humours
6.	What were two common treatments used to balance the four humours?	a) Purging b) Bleeding
7.	When did Edward the Confessor die (day, month & year)?	5th January 1066
8.	Which 4 men thought they had a claim to the throne of England?	Harold Godwinson, Hardrada, William Duke of Normandy and Aethling
9.	What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	The Marshall Plan
10.	Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945?	Winston Churchill
	Week 2:	
11.	Who was blamed on 27 th February 1933 when the Reichstag caught fire?	Communists
12.	What did this lead to Hitler being given by President Hindenburg?	Emergency powers
13.	Which political party did Hindenburg ban from the Reichstag after the Reichstag Fire of 1933?	Communists
14.	Who became king on 6th January 1066, the day after Edward the Confessor died?	Harold Godwinson became King Harold
15.	What were the group of earls and bishops that advised the king called?	The Witan
16.	When was the Battle of Fulford Gate (day, month and year) that was between the Vikings, led by Hardrada and the Anglo Saxons, led by Edwin and Morcar and was won by Hardrada?	20 September 1066
17.	Who was the Greek physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire?	Galen
18.	The textbook that doctors studied to based on Greek knowledge	Compendium Medicine
19.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR
20.	The Palmer Raids	To arrest Communist bombers
	Week 3:	
21.	On 5 th March 1933 there was another election and the Nazis won 43.9% of the votes. How many seats did they win?	288
22.	What did Hindenburg and Papen both try to do when Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933?	They tried to control Hitler
23.	What were working men, mainly peasants, who were called to fight for the king in times of war called in Anglo-Saxon times?	Fyrd
24.	Making a defensive "wall" with shields, to protect the army's line. What was this called?	Shield wall

25.	What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called?	38th parallel	
26.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-II-sung	
27.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
28.	A journey undertaken to a religious shrine	Pilgrimage	
29.	During the Middle Ages what did the Church recommend as the best treatment for illness?	Prayer	
30.	Name two Muslim doctors who had a great influence on Western medicine.	Rhazes and Avicenna	
Week 4:			
31.	Goebbels was in charge of propaganda (the spreading of ideas and information) in the Nazi Party. What key idea did Goebbels spread as propaganda?	'Work and Bread'	
32.	President Hindenburg appointed two Chancellors. What were they called?	a) Papen b) Schleicher	
33.	What did both of them fail gain from the Reichstag	support	
34.	What was a large mound of earth, typically 5-7 metres high that was part of a castle called?	Motte	
35.	What was the enclosure below the motte in a castle called?	Bailey	
36.	When was the rebellion on the Welsh border that was led by the thegn called Eadric the Wild.	1067	
37.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
38.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North	
39.	The number of hospitals set up by 1500.	700	
40.	Leaders of the Islamic Empire	Caliphs	
Week 5:			
41.	As a result of the Wall Street Crash in 1929 and the Depression that followed in Germany, people started to support extreme parties more. What did the middle classes in Germany widely fear?	The rise in support for Communism	
42.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million	
43.	When was the second rebellion in York when Earl Robert de Comines of Northumbria was murdered (month and year)?	January 1069	
44.	When was the third rebellion in York when Aethling joins the rebellion (month and year)?	February 1069	
45.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
46.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	
47.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	
48.	The site of a new hospital, medical school and library in 805.	Baghdad	
49.	Two Muslim doctors who had great influence on Western medicine.	Rhazes and Avicenna	
50.	The place where most surgery took place.	Battlefields	
Week 6:			
51.	While Hitler was in prison after the Munich Putsch of 1923 what	Mein Kampf	

	book did Hitler write?	
52.	What did the Wall Street Crash in America cause in Germany?	The Great Depression
53.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million
54.	When King William I died in 1087 who became the next king of England? Was it: a) Robert (King William I eldest son) b) William Rufus (King William I second son) c) Henry (King William I third son)	William Rufus
55.	What is controlling access to privileges, land or appointments called?	Patronage
56.	What was the law that William introduced called, that meant that people were no longer allowed to hunt in the forests or graze their animals if the forest was a royal forest?	Forest Law
57.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact
58.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR
59.	What is the technique called when you apply heat to a wound to stop the blood flowing?	cauterisation
60.	Name an Arab Muslim physician and surgeon who invented 26 new surgical instruments.	Abulcasis
Week 7:		
61.	Who was holding the political meeting Hitler disturbed during the Munich Putsch of 1923?	Gustav von Kahr
62.	What did Hitler try to use this event to achieve?	Try and take over Germany
63.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord in the Norman period?	Bordars & cottars
64.	Who made up 10% of the population in 1066 but as the church disapproved and because it was cheaper to give land in return for labour rather than support a slave this number dropped rapidly under the Normans?	Thralls (slaves)
65.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan
66.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh
67.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference
68.	What is a place to put human waste called?	cesspit
69.	What did people think was a major cause of disease in the Middle Ages and Renaissance period (not God or the four humours this time)?	Miasma (bad smells in the air)
70.	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
Week 8		
71.	When Hitler became leader of the German Workers Party what did he change the name to?	National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi/NSDAP)
72.	Name two new features that he added?	a) A swastika b) The SA
73.	In 1920 membership of the Nazi Party was 3000. What had it grown to by 1921?	5000
74.	During the Norman period everyone was very concerned with what would happen when they died. They were concerned whether they would go to heaven or hell. What was this day	Day of Judgement

	called?	
75.	Who was the Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052 and then was replaced by the Norman Archbishop in 1070?	Archbishop Stigand
76.	Which Norman did King William I appoint as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	Archbishop Lanfranc
77.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower
78.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai
79.	List two consequences for the Black Death.	a) Food shortages b) Rising prices
80.	What did the peasants demand following the Black Death and why?	Higher wages as there were less workers
Week 9:		
81.	What two plans did Stresemann agree with the USA to get financial support from them and what years were they agreed?	a) Dawes Plan - 1924 b) Young Plan - 1929
82.	What did Germany sign in 1928 agreeing never to go to war with countries?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact
83.	What is it called when a lay person (a non-churchman, in this case the king) would "invest" (officially appoint) a newly consecrated bishop by presenting the symbols of his office?	Lay investiture
84.	What is the religious way of life in a monastery (a religious house where monks or nuns live a religious life) called?	Monasticism
85.	People free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	capitalist
86.	System where government is run by one party who make decisions for the people.	communism
87.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War
88.	The country the Renaissance started in	Italy
89.	Andreas Vesalius was known for this.	Studying anatomy
90.	What is the cutting open of a body or plant to study it called?	Dissection

Subject: French Year 11 – Unit 2

	Week 1: Voudrais-tu aller à l'université?	Would you like to go to university ?	RAG
1.	En premier lieu, je ne sais pas ce que je voudrais faire à l'avenir.	In the first place, I do not know what I would like to do in the future.	
2.	Après avoir fini mes études, je voudrais voyager	After having finished my studies, I would like to travel	
3.	et faire du bénévolat à l'étranger car je pense que	and to volunteer abroad as I think that	
4.	l'expérience me rendrait plus apte au travail.	the experience would make me more employable.	
5.	Quant à l'université, d'une part c'est super cher mais c'est si utile pour l'avenir.	As for university, on the one hand it's really expensive but it's so useful for the future.	
	Week 2: Préférerais-tu travailler ou étudier?	Would you prefer to work or study ?	
6.	Ce que je trouve difficile, c'est l'idée de continuer avec	What I find difficult, is the idea of continuing with	
7.	mes études car je fais des études depuis l'âge de quatre ans !	my studies as I've been studying since I was four years old!	
8.	Deuxièrement, si je fais des économies maintenant	Secondly, if I save now	
9.	je pourrai aller à l'université sans des inquiétudes.	I will be able to go to university without any worries.	
10.	Je pense qu'une licence sera essentielle pour ma carrière future.	I think that a degree will be essential for my future career.	
	Week 3: As-tu un petit job?	Do you have a part-time job ?	
11.	Je voudrais bien un emploi à temps partiel, donc	I would really like a part-time job, so	
12.	le week-end dernier j'ai fait une demande d'emploi pour être serveuse.	last weekend I applied to be a waitress.	
13.	Aujourd'hui j'ai reçu un mail – quelle chance! -	Today I received an email – what luck! -	
14.	j'ai un entretien demain!	I have an interview tomorrow!	
15.	L'emploi serait idéal pour moi parce que j'ai entendu que les employées sont bien payés.	The job would be ideal for me because I heard that the employees are well paid.	
	Week 4: Quel est ton travail idéal ?	What's your ideal job ?	
16.	Je devrais dire que mon travail idéal serait bien payé.	I would have to say that my ideal job would be well paid.	
17.	Quand j'étais jeune, je voulais être policier mais	When I was young, I wanted to be a policeman but	
18.	maintenant le risque du boulot me fait peur !	now the risk of the job scares me!	
19.	En ce moment, j'aime bien étudier l'histoire et l'anglais	At the moment, I enjoy studying history and English	
20.	donc je pense que je pourrais devenir un avocat.	So I think that I could become a lawyer.	
	Week 5: Quel était ta fête préférée l'année dernière ?	What was your favourite celebration last year ?	
21.	L'année dernière, ma fête préférée était Pâques	Last year, my favourite celebration was Easter	
22.	car je restais chez ma tante avec tous mes petits cousins.	because I stayed at my auntie's house with all my little cousins.	
23.	Alors, je pouvais cacher tous les œufs au chocolat	So, I was able to hide all the chocolate eggs	
24.	dans le jardin et dans la maison pour que les petits	in the garden and in the house so that the kids	
25.	puissent les trouver et les manger ! C'était bien de passer du temps en famille.	could find them and eat them! It was good to have some family time.	
	Week 6: Comment as-tu célébré Noël l'année dernière ?	How did you celebrate Christmas last year ?	
26.	Pendant les derniers vacances de Noël, ma famille et moi,	During the last Christmas holidays, my family and I	
27.	sommes allés aux Alpes pour faire du ski pour la première fois !	went to the Alps to ski for the first time !	
28.	Ma mère a pris tous les cadeaux avec elle dans sa valise	My mum took all the presents with her in her suitcase	
29.	afin que nous ayons quelque chose d'ouvrir le jour de Noël.	so we had something to open on Christmas Day.	
30.	Nous sommes restés dans un chalet afin que mon père puisse préparer le repas de Noël.	We stayed in a chalet so that my dad could cook a Christmas meal.	
	Week 7: Es-tu allé à une fête de musique l'été dernier ?	Did you go to a music festival last summer ?	
31.	L'été dernier, je suis allé à une fête de musique qui	Last summer, I went to a music festival which	

32.	s'appelle <i>Glastonbury</i> . Je suis allé avec mes amis du collège	is called <i>Glastonbury</i> . I went with my school friends	
33.	et on logeait dans une tente pendant le week-end.	and we stayed in a tent for the whole weekend.	
34.	On a écouté beaucoup de musique de mes chanteurs	We listened to a lot of music from my favourite	
35.	préférés et on a bien dansé ensemble. Cependant, il y avait beaucoup de pluie et de boue! C'était dommage !	singers and we danced a lot together. However, there was a lot of rain and mud! It was a shame!	
Week 8: Décris une fête internationale.		Describe an international festival.	
36.	En France, il y a une fête chaque année qui s'appelle la Fête de la Bastille.	In France, there is a festival each year called Bastille Day.	
37.	C'est un jour férié en France où il n'y a pas de travail,	It's a bank holiday in France where there is no work,	
38.	ni de collège pour tous les Français.	nor any school for all French people.	
39.	Elle commémore la fin de la monarchie et le début de la République.	It commemorates the end of the monarchy and the start of the Republic.	
40.	On la fête le 14 juillet normalement en famille avec des barbecues, des pique-niques et des feux d'artifices.	It is celebrated on the 14th of July normally with family with barbeques, picnics and fireworks.	
Week 9: Décris ton partenaire idéal.		Describe your ideal partner.	
41.	Il faut que mon partenaire soit charmant, intelligent et	It's necessary that my partner should be charming, clever and	
42.	ambitieux car c'est comme ça que je me vois.	ambitious because that is how I see myself.	
43.	Je veux que mon partenaire ait les cheveux bruns et les yeux bleus comme mon acteur préféré.	I want my partner to have brown hair and blue eyes like my favourite actor.	
44.	D'ailleurs il est essentiel qu'il veuille se marier avant l'âge de trente ans	Moreover it is essential that he wants to get married before the age of thirty	
45.	étant donné que c'est mon rêve depuis toujours d'avoir une famille.	given that it's always been my dream to have a family.	

Geography Year 11 Unit 2 - The Challenges of an urbanising world and The changing Economic world

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Where are megacities appearing?	Megacities are appearing in NEE's and LIC's, as they develop vast numbers of people migrate into cities.	
2.	Why is Rio an important city	Locally - provides vast amounts of jobs. Nationally - Centre of international trade and banking. Internationally - Attracts businesses from abroad. Rio is well connected to the world.	
3.	Rio Social opportunities	Potential for better quality housing, better education for children, better healthcare, better social activities.	
4.	Rio Economic Opportunities	Potential for better paid jobs for people. Chance to create businesses.	
5.	Rio Social Challenges	Lack of healthcare, lack of decent housing, lack of services such as water and energy.	
6.	Rio Economic Challenges	Many jobs are low paid, high unemployment in the Favelas. Many informal jobs that don't pay tax.	
7.	Rio Environmental Challenges	Traffic congestion causing pollution, Water pollution from 200 tonnes of sewage entering rivers and the sea each day,	
8.	Favela Challenges	High crime (drug wars), few jobs, poor access to services and education, poorly built houses.	
9.	Favela Bairro Project.	Aims to improve favelas by paving roads, adding water supply, naming roads, securing hillsides to prevent landslides and building new health facilities.	
10.	FBP Success - Complexo do Alemao	The project has been successful, a new cable car has increased access, the police have moved out the drugs gangs, people have used credit to improve their homes.	
Week 2:			
11.	FBP failures	Newly built infrastructure is not maintained well, there are too many favelas, rents are rising in favelas that improve forcing out the poorest people.	
12.	How has national migration changed Rio?	Many young people have moved to Rio to find work (rural-urban migration). This has caused the growth of favelas and a rise in birth rates in the city.	
13.	How has international migration changed Rio?	Business people from abroad, from places such as South Korea and China have brought businesses and new cultures and ideas to the city. There has also been an influx of poorer people from neighbouring countries causing some tensions.	
14.	Why is Bristol an important city?	Locally - The largest city in the South West of the UK, providing jobs, services and education to local people. Nationally - Has 2 universities, major manufacturer of silicon chips, provides culture and entertainment (wallace and gromit). Internationally - High tech industries attract investment from abroad, international airport connects it to the world, super fast broadband connects it to the world,	
15.	How has national migration affected Bristol?	Many young people have moved to Bristol to study at the universities. Many of these stay to get jobs in the high-tech industries. This has brought new ideas culture and entertainment to the city (bars, restaurants, art galleries, clubs etc).	
16.	How has international migration affected Bristol?	50 countries are represented by Bristol's population. Many people from poorer countries have moved to Bristol to take low paid service jobs. This has brought new cultures, languages and food to the city. St Pauls Carnival attracts 40000 people each year and celebrates migrants in Bristol.	
17.	Urban Sprawl in Bristol	After WW2 Bristol expanded into the countryside with new houses built on the edge of the city in places like Bradley Stoke.	
18.	Brownfield sites in Bristol.	Bristol has reduced the amount of urban sprawl by building on Brownfield sites, much of	

		this has taken place around the docks and the harbour. by 2026, 30000 new homes will be built on brownfield sites and only 6% of homes on Greenfield.	
19.	Urban Greening in Bristol.	27% of the city is to be a wildlife network. 30% of the city is to be covered in trees. 90% of the population live within 350m of parkland.	
20.	Bristols integrated transport system	Aims to double the number of cyclists by 2020. 100 electric car charging points. Bus routes and the train station linked so all parts of the city can be accessed. Bristol is the second most congested city in the UK.	

Week 3:

21.	Why did the Temple Quarter in Bristol need regenerating?	Run down, old heavy industry, lots of disused buildings, home of the railway station, the first area seen by visitors to Bristol.	
22.	Enterprise zone status	this has attracted new businesses to the Temple quarter by offering tax breaks.	
23.	Improved access	roads into the Temple quarter have been widened and there has been a new bridge over the river Avon.	
24.	Refurbished buildings	By 2020 240,000 cubic meters of building space will be regenerated for new homes, offices and businesses.	
25.	Bristol Arena built	Holds up to 1200 people, for sporting events, attracts tourists to Bristol.	
26.	Brunel's Engine Shed	Cost 1.7 million to regenerate, now holds high tech businesses such as micro chip firms.	
27.	Freiburg a sustainable city	100000 people are employed in environmental businesses. Local planning takes in advice from local people and local people can invest in schemes. 1000 people are employed in the solar industry.	
28.	Sustainable water	People in Freiburg are given financial incentives to collect rainwater and have roof gardens. The cities tramways are unpaved and roads and footpaths are made of permeable material to allow water to soak into the ground.	
29.	Freiburg - Green space	40% of the city is forest. 440000 trees have been planted, 56% of forests are nature conservation areas.	
30.	Freiburg integrated traffic plan.	400km of cycle paths, reduction in parking spaces, all event tickets automatically have transport tickets included. Busses, trams, trains and bike hire all link up. Car use has gone down by 30000 journeys per year and car ownership has gone down.	

Week 4:

31.	Development	The positive change that makes things better.	
32.	The Development Gap	The difference in the standard of living between the world's richest and poorest countries.	
33.	Gross National Income	GNI - the total value of goods and services earned by a country in a year. It is not such a good indicator as it only shows the money made by a country it does not show the quality of life within a country.	
34.	Human development Index	HDI - this uses life expectancy, GNI and education to produce a score showing a country's level of development. This is a better way of measuring development as it uses a mixture of social and economic indicators.	
35.	The Demographic transition model.	Shows the birth rates and death rates and population change in a country over time.	
36.	Population pyramids	Show the % of a population in each age group. Poorer countries tend to have younger populations, Richer countries tend to have older populations.	
37.	Physical causes of uneven development	Diseases such as Malaria. A lack of water supply. Lots of natural hazards. Mountains and lack of access to oceans. All these things can slow economic development.	
38.	Economic causes of uneven development	Unfair trade - rich countries decide the price of goods, form trade blocs to protect their own producers, insist on buying only primary products from poor countries.	

39.	Political causes of uneven development	Corrupt governments often steal money meant for development. Poorer countries have faced many wars based on political decisions.	
40.	Historical Causes of uneven development	European countries took over the running of many poorer countries. this prevented many countries from developing naturally. Natural resources were often removed from the poorer countries and little training or preparation was given to locals to prepare for independence.	
Week 5:			
41.	Consequences of uneven development - Migration.	The Middle East to Europe. hundreds of thousands of people have tried to move to the EU to escape wars. The EU to the UK - poorer countries joining the EU has made it possible for people to migrate to the UK to find work.	
42.	Investment (reducing the development gap)	This is where richer countries and TNC's invest in a country creating jobs. this can kick off the multiplier effect.	
43.	Tourism (reducing the development gap)	Countries like Kenya have developed large tourist industries, this brings in money and can kick off the multiplier effect.	
44.	Aid (reducing the development gap)	Help given by countries, charities, companies or Non governmental organisations.	
45.	Intermediate technology (reducing the development gap)	This is technology that is appropriate to the people it is meant for. It is no good if technology meant for development breaks and the local people cannot fix it. Examples include water wells and quality hand tools.	
46.	Fair trade (reducing the development gap)	Where farmers receive a fair price for their products.	
47.	Fair trade benefits	Farmers can send their children to school and hopefully they can then have a better quality of life.	
48.	Fair trade problems	Relatively few farmers benefit from the scheme globally. Fair trade products are more expensive so are often ignored by consumers in wealthy countries.	
49.	Debt relief (reducing the development gap)	Where countries that have little chance of paying back their loans are let off. this enables them to spend on development rather than debt.	
50.	Microfinance (reducing the development gap)	Small loans are given to small companies to start them off. This can kick off the multiplier effect.	
Week 6:			
51.	Trans-national corporations advantage	Bring jobs to poorer countries, employees get a reliable often higher income, TNC's often spend money improving the local infrastructure like roads. New technology and skills can be brought into a country.	
52.	Trans-national corporations disadvantages	Employees often have to work long hours and the wages are poor compared to richer countries, TNC profits mostly go back to the richer countries and TNC's can move if they find somewhere better to go.	
53.	India Importance	Regionally - Is a NEE and has a rapidly growing economy bring wealth in to South East Asia. India has nuclear weapons which make it a powerful force. Internationally - Indian companies have started investing in other countries in South America and Africa.	
54.	India's Industrial sectors	India's Industrial sectors are changing as it becomes a wealthier country. Less people are being employed in the primary sector (farming), the secondary sector has grown (manufacturing) the Tertiary sector is growing quickly as more people are employed in services.	
55.	India - role in the world	India is improving relationships with its neighbours such as China, lots of Indian companies are starting to trade in other countries. Bollywood is becoming more internationally recognised. India has nuclear weapons.	
56.	Short term Aid	Also known as emergency aid, India suffers from natural disasters such as cyclones and earthquakes. After a disaster countries often send money and help.	

57.	Long term aid	India does receive some development aid but the amount is reducing as it gets richer and is more able to help itself.	
58.	Top down Aid	This is where the government or companies carrying out large scale projects in the hope that the benefits will trickle down to the poorest in society.	
59.	Bottom up aid	This is where small schemes usually aimed at local people to help them out of poverty.	
60.	Deindustrialisation	the decline of traditional businesses such as manufacturing due to the rise in the tertiary and quaternary sectors. This has happened across the UK since WW2.	

Week 7:		
61.	Globalisation	Connections around the world have become easier and quicker, therefore many businesses have moved abroad to capitalize on cheap labour.
62.	UK tertiary sector	This has increased massively in the UK, people no longer want to work in the primary and secondary sectors. There are high paid service jobs such as in banking and low paid service jobs such as in cleaning.
63.	Quaternary sector	This is research and design, there has been a massive increase in the number of science parks in the UK with lots of high paid jobs.
64.	The North South divide	This is where the north of the UK has lost most of its heavy industry and has basically become less wealthy than the south where many of the new Tertiary and quaternary jobs have been located.
65.	Rural population decline in the UK	Some places such as the Outer Hebrides have suffered population decline. This is where the young people move away due to the lack of jobs and opportunities. This causes local services such as schools to shut down.
66.	Rural population increase in the UK	Some places such as South Cambridgeshire have had large increases in its population due to its location close to London. This has caused overcrowding in schools, traffic congestion and loss of services such as busses as people drive everywhere.
67.	Enterprise Zones	Enterprise zones try to encourage businesses to poorer parts of the UK by giving them tax breaks.
68.	Devolving Powers	Giving regions more power to make decisions, it is hoped this will cause money to be spent more wisely and make the areas more wealthy.
69.	UK transport improvements	Rail - HS2 Air - New runway at Heathrow Roads - Smart motorways Sea - New ports such as the London Gateway
70.	UK links to the wider world	The EU - 28 countries that trade together and protect businesses The commonwealth - 53 countries with close ties and links to the old British Empire.

Week 8:		
71.	Sustainable industry	Industry that does little damage to the environment.
72.	Science Parks	Where groups of science based industries group together. Normally near universities, on the edge of towns and near good transport links.
73.	Business Parks	Where businesses group together on the edge of towns where there is more space and room for parking and rents are cheaper. Also near to good transport links.
74.	Why is Rio an important city	Locally - provides vast amounts of jobs. Nationally - Centre of international trade and banking. Internationally - Attracts businesses from abroad. Rio is well connected to the world.
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Week 9:			
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89.	Historical Causes of uneven development	European countries took over the running of many poorer countries. this prevented many countries from developing naturally. Natural resources were often removed from the poorer countries and little training or preparation was given to locals to prepare for independence.	
90.	Fair trade benefits	Farmers can send their children to school and hopefully they can then have a better quality of life.	

Computer Science- Year 11 - Unit 2-Ethical, Legal, Cultural, and Environmental concerns

	Week 1		RA G
1.	Ethics	An agreed set of principles that people should try to follow to keep conduct.	
2.	Environmental	Discussing how technology impacts the environment and how environmental issues affect technological progress	
3.	Privacy	Discussing how technology affects the privacy of our data and our identify	
4.	Ethical	Discussing what is morally right and morally wrong	
5.	Legal	Discussing what is right and wrong in the eyes of the law.	
6.	Cultural	Discussing how ethic groups, countries, religions affect and are affected by technology	
7.	Open Source	Where the code for the software is made freely available and it can be modified	
8.	Source Code	The list of programming commands that are compiled into an executable program	
week 2			
9.	Proprietary	Software that is owned by a company or an individual that is not free to be modified	
10.	Compiled code	The executable code that is created from compiling the source code.	
11.	Legislation	Collection of rules and laws, where people can punished through sanctions	
12.	Sanction	A punishment or action, for breaking a specific rule or law	
13.	Data protection Act 1998	Governs the personal data held by an organisation. Limits the amount of data an organisation is allowed to collect about a person. Eight main principles that an organisation is required to follow by law.	
week 3			
14.	Data protection Act 1998	Personal data shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. be processed fairly and lawfully2. only be obtained for a lawful purpose and not used for any other purpose3. be adequate, relevant, and not excessive for the purpose that it is required4. accurate and kept up to date	
15.	Data protection Act 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Processed in accordance with an individual's rights under the act6. not be kept for longer than the purpose it is required7. kept safe and secure at all times, protected against accidental loss, damage and destruction8. not be transferred to a country outside the EU	
week 4			
16.	Computer Misuse Act 1990	Protects personal data held by organisations from hackers.	
17.	Computer Misuse Act 1990	Act makes it illegal : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gain unauthorised access to computer material.2. Gain unauthorised access to computer material with intent to commit a further crime3. Unauthorised modification of data.	
18.	Sanctions of Computer Misuse Act 1990	Minor breaches- 6month in prison, heavy fines Major breaks - 10 year prison sentence	
19.	Intellectual property	A person's property that is the result of their creativity	
20.	Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988	Protects a person's intellectual property. Refers to anything an individual or organisation has created, including books, music, films, games and software.	
21.	Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988	Illegal to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Share any work that has copyright without the owners permission2. Plagiarise the work of another that has a copyright	
Week 5			
22.	Creative Commons Licensing	Organisation that provide license to individuals or other organisations that want to give the public the ability to legally share and develop work.	
23.	Creative Commons Licensing - Attribution	Allows work to be shared, copied and modified, but the creator must be credited.	
24.	Creative Commons Licensing O Share a like	Allows work to be shared, copied and modified, but creator must be credited and the work released under same terms as the original.	
25.	Creative Commons Licensing Non commercial	Allows work to be shared, copied and modified, and creator credited but the work cannot be used to make a profit.	

26.	Creative Commons Licensing - No derivative works	Allows work to be shared and distributed , but not modified in any way	
week 6			
27.	Freedom of Information Act 2000	Makes it possible to access information about a public organisation including activities they partake in . Public organisations have to publish certain information on a regular basis, such as financial information.	
28.	Public organisation	School, university, governmental departments, Houses of Parliament, local councils, Police, NHS, Armed forces	
29.	Stakeholder	An individual or group of people that are interested in , or concerned about a business	
30.	Example stakeholders	Customers Company owners Company employees Company suppliers General Public Real establishments Government Shareholders and investors	
31.	Privacy Policy	A policy about personal information on the internet and sets out how user information is used	
32.	Privacy Policy	A company may have a privacy policy that gives them the right to : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sell personal data- Make any photographs and details public- Disclose internet surfing and buying habits to allow for targeted advertising.	
Week 7			
33.	Digital Divide	The gap between those who have access to computers and the internet, and those who do not	
34.	Operating System	Controls the operations of the hardware in a computer system and manages all other software	
35.	Kernel	The kernel is the heart of the operating system and is responsible for looking after “the most low-level hardware operations	
36.	Application Software	Everyday programs that we used to create documents and perform tasks	
37.	System Software	Controls the operation of hardware in a computer	
38.	Memory Management	Managing the memory of a computer is a function carried out by the operating system. It keeps track of each and every memory location.	
39.	User Interface	One of the ways we interact with a computer system	
40.	Graphical User Interface	Uses windows, icons, menus and pointers (WIMP) to control the computer	
week 8			
41.	Menu Driven Interface	 Uses menus to control the computer. These were very popular on early mobile phones and are seen in all high streets on cash machines and also on many MP3 players	
42.	Command Line Interface	Used to be the only way to interact with a computer (pre-80s) and is still today by ‘Linux users’ and other professionals with technical knowledge. 	used
43.	Utility Software	Helps manage, maintain and control the computer's resources	
44.	Encryption Software	used to encrypt data	
45.	Formatting Software	Formatting prepares the storage device for data storage. It creates sectors and tracks on which data can be stored.	
46.	Defragmentation Software	To help improve read speeds, defragmentation software searches the disk for related data items and reorganises them so they become positioned physically next to one another.	
47.	Data Compression Software	Uses compression algorithm to reduce the size of a file. Two main types Lossy and Lossless	
48.	Lossy Compression	A compression technique to reduce the size of a computer file. The file can never be restored to its original state as redundant data is permanently removed. This may result in a noticeable loss in quality. Used to compress sound and images mainly.	
49.	Lossless compression	Lossless compression means that as the file size is compressed, the picture quality remains the same - it does not get worse. Also, the file can be decompressed to its original quality.	

50.	Full Backup	It is a full copy of your entire data set. Used on a periodic basis as time consuming.		
51.	Incremental Backup	Incremental backups only <u>back up the data</u> that has changed since the previous backup.		
		week 9		
52.	Malware	Software that is designed to disrupt or harm a users computer		
53.	Malware examples	Virus - a Computer Program that infiltrates a computer system and replicates it self. Trojan- Type of Malware that is disguised as a harmless file or download. Once downloaded it can carry out the attack. Worm - Finds holes in a computer network and uses these to replicate itself.		
54.	Spyware	Computer programs that gather data about people without their knowledge.		
55.	Phishing	Sends emails pretending to be a reputable company to try to gain people's personal details.		
56.	Social Engineering	Tricking people into breaking security procedures to break into a network.		
57.	Brute Force Attack	When a person tries to access a network by cracking the login details through the process of trial and error.		
58.	Denial Of Service Attack	Threat designed to flood a network with useless network traffic. This will make it run very slowly or grind to a halt altogether.		
59.	Data Interception	Data packets are monitored that are travelling around a network. They are monitored for packets that contain personal information.		
60.	SQL Injection	Structured Query Language. Often used to search through data in a database.		

