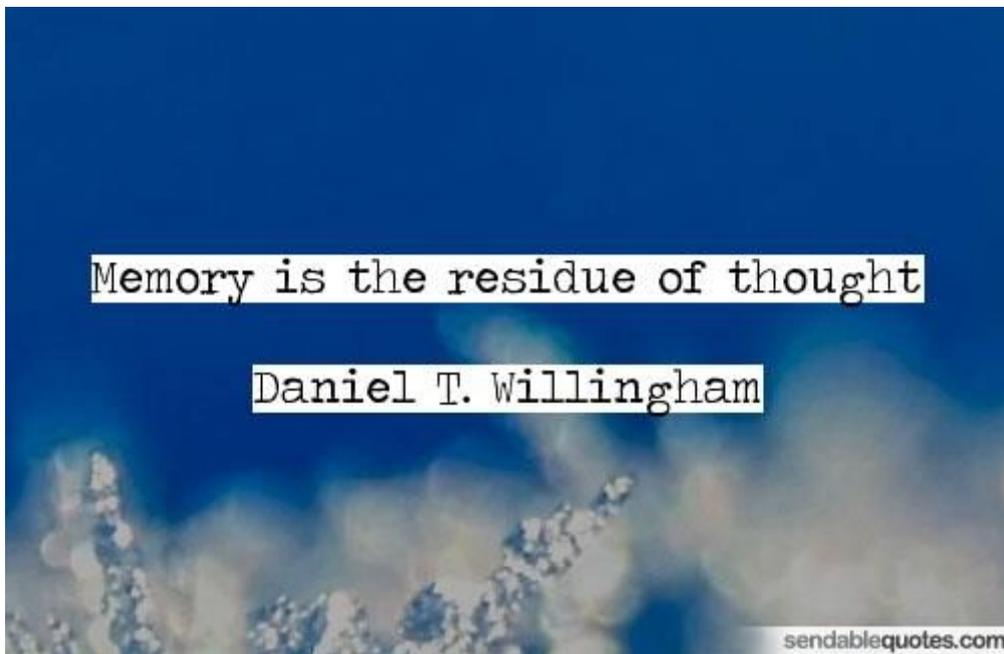




Year 10 Unit 2

Knowledge Organisers



Name	
Tutor	

Contents

Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable

Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions

Student Self-Quizzing Model

Maths Homework Information

English Knowledge Organiser

Science Knowledge Organiser

History Knowledge Organiser

French Knowledge Organiser

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Computer Science Knowledge Organiser



Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quiz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quiz 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
	Vocational as directed	English	Science	<i>Your two options from the four below:</i>				
				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. ✓

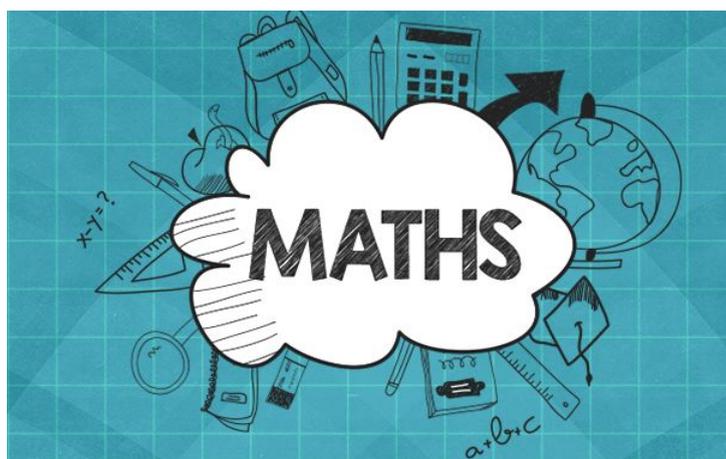
Maths Homework Information

Your compulsory Key Skills Maths Task is set Friday to Friday. Your maths teacher will check this work in class. Students have a separate Maths Homework booklet.

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
Username	
Password	



English – Year 10 – Unit 2 – Transformations

Week 1				RAG
1.	J&H Chapter Summary	1 - Story of the Door	Hyde tramples girl; Hyde has key and cheque.	
2.	J&H Character	Mr Edward Hyde	A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.	
3.	J&H Character	Gabriel Utterson	A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.	
4.	J&H Character	Richard Enfield	A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.	
5.	J&H Context	Physiognomy	Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics.	
6.	J&H Context	Darwinism and Evolution	Idea that humans evolved from apes led to worries about lineage and reversion to these primitive states.	
7.	J&H Theme	Crime and Violence	Linked to urban terror. Hyde tramples the girl and attacks Sir Danvers Carew.	
8.	J&H Quotation	'blistered and distained'	Verbs Symbolism	Description of the door - links to setting and the Urban city. Symbolic of the characters.
9.	J&H Quotation	'trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground'	Verb 'screaming' Adverb 'calmly' Imagery Foreshadowing	Hyde tramples a girl. Links to crime and violence, Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution. Juxtaposition throughout to represent duality.
Week 2				
10.	J&H Chapter Summary	2 - Search for Mr Hyde	Utterson discovers Jekyll's will; Dr Lanyon returns; Utterson meets Hyde.	
11.	J&H Character	Dr Hastie Lanyon	A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.	
12.	J&H Character	Poole	Jekyll's manservant.	
13.	J&H Theme	Secrecy and Silence	Linked to Victorian values, characters remain secretive throughout the novella (Jekyll, Utterson, Enfield and Lanyon). Actions are often undertaken at night in darkness.	
14.	J&H Context	Urban Terror	Poverty and crime grew. 'The crowd' as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic literature.	
15.	J&H Quotation	'God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic?'	Religious allusion Alliteration Exclamative	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of science vs religion and secrecy and silence. Links to the gothic.
16.	J&H Quotation	'murderous mixture of timidity and boldness'	Alliteration Juxtaposition Noun - 'mixture'	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of duality and science vs religion. Links to the gothic.
17.	Language Paper 1 Question 1	4 mins 4 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlight the key elements of the question ● Box and re-read the lines ● Highlight possible answers in the text ● Choose the 4 most explicit answers ● Use the wording from the question to start your answers and write in full sentences 	
Week 3				
18.	J&H Chapter Summary	3 - Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Dinner party at Jekyll's house; Utterson is worried about the will.	
19.	J&H Character	Dr Henry Jekyll	A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.	
20.	J&H Theme	Lies and Deceit	Jekyll lies to himself regarding his control of Hyde.	
21.	J&H Quotation	'there came a blackness about his eyes'	Noun - blackness Noun - eyes Symbolism - eyes	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality. Eyes as the window to the soul.
22.	J&H Quotation	'the moment I choose I can be rid of Mr. Hyde'	Irony - especially the verb 'choose'	Description of Jekyll. Lies and deceit - Jekyll is misguided and in denial.

			Personal pronoun 'I' vs detached formal noun 'Mr Hyde'	
23.	J&H Quotation	'O God!' I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again'	Repetition Verb - screamed Exclamation mark	Lanyon. Religion vs science
24.	Unseen Poetry 27.1 Essay Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thesis statement which addresses the question 'Arguably...' • 3 detailed and <u>different</u> what, how, why paragraphs which are exploratory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Main body paragraph 1 'Firstly' ○ Main body paragraph 2 'Furthermore....' ○ Main body paragraph 3 'Moreover.....' 		
25.	Unseen Poetry 27.2 Essay Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 detailed and <u>different comparative</u> what, how, why paragraphs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Main body paragraph 1 (can be similarities or differences) 'Firstly...' ○ Main body paragraph 2 (can be similarities or differences) 'Furthermore....' 		
Week 4				
26.	J&H Chapter Summary	4 - The Carew Murder Case	Sir Danvers Carew is 'clubbed' to death by Hyde; letter found on body; murder weapon is Jekyll's walking cane.	
27.	J&H Character	Sir Danvers Carew	A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.	
28.	J&H Context	Fin-de-siècle Fears	Growing fears about: migration, threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.	
29.	J&H Context	Victorian Values	Values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.	
30.	J&H Quotation	'with ape-like fury'	Simile Animalistic Imagery Noun - 'fury'	Description of Hyde - animalistic, uncontrollable. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution.
31.	J&H Quotation	'a great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven'	Imagery Pathetic fallacy Contrast - 'chocolate'	Description of the setting, links to Religion. Reflects the themes of the novella.
32.	English Language Paper 1 Question 2	8 marks 12 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the focus of the question and re-read the lines • Come up with 2-3 words that answer the question – what is the overall impression the writer wants you to have about...? • Then identify the language choices that create this effect • Look for semantic fields / patterns / links <p>Opening (Mini Thesis Statement – 1-2 sentences) – Arguably, the writer uses language to create/emphasise/highlight...</p> <p>P1 – Firstly, the writer uses... (Terminology/Quotation/Effect/link/Terminology/Quotation/Effect)</p> <p>P2 – Furthermore, the writer uses... (Terminology/Quotation/Effect/link/Terminology/Quotation/Effect)</p>	
Week 5				
33.	J&H Chapter Summary	5- The Incident of the Letter	Jekyll looks unwell; Jekyll hands over forged Hyde letter.	
34.	J&H Character	Mr Guest	Uttererson's secretary and handwriting expert.	
35.	J&H Context	Victorian London	Population rose from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million in 1900; migration from Europe. Became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade.	
36.	J&H Quotation	Jekyll's laboratory is a 'dingy, windowless structure' with 'light falling	Metaphor Motif: light and dark	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.

		dimly through the foggy cupola'		
37.	J&H Quotation	'The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city.'	Metaphor verb - drowned Personification	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.
38.	Power and Conflict Poetry - Charge of the Light Brigade	Context	Written after a disastrous battle in the Crimean War (1854-1856), in which British soldiers were effectively sacrificed after an order given by Lord Raglan.	
		Structure/Form	Third person narrative told in chronological order. Rhyming couplets and triplets - broken to show the falling of the men in battle. Dactylic diameter.	
39.	Power and Conflict Poetry - Bayonet Charge	Context	An admirer of Owen's poetry, Hughes wrote his own poem about the direct experience of war. He was influenced by stories of his father's experiences at Gallipoli.	
		Structure/Form	Begins <i>in medias res</i> using enjambment and caesura Irregular rhyme	
Week 6				
40.	J&H Chapter Summary	6 - The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Dr Lanyon dies and leaves letter for Utterson.	
41.	J&H Theme	Science vs Religion	Key contrast between the scientific discoveries of Darwin and faith in Religion.	
42.	J&H Theme	Friendship	Utterson and Jekyll's friendship is explored throughout the novella.	
43.	J&H Quotation	'The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away'	Graphic imagery Contrast - rosy and pale Fricative - 'flesh, fallen'	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.
44.	J&H Quotation	'He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face'	Imagery Emotive language	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.
45.	English Language Paper 1 Question 3	8 marks 12 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlight the focus of the question ● Re-read the text and annotate the focus of each paragraph/section (is it a character, a group, an object, the setting etc.) ● Identify the shift(s) in focus ● Use your annotations to consider what the overall structure is and what it reflects/how it interests - come up with your 2-3 words. <p>Opening (Mini Thesis Statement – 1 sentence) – Arguably, the writer uses structure to create/emphasise/highlight...</p> <p>P1 – Firstly, the writer uses... (Terminology/Quote/Effect/link/Terminology/Quote/Effect)</p> <p>P2 – Furthermore, the writer uses... (Terminology/Quote/Effect/link/Terminology/Quote/Effect)</p>	
Week 7				
46.	J&H Chapter Summary	7 - The Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window in 'abject terror and despair'.	
47.	J&H Theme	Reputation, Repression and Appearances	Linked to Victorian values, many of the men in this novella are concerned with their reputations and maintaining appearances.	
48.	J&H Theme	Dreams and Nightmares	Linked to psychoanalysis, many of the characters experience dreams and nightmares which reveal information.	
49.	J&H Quotation	'the smile was struck out of his face'	Sibilance - in smile and face Verb - struck Voiceless velar stop - 'K' in 'struck'	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.

50.	J&H Quotation	'Like some disconsolate prisoner.'	Simile	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.
51.	Power and Conflict Poetry - Exposure	Context	The only poet in the anthology with direct experience of war, Owen wrote graphic poems about the physical impact of life in the trenches in WWI.	
		Structure/Form	Present tense, third person plural. An extended moment of reflection. Same words repeated at the ends of lines. Repetition of last line of stanzas-monotony.	
Week 8				
52.	J&H Chapter Summary	8 - The Last Night	Hyde commits suicide; Utterson finds Jekyll's will and confession.	
53.	J&H Context	Deacon Brodie	Respectable member of Edinburgh's society - led a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. Hanged in 1788 for his crimes. Stevenson wrote a play about him.	
54.	J&H Context	John Hunter	Scottish surgeon and anatomist. His Leicester Square house had two entrances. Possibly the inspiration for Dr Jekyll's home.	
55.	J&H Quotation	'A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.'	Metaphor	Links to Hyde's animalistic representation.
56.	J&H Quotation	'The body of a self-destroyer.'	Duality	Reference to Jekyll and Hyde. Links to duality.
57.	J&H Theme	The Gothic	Genre popular within the Victorian era. Elements include; dark, focus on the evil side of human nature, the supernatural and the unexplained, suspense and mystery.	
58.	Power and Conflict Poetry - My Last Duchess	Context	Criticises the oppression of women as well as any tyrannical power. Set in Renaissance Italy to avoid any direct criticism of the British Monarchy (Queen Victoria).	
		Structure/Form	A dramatic monologue, written in a block stanza with enjambment and caesura. Tightly controlled rhyming couplets to reinforce the impression of tyranny.	
Week 9				
59.	J&H Chapter Summary	9 - Dr Lanyon's Narrative	Lanyon's letter describes how he became ill after seeing Hyde transform.	
60.	J&H Chapter Summary	10 - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells his story of how and why he created Mr Hyde.	
61.	J&H Context	Robert Louis Stevenson	Stevenson was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him a dual identity; Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides.	
62.	J&H Context	Psychoanalysis	Analysis of the relationships between the conscious and the unconscious mind.	
63.	J&H Theme	Duality	Duality refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil in Jekyll and Hyde.	
64.	J&H Quotation	'When I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself.'	Juxtaposition used twice	Jekyll explaining his feelings towards Hyde. Links to duality and lies and deceit.
65.	J&H Quotation	'man is not truly one, but truly two'	Syntactical parallelism Adverb - 'truly' Noun - 'man'	Jekyll's discovery towards the end of the novella. Links to duality, lies and deceit, secrecy, Victorian values

Science – Year 10 – Unit 2 – Physics

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Energy	The potential to do work.	
2.	Work Done	The energy transferred by a force over a distance.	
3.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.	
4.	Kinetic Energy Equation	Kinetic energy = $0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2$ / $E_k = 0.5mv^2$	
5.	Gravitational Potential Energy Equation	Gravitational potential energy = mass x gravitational field strength x height / $E_p = mgh$	
6.	Electric Charge	Opposite charges attract, like charges repel. The strength of a charge is measured in Coulombs (C).	
7.	Ohm's Law	Potential difference = Current x Resistance / $V = IR$	
8.	Power	Power = Potential Difference x Current / $P = VI$	
9.	Series Circuit	All the components are connected in one loop.	
10.	Parallel Circuit	The components are connected to the power supply separately, using junctions in the wire to split the current.	
Week 2:			
11.	Melting	State change from solid to liquid.	
12.	Freezing	State change from liquid to solid.	
13.	Evaporating	State change from liquid to gas without reaching boiling point.	
14.	Sublimating	State change directly from solid to gas.	
15.	Boiling	State change from liquid to gas at boiling point. (Also called vapourisation).	
16.	Condensing	State change from gas to liquid.	
17.	Density	The amount of substance per unit volume (kg/m^3). $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V}$	
18.	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles move fastest)	
19.	Potential Energy	Stored energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles are furthest away)	
20.	Internal energy	Total kinetic and potential energy in a substance.	
Week 3:			
21.	Specific Latent Heat	The energy required to make 1kg of a substance change state. thermal energy for change of state (J) = mass (kg) x specific latent heat (J/kg)	
22.	Temperature and changing state		
23.	Gas Pressure	Caused by the force exerted when particles collide with their container.	
24.	Volume and pressure	Halving the volume of a container will double the pressure of the gas because the particles will hit the sides more often (if the temperature is constant). Number of collisions increases.	
25.	Temperature and pressure	Increasing the temperature increases the kinetic energy of the particles. Number and speed of collisions increases.	
26.	Plum pudding model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge.	
27.	Nuclear model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus.	
28.	Alpha particle scattering	The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus.	
Week 4:			

29.	Radioactive Decay	When an unstable nucleus releases radiation.
30.	Alpha (α)	A helium nucleus (2 protons and 2 neutrons). Highly ionising, <5cm range in air, low penetration.
31.	Beta (β)	A high energy electron. Low ionisation, ~30cm range in air, medium penetration.
32.	Gamma (γ)	High energy electromagnetic wave. Very low ionisation, long range in air, very high penetration.
33.	Activity	The rate at which a radioactive isotope decays.
34.	Count Rate	The number of decays recorded each second by a detector (e.g. a Geiger-Muller tube)
35.	Radioactive contamination	The unwanted presence of materials containing radioactive atoms on other materials.
36.	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation. The irradiated object does not become radioactive.
37.	Becquerel (Bq)	The unit of radioactivity. 1Bq is 1 decay per second.
38.	Half-life	The time it takes for the number of unstable nuclei in a sample to halve OR the time it takes for the count rate (or activity) from a sample to halve.

Week 5:

39.	Vector	A quantity that has both size and direction.
40.	Scalar	A quantity that has size only.
41.	Weight	The force of gravity acting on an object.
42.	Mass	The amount of matter an object is made of.
43.	Work done	The amount of energy transferred
44.	$W = F s$	Work done = force x distance moved
45.	$W = m g$	Weight = mass x gravitational field strength
46.	Newton (N)	Unit of force.
47.	Newton's Third Law	Whenever two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite.
48.	Centre of Mass	The point at which the mass of an object can be thought of to be concentrated.

Week 6:

49.	Newton's First Law	An object will continue at a constant speed and direction unless acted on by a force.
50.	Equilibrium	When the forces on an object are balanced; an object at rest.
51.	Resultant Force	A single force that would have the same effect as all forces acting upon an object.
52.	Distance	How much ground an object has covered during its motion (scalar).
53.	Displacement	How far an object is from its starting position (vector).
54.	Speed	How fast an object is travelling (scalar).
55.	Velocity	How fast an object is travelling in a given direction (vector).
56.	Acceleration	The rate of change of velocity. Negative acceleration indicates deceleration.
57.	$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$	acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$
58.	$s = v t$	distance travelled = speed x time

Week 7:

59.	Distance-Time Graph	
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60.	Velocity-Time Graph	
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61.	Newton's Second Law	Resultant force = mass x acceleration; $F = ma$	
62.	Terminal Velocity	The maximum speed an object can fall at (when air resistance balanced with weight). Resultant force is zero.	
63.	Inertia (HT)	The tendency of objects to continue in their state of rest or of uniform motion.	
64.	Inertial mass (HT)	How difficult it is to change the velocity of an object. (Ratio of mass over acceleration).	
Week 8:			
65.	Thinking Distance	The distance travelled while reacting to a hazard.	
66.	Braking Distance	The distance travelled between applying the break and stopping.	
67.	Stopping Distance	The combined thinking and braking distance.	
68.	Conservation of Momentum (HT)	In a closed system, the momentum before an event (e.g. collision) is equal to momentum after.	
69.	$p = m v$ (HT)	Momentum = mass x velocity	
70.	Elastic deformation	When an object can return to its original shape after being stretched or compressed	
71.	Limit of proportionality	The point at which the extension of a spring stops increasing in proportion with force	
72.	Hooke's Law	The extension of an elastic object is directly proportional to the force applied, provided its limit of proportionality is not exceeded.	
73.	$F = k e$	force applied to a spring = spring constant x extension	
74.	Extension	The difference between the original length and new length of an object.	
Week 9:			
75.	Efficiency	The proportion of the total energy supplied to a device that is transferred usefully.	
76.	Efficiency Equation	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output}}{\text{total input}}$	
77.	Work Done Equation	Work done = Force x Distance	
78.	Power	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
79.	Power Equation	Power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	
80.	Specific Heat Capacity	The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C	
81.	Component I-V Characteristics	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Fixed Resistor</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Filament Lamp</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diode</p> </div> </div>	
82.	Earth wire	The yellow and green wire. This is a safety precaution so that electricity doesn't flow through the casing of the appliance which can be touched.	
83.	Live wire	The live wire carries the AC voltage into the plug.	
84.	Neutral Wire	The neutral wire has a voltage of 0V and completes the circuit of the plug so electricity can flow back to the source.	

History - Year 9 - Unit 1 - Normans

Week 1:		RAG
1.	When did Edward the Confessor die (day, month & year)?	5th January 1066
2.	Which 4 men thought they had a claim to the throne of England?	Harold Godwinson, Hardrada, William Duke of Normandy and Aethling
3.	Who became king on the 6th January 1066 after Edward the Confessor?	Harold Godwinson became King Harold)
4.	What were the group of earls and bishops that advised the king called?	The Witan
5.	When was the Battle of Fulford Gate (day, month and year)?	20 September 1066
6.	Who won the Battle of Fulford Gate, the Vikings with Hardrada or the Anglo-Saxons with Earl Edwin and Earl Morcar?	Hardrada
7.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 September 1066
8.	Who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge, the Vikings with Hardrada or the Anglo-Saxons with King Harold?	King Harold
9.	What was the Papal Banner?	A banner from the Pope, that William Duke of Normandy could carry to show that he had God's blessing.
10.	When was the Battle of Hastings (Day, month and year)?	14 October 1066
Week 2:		
11.	Who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge, the Vikings with Hardrada or the Anglo-Saxons with King Harold?	King Harold
12.	What was the Papal Banner?	A banner from the Pope, that William could carry to show that he had God's blessing.
13.	When was the Battle of Hastings?	14 October 1066
14.	Who won the Battle of Hastings, King Harold or William Duke of Normandy?	William Duke of Normandy
15.	Working men, mainly peasants, who were called to fight for the king in times of war. This allowed the army to be replenished after each battle. What was this called?	Fyrd
16.	What were trained soldiers who were also bodyguards to their lord called?	Housecarls
17.	What was making a defensive "wall" with shields, to protect the army's line called?	a) Shield wall
18.	What was pretending to retreat to tempt the enemy to follow so that they could be surrounded and killed called?	Feigned retreat
19.	When was William Duke of Normandy crowned King of England (day, month and year)?	25th December (Christmas day) 1066
20.	Who were the first three marcher earls (loyal Norman Earls appointed by King William I, to be in charge of the new earldoms on borderlands to Wales, Hereford, Shrewsbury & Chester)?	b) Hugh d'Avranches c) William FitzOsbern d) Roger de Montgomery
Week 3:		
21.	Who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge, the Vikings with Hardrada or the Anglo-Saxons with Godwinson?	King Harold
22.	Who won the Battle of Hastings, King Harold or William Duke of Normandy?	William Duke of Normandy

23.	Working men, mainly peasants, who were called to fight for the king in times of war. This allowed the army to be replenished after each battle. What was this called?	Fyrd	
24.	What was a strong wooden, or later stone, tower that was part of a castle called?	Keep	
25.	What was a large mound of earth, typically 5-7 metres high that was part of a castle called?	Motte	
26.	What was the enclosure below the motte in a castle called?	Bailey	
27.	When was the rebellion on the Welsh border that was led by the thegn called Eadric the Wild.	1067	
28.	When was the rebellion in Kent that was led by Eustace of Boulogne?	1067	
29.	When was the rebellion in Northumbria against Copsig?	e) 1067	
30.	When was the rebellion in Exeter led by deceased King Harold's mother?	1068	
Week 4:			
31.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 September 1066	
32.	What were trained soldiers who were also bodyguards to their lord called?	Housecarls	
33.	What was a strong wooden, or later stone, tower that was part of a castle called?	Keep	
34.	When was the rebellion in Mercia and York led by Earls Edwin and Morcar?	1068	
35.	When was the second rebellion in York when Earl Robert de Comines of Northumbria was murdered (month and year)?	January 1069	
36.	When was the third rebellion in York when Aethling joins the rebellion (month and year)?	February 1069	
37.	Who defeated the rebels in York?	King William I	
38.	Who attacks York in September 1069	The Danish with Aethling	
39.	When did the rebellion at Ely happen with Hereward the Wake, the Danes and later Morcar?	1070	
40.	When was the revolt of the Norman earls (Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, Earl Ralph de Gael and the English Earl Waltheof)?	1075	
Week 5:			
41.	When was the rebellion in Mercia and York led by Earls Edwin and Morcar?	1068	
42.	When was the rebellion in Exeter led by deceased King Harold's mother?	1068	
43.	Who were the first three marcher earls (loyal Norman Earls appointed by King William I, to be in charge of the new earldoms on borderlands to Wales, Hereford, Shrewsbury & Chester)?	f) Hugh d'Avranches g) William FitzOsbern h) Roger de Montgomery	
44.	When was the Harrying of the North?	1069	
45.	When did King William I die?	1087	
46.	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	
47.	What is controlling access to privileges, land or appointments	Patronage	

	called?		
48.	What is someone who held their fief (land) directly from the king called?	Tenant-in-chief	
49.	What is a system where people are ranked by status called?	Hierarchy	
50.	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	
Week 6:			
51.	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	
52.	When was the revolt of the Norman earls (Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, Earl Ralph de Gael and the English Earl Waltheof)?	1075	
53.	When was the rebellion in Northumbria against Copsig?	i) 1067	
54.	When was the Treaty of Abernethy made between King William I and King Malcolm III of Scotland to try and secure the Scottish border (meaning Macolm became a client king to the Normans)?	1072	
55.	What was an order that the king set out called?	writ	
56.	What did the witan change its name to when William I became king?	Curia Regis (king's council)	
57.	What did William I commission in 1085 to tell him what land and property there was, who owned it, and what it was worth?	The Domesday Book	
58.	Who paid the rent to the lord for their land and sometimes had to do work for the lord as well?	Freemen	
59.	Who worked on the lord's land and were unpaid, although they were given a small amount of land to farm for themselves. They could not marry without the lords permission and couldn't leave the village?	Villeins	
60.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord?	Bordars & cottars	
Week 7:			
61.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord?	Bordars & cottars	
62.	What is a system where people are ranked by status called?	Hierarchy	
63.	Who attacks York in September 1069	The Danish with Aethling	
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 these people, this number dropped rapidly under the Normans?	Thralls (slaves)	
65.	What were citizens of towns, who had more freedoms, and some legal protections, called?	Burgesses	
66.	Who ate the most meat, the rich or the poor?	Rich	
67.	List 3 jobs that people did in villages.	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Miller ● Blacksmith ● Carpenter ● Wagon-maker ● Wheelwrights ● Weavers ● Knight 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sherriff 	
68.	List 3 features of a house in a village.	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hole in the roof to let the smoke escape ● Everyone slept in one room together ● Floor was earth covered with straw and rushes ● Animals were brought into the house at night ● No windows so house was very dark 	
69.	List 3 features of a house in a town.	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built of wood so high risk of fire. ● Packed closely together. ● As land was so expensive houses were bigger above the ground floor. ● The ground floor of many houses on the highstreet served as a shop or alehouse ● The upper floors would often be shared between several families. 	
70.	People believed that the king was chosen by God and therefore the king ruled by _____ (fill in the gaps with the answer)	Divine right	
Week 9:			
71.	People believed that the king was chosen by God and therefore the king ruled by _____ (fill in the gaps with the answer)	Divine right	
72.	Who worked on the lord's land and were unpaid, although they were given a small amount of land to farm for themselves. They could not marry without the lords permission and couldn't leave the village?	Villeins	
73.	What is someone who held their fief (land) directly from the king called?	Tenant-in-chief	
74.	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 called?	Day of Judgement	
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.	What is a synod?	Church council	
78.	What is it called when you give someone a job because they are your relative, not because they are the best person for the job?	Nepotism	
79.	When was Archbishop Lanfranc appointed by King William (Rufus) II?	1093	
80.	When was the Council of Rockingham called to settle the dispute between King William (Rufus) II and Archbishop Anselm?	1095	
Week 9:			
81.	When was the Council of Rockingham called to settle the dispute between King William (Rufus) II and Archbishop Anselm?	1095	
82.	List 3 features of a house in a town.	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built of wood so high risk of fire. Packed closely together. As land was so expensive houses were bigger above the ground floor. The ground floor of many houses on the highstreet served as a shop or alehouse The upper floors would often be shared between several families. 	

83.	Who paid the rent to the lord for their land and sometimes had to do work for the lord as well?	Freemen	
84.	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	
85.	What is the religious way of life in a monastery (a religious house where monks or nuns live a religious life) called?	Monasticism	
86.	What are these rules that monks should live by that were written in the 6th century called? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty - giving up paid positions ● Chastity - not getting married and being celibate ● Obedience - obeying the abbot and prioress ● Prayer - attending eight prayer services a day ● Work - everything they needed or ate had to be produced by them ● Silence - apart from during prayer ● Service - looking after the sick,poor and travellers 	The Rule of St Benedict	
87.	What kind of monastery does this describe? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Followed the Rule of St Benedict ● Independent ● Recruited “lay (not churchmen) brothers” to do manual work. 	Cluniac Monastery	
88.	What was the order of monks called that did not think the Cluniac Monasteries were strict enough?	The Cistercian Order	
89.	What is confessing your sins called?	Confession	
90.	What is it called when you seek forgiveness from God?	penance	

Subject: French Year 10 – Unit 2

Week 1: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances?		What did you do on holiday?	RAG
1.	L'année dernière, j'ai passé mes vacances au sud de la France, dans une villa luxueuse.	Last year, I spent my holidays in the south of France in a luxurious villa.	
2.	J'avais ma propre chambre et même ma propre salle de bains. C'était vraiment tout fait à génial !	I had my own room and even my own bathroom. It really was absolutely great!	
3.	Chaque matin, je faisais une longue promenade avec ma famille mais il faisait toujours si chaud!	Every morning, I went for a long walk with my family but it was always so hot!	
4.	L'après-midi, je passais mon temps à la piscine tout en lisant mon livre et en me bronzant.	In the afternoon, I used to spend my time at the swimming pool reading my book and getting a tan.	
5.	Pour moi, c'était des vacances super relaxantes et je voudrais y retourner l'année prochaine.	For me, it was a really relaxing holiday and I would like to return there next year.	
Week 2: Voudrais-tu aller à l'université?		Would you like to go to university ?	
6.	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.	
7.	Après avoir fini mes études, je voudrais voyager	After having finished my studies, I would like to travel	
8.	et faire du bénévolat à l'étranger car je pense que	and to volunteer abroad as I think that	
9.	l'expérience me rendrait plus apte au travail.	the experience would make me more employable.	
10.	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 3: Préférerais-tu travailler ou étudier?		Would you prefer to work or study ?	
11.	Ce que je trouve difficile, c'est l'idée de continuer avec	What I find difficult, is the idea of continuing with	
12.	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!	
13.	Deuxièmement, si je fais des économies maintenant	Secondly, if I save now	
14.	je pourrai aller à l'université sans des inquiétudes.	I will be able to go to university without any worries.	
15.	Je pense qu'une licence sera essentielle pour ma carrière future.	I think that a degree will be essential for my future career.	
Week 4: As-tu un petit job?		Do you have a part-time job ?	
16.	Je voudrais bien un emploi à temps partiel, donc	I would really like a part-time job, so	
17.	le week-end dernier j'ai fait une demande d'emploi pour être serveuse.	last weekend I applied to be a waitress.	
18.	Aujourd'hui j'ai reçu un mail – quelle chance! -	Today I received an email – what luck! -	
19.	j'ai un entretien demain!	I have an interview tomorrow!	
20.	L'emploi serait idéal pour moi parce que j'ai entendu que les employés son bien payés.	The job would be ideal for me because I heard that the employees are well paid.	
Week 5: Quel est ton travail idéal ?		What's your ideal job ?	
21.	Je devrais dire que mon travail idéal serait bien payé.	I would have to say that my ideal job would be well paid.	
22.	Quand j'étais jeune, je voulais être policier mais	When I was young, I wanted to be a policeman but	
23.	maintenant le risque du boulot me fait peur !	now the risk of the job scares me!	
24.	En ce moment, j'aime bien étudier l'histoire et l'anglais	At the moment, I enjoy studying history and English	
25.	donc je pense que je pourrais devenir un avocat.	So I think that I could become a lawyer.	
Week 6: Est-ce que tu fais du travail bénévole ?		Do you do voluntary work ?	
26.	Il est important d'être un bon citoyen	It's important to be a good citizen	
27.	et pour moi cela signifie le travail caritatif.	and for me that means charity work.	
28.	Pour faire une différence dans la communauté,	To make a difference in the community,	
29.	mes amis et moi aimons travailler avec les associations caritatives.	my friends and I like to work with charities.	
30.	Le week-end prochain je vais organiser une vente de gâteaux afin de recueillir des fonds pour les sans-abris	next weekend I am going to organise a cake sale in order to raise money for the homeless.	
Week 7: Que feras-tu à l'avenir pour aider aux autres ?		What will you do in the future to help others ?	

31.	Je sais qu'il y a beaucoup de moyens d'aider les autres.	I know that there are many ways to help other people.	
32.	J'admire les Médecins sans Frontières parce que	I admire Doctors Without Borders because	
33.	je pense qu'ils doivent être courageux.	I think they must be very brave.	
34.	Il y a une association qui s'appelle <i>Les Restos du Cœur</i> qui fournit	There is a charity called <i>Les Restos du Coeur</i> which provides	
35.	de la nourriture aux sans-abris, j'y ferai du bénévolat cet été.	food for the homeless, I will volunteer there this summer.	
Week 8: Est-ce que tu mènes une vie saine ? Do you lead a healthy life ?			
36.	Généralement, je mange cinq portions de fruits par jour.	Generally I eat five portions of fruit a day.	
37.	Pour garder en forme, je fais de l'exercice de temps en temps	To keep fit, I exercise from time to time	
38.	mais, pour dire la vérité, je le déteste!	but, quite frankly, I hate it!	
39.	D'habitude, j'essaie d'éviter les matières grasses et le sucre	Usually, I try to avoid fats and sugar,	
40.	car ils peuvent être dangereux pour le cœur.	as they can be dangerous for the heart.	
Week 9: Comment vas-tu changer ta mode de vie ? How are you going to change your lifestyle ?			
41.	Il y a cinq ans, j'étais plus paresseux – je ne faisais jamais de l'exercice !	Five years ago, I used to be lazier – I never used to do any exercise!	
42.	En outre, mes repas favoris étaient les plats à emporter!	In addition, my favourite meals were takeaways!	
43.	Maintenant, je fais l'effort d'éviter l'alcool,	Now, I make the effort to avoid alcohol,	
44.	je ne fume pas et je fais attention à ce que je mange.	I don't smoke and I watch what I eat.	
45.	Dans le futur, je ne pense pas que je puisse m'inscrire dans un gymnase car c'est vraiment cher!	In the future, I don't think that I can join a gym as it's really expensive!	

Geography - Year 10 – Unit 2 – The Living World

Week 1:			RA G
1.	Ecosystem	A natural system made up of plants and animals and the nonliving environment.	
2.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
3.	Producers	Producers convert energy from the environment (make their own food). Plants using sunlight.	
4.	Consumers	Consumers, get energy by eating plants or other animals.	
5.	Decomposers	Break down plant and animal material and return nutrients to the soil.	
6.	Food Chain	A food chain shows the direct links (flow of energy) between producers and consumers.	
7.	Food Webs	Shows the connections between different food chains.	
8.	Nutrient cycle	Shows the movements of nutrients within an ecosystem.	
9.	Eutrophication	Nitrates added to ponds and rivers through farming, increases algae growth causing oxygen depletion.	
10.	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.	
Week 2:			
11.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
12.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees.	
13.	Dams	Large walls built across rivers to stop flooding and produce electricity..	
14.	HEP	Hydroelectric power, electricity created by damming a river.	
15.	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell.	
16.	Mineral Extraction	Removal of valuable minerals such as gold from the ground.	
17.	Commercial farming	Farming where the aim is to make money.	
18.	Population Pressure	Problems created due to the increase in population.	
19.	Subsistence farming	Where food is grown to feed a family.	
20.	Selective Logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	
Week 3:			
21.	Replanting	Planting trees in areas where they have been cut down.	
22.	Soil erosion	Where exposed soils are washed away by heavy rain.	
23.	Sustainable	Where you meet the needs of people without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	
24.	Conservation	Managing the environment in order to preserve, protect or restore it.	
25.	Ecotourism	Nature tourism, usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment.	
26.	Hardwood Forestry	The Forestry Stewardship Council. Tries to reduce the demand for rare and valuable hardwoods.	
27.	Debt reduction	Reducing the amount of money a country owes.	

28.	International agreements	Where other countries help to protect the rainforest, often by giving financial help.	
29.	Cold environments	Areas that experience temperatures below freezing for long periods of time.	
30.	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate (usually associated with increasing temperatures).	
Week 4:			
31.	Ecosystem	A natural system made up of plants and animals and the nonliving environment.	
32.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
33.	Producers	Producers convert energy from the environment (make their own food). Plants using sunlight.	
34.	Consumers	Consumers, get energy by eating plants or other animals.	
35.	Decomposers	Break down plant and animal material and return nutrients to the soil.	
36.	Food Chain	A food chain shows the direct links (flow of energy) between producers and consumers.	
37.	Food Webs	Shows the connections between different food chains.	
38.	Nutrient cycle	Shows the movements of nutrients within an ecosystem.	
39.	Eutrophication	Nitrates added to ponds and rivers through farming, increases algae growth causing oxygen depletion.	
40.	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.	
Week 5:			
41.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
42.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees.	
43.	Dams	Large walls built across rivers to stop flooding and produce electricity..	
44.	HEP	Hydroelectric power, electricity created by damming a river.	
45.	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell.	
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47.	Commercial farming	Farming where the aim is to make money.	
48.	Population Pressure	Problems created due to the increase in population.	
49.	Subsistence farming	Where food is grown to feed a family.	
50.	Selective Logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	
Week 6:			
51.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
52.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees.	
53.	Dams	Large walls built across rivers to stop flooding and produce electricity..	
54.	HEP	Hydroelectric power, electricity created by damming a river.	
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56.	Mineral Extraction	Removal of valuable minerals such as gold from the ground.	
57.	Commercial farming	Farming where the aim is to make money.	
58.	Population Pressure	Problems created due to the increase in population.	
59.	Subsistence farming	Where food is grown to feed a family.	
60.	Selective Logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	
Week 7:			
61.	Ecosystem	A natural system made up of plants and animals and the nonliving environment.	

62.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
63.	Producers	Producers convert energy from the environment (make their own food). Plants using sunlight.	
64.	Consumers	Consumers, get energy by eating plants or other animals.	
65.	Decomposers	Break down plant and animal material and return nutrients to the soil.	
66.	Food Chain	A food chain shows the direct links (flow of energy) between producers and consumers.	
67.	Food Webs	Shows the connections between different food chains.	
68.	Nutrient cycle	Shows the movements of nutrients within an ecosystem.	
69.	Eutrophication	Nitrates added to ponds and rivers through farming, increases algae growth causing oxygen depletion.	
70.	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.	

Week 8:

71.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
72.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees.	
73.	Dams	Large walls built across rivers to stop flooding and produce electricity..	
74.	HEP	Hydroelectric power, electricity created by damming a river.	
75.	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell.	
76.	Mineral Extraction	Removal of valuable minerals such as gold from the ground.	
77.	Commercial farming	Farming where the aim is to make money.	
78.	Population Pressure	Problems created due to the increase in population.	
79.	Subsistence farming	Where food is grown to feed a family.	
80.	Selective Logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	

Week 9:

81.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
82.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees.	
83.	Dams	Large walls built across rivers to stop flooding and produce electricity..	
84.	HEP	Hydroelectric power, electricity created by damming a river.	
85.	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell.	
86.	Mineral Extraction	Removal of valuable minerals such as gold from the ground.	
87.	Commercial farming	Farming where the aim is to make money.	
88.	Population Pressure	Problems created due to the increase in population.	
89.	Subsistence farming	Where food is grown to feed a family.	
90.	Selective Logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	

Computer Science- Year 10 - Unit 2-Ethical, Legal, Cultural, and Environmental concerns

week 1			RAG
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 lawfully 2. only be obtained for a lawful purpose and not used for any other purpose 3. be adequate, relevant, and not excessive for the purpose that it is required 4. accurate and kept up to date 	
15.	Data protection Act 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Processed in accordance with an individuals rights under the act 6. not be kept for longer than the purpose it is required 7. kept safe and secure at all times, protected against accidental loss, damage and destruction 8. 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 crime 3. 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 permission 2. 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 0 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 : - 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 used today by ‘Linux users’ and other professionals with technical knowledge.	
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.	Defragment 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.	