



Atlantic Academy Portland
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ASPIRATIONS



Year 10 Unit 4

Homework Booklet

Be curious always!
For knowledge
will not acquire
you: you must
acquire it.

- Sudie Back

Name	
Tutor	

Contents

Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable

English Knowledge Organiser

Science Knowledge Organiser

History Knowledge Organiser

French Knowledge Organiser

Geography 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	
				<i>Your two options from the four below:</i>			
	Vocational as directed	English	Science	History	French	Geography	Computer Science as directed
Week 1 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	
Week 2 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	
Week 3 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	
Week 4 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	
Week 5 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	
Week 6 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	

English - Year 10 - Unit 4

Week 1: Macbeth - Stylistic Devices (Unit 1- week 4)			
1.	Soliloquy	One character speaking to the audience , sharing genuine thoughts and feelings .	
2.	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience knows that Duncan will die.	
3.	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities, e.g. blood represents Macbeth's guilt.	
4.	Hamartia	The fatal flaw in a protagonist/character which leads to their downfall. Macbeth's is ambition.	
5.	Hubris	Intense pride – links to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.	
6.	Catharsis	A purifying or figurative cleansing of the emotions, especially pity and fear.	
7.	Equivocation	The use of ambiguous language to hide the truth. The witches/apparitions use equivocation.	
8.	Antithesis	People or things that oppose each other, e.g. Duncan/Malcolm vs Macbeth in Kingship.	

Week 2: Macbeth - Key Themes (Unit 1- Week 6)			
9.	Ambition	Macbeth's (and arguably Lady Macbeth's) hamartia is their unchecked ambition.	
10.	Nature/ Supernatural	Nature and the natural order is contrasted with the influence of the supernatural.	
11.	Good/Evil	Good and evil are constantly juxtaposed throughout the play. Such as; Macbeth (evil)/Duncan (good), Tyranny (evil)/Kingship (good)	
12.	Masculinity/ Femininity	Lady Macbeth seeks to reject her femininity and embrace masculinity to obtain power. She highlights Macbeth's lack of masculinity to manipulate and motivate him.	
13.	Fate/Free will	Introduced when the witches provide Macbeth and Banquo with their prophecies. Questioned by the audience throughout the play.	
14.	Appearance/ Reality	Many of the characters outwardly disguise their true emotions to deceive others.	
15.	Loyalty / Betrayal	The loyalty of several characters is brought into question. Linking to the Machiavellian, characters betray each other to gain power.	

Week 3: Macbeth (Unit 3-Week 1)			RAG
16	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.	
17	Fruitless crown (Macbeth)	Adjective/ Metaphor Macbeth realises his children will not be kings - a turning point.	
18	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.	
19	Make our faces vizards to our hearts (Macbeth)	Metaphor Role reversal- previously it was Lady Macbeth advising Macbeth to disguise his true intention.	
20	Language Paper 2, Question 2	Refer to both sources and write a summary of the differences (8 marks)	
21	Ozymandias	"Look upon my works, ye mighty, and despair" Imperatives/ Arrogance	

22	Ozymandias	“Boundless and bare” Alliterative plosive ‘b’ emphasises the power of the desert/nature.	
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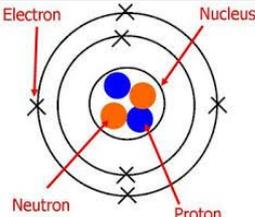
Week 4: Jekyll and Hyde (Unit 2- Week 7)				
23.	J&H Chapter Summary	7 - The Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window in ‘abject terror and despair’.	
24	J&H Theme	Reputation, Repression and Appearances	Linked to Victorian values, many of the men in this novella are concerned with their reputations and maintaining appearances.	
25.	J&H Theme	Dreams and Nightmares	Linked to psychoanalysis, many of the characters experience dreams and nightmares which reveal information.	
26.	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.
27.	J&H Quotation	‘Like some disconsolate prisoner.’	Simile	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.
28.	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 5: Jekyll and Hyde (Unit 2-Week 8)				
29.	J&H Chapter Summary	8 - The Last Night	Hyde commits suicide; Utterson finds Jekyll’s will and confession.	
30.	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.	
31.	J&H Context	John Hunter	Scottish surgeon and anatomist. His Leicester Square house had two entrances. Possibly the inspiration for Dr Jekyll’s home.	
32.	J&H Quotation	‘A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.’	Metaphor	Links to Hyde’s animalistic representation.
33.	J&H Quotation	‘The body of a self-destroyer.’	Duality	Reference to Jekyll and Hyde. Links to duality.
34.	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.	

35.	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 6: Jekyll and Hyde (Unit 2 -Week 9)				
36.	J&H Chapter Summary	9 - Dr Lanyon's Narrative	Lanyon's letter describes how he became ill after seeing Hyde transform.	
37.	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.	
38.	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.	
39.	J&H Context	Psychoanalysis	Analysis of the relationships between the conscious and the unconscious mind.	
40.	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.	
41.	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.
42.	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 4

Week 1 (Week 9 Unit 3)														
1	Bioaccumulator	An organism that accumulates toxins. The toxin level increases further up the food chain.												
2	Eutrophication	Nutrient runoff (fertiliser from farmland) that causes dense growth of surface plant life in water.												
3	Global Warming	Increase in global temperatures.												
4	Climate Change	Change in local climates (rainfall patterns, temperature) that impact life.												
5	Global Dimming	Decrease in sunlight reaching the Earth due to carbon particles.												
6	Acid Rain	Caused by sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide emissions dissolving in rain.												
7	Biodiversity	The number of different species that coexist in an environment.												
8	Ecosystem	The interaction of a community of living organisms with the non-living (abiotic) parts of their environment.												
9	Abundance	The evenness of distribution of individuals among species in a community.												
10	Deforestation	Removal of a large area of trees without replanting (destroys habitats and reduces photosynthesis).												
Week 2 (Week 6 Unit 1)														
11	Atom Diagram													
12	Subatomic Particles	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>relative charge</th> <th>relative mass</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>proton</td> <td>+1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>neutron</td> <td>0 neutral</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>electron</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1 / 1840</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		relative charge	relative mass	proton	+1	1	neutron	0 neutral	1	electron	-1	1 / 1840
	relative charge	relative mass												
proton	+1	1												
neutron	0 neutral	1												
electron	-1	1 / 1840												
13	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.												
14	Period	A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells.												
15	Group	A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell.												
16	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.												
17	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.												
18	Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity.												
19	Electrode	A conductor used to establish electrical contact with a non-metallic part of a circuit.												
Week 3 (Week 7 Unit 1)														
20	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.												

21	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.
22	Diatomic element	An element that is naturally found as more than one atom, e.g. Cl ₂ (and all halogens), O ₂ , H ₂
23	Relative Atomic Mass (Ar)	The mass number of an element.
24	Relative Formula Mass (Mr)	The sum of all of the mass numbers for elements in a compound.
25	Mole	moles = mass (g) / Ar or Mr
26	Avogadro Constant	The number of atoms in 1 mole of a substance, 6.02x10 ²³ .
27	Law of conservation of mass	Mass cannot be created or destroyed, it is conserved during a chemical reaction. Mass of reactants = mass of products.
28	Concentration	concentration = moles / volume (dm ³)
29	dm³	Decimetre cubed - equivalent to 1 litre.
Week 4 (Week 8 Unit 1)		
30	Endothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy from the surrounding to the reacting chemicals.
31	Exothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy to the surroundings from the reacting chemicals.
32	Bond Energy	The energy contained within a chemical bond.
33	Activation Energy	The energy required to break the bonds in reactants.
34	Reaction Profiles	<p style="text-align: center;">Exothermic reaction Endothermic reaction</p>
35	Total Energy Change	sum of all bond energies in products - sum of all bond energies in reactants Negative total = exothermic reaction Positive total = endothermic reaction
Week 5 (Week 2 Unit 2)		
36	Melting	State change from solid to liquid.
37	Freezing	State change from liquid to solid.
38	Evaporating	State change from liquid to gas without reaching boiling point.
39	Sublimating	State change directly from solid to gas.
40	Boiling	State change from liquid to gas at boiling point. (Also called vapourisation).

41	Condensing	State change from gas to liquid.
42	Density	The amount of substance per unit volume (kg/m ³). $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V}$
43	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles move fastest)
44	Potential Energy	Stored energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles are furthest away)
45	Internal energy	Total kinetic and potential energy in a substance.
Week 6 (Week 3 Unit 2)		
46	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)
47	Temperature and changing state	
48	Gas Pressure	Caused by the force exerted when particles collide with their container.
49	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.
50	Temperature and pressure	Increasing the temperature increases the kinetic energy of the particles. Number and speed of collisions increases.
51	Plum pudding model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge.
52	Nuclear model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus.
53	Alpha particle scattering	The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus.

History - Year 10 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 4 Unit 2)		
1.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	25 September 1066
2.	What were trained soldiers who were also bodyguards to their lord called?	Housecarls
3.	What was a strong wooden, or later stone, tower that was part of a castle called?	Keep
4.	When was the rebellion in Mercia and York led by Earls Edwin and Morcar?	1068
5.	When was the second rebellion in York when Earl Robert de Comines of Northumbria was murdered (month and year)?	January 1069
6.	When was the third rebellion in York when Aethling joins the rebellion (month and year)?	February 1069
7.	Who defeated the rebels in York?	King William I
8.	Who attacks York in September 1069	The Danish with Aethling
9.	When did the rebellion at Ely happen with Hereward the Wake, the Danes and later Morcar?	1070
10.	When was the revolt of the Norman earls (Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, Earl Ralph de Gael and the English Earl Waltheof)?	1075
Week 2 (Week 5 Unit 2)		
11.	When was the rebellion in Mercia and York led by Earls Edwin and Morcar?	1068
12.	When was the rebellion in Exeter led by deceased King Harold's mother?	1068
13.	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)?	a) Hugh d'Avranches b) William FitzOsbern c) Roger de Montgomery
14.	When was the Harrying of the North?	1069
15.	When did King William I die?	1087
16.	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
17.	What is controlling access to privileges, land or appointments called?	Patronage
18.	What is someone who held their fief (land) directly from the king called?	Tenant-in-chief
19.	What is a system where people are ranked by status called?	Hierarchy

20.	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 3 (Week 6 Unit 2)		
21.	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
22.	When was the revolt of the Norman earls (Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, Earl Ralph de Gael and the English Earl Waltheof)?	1075
23.	When was the rebellion in Northumbria against Copsig?	1067
24.	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 Malcolm became a client king to the Normans)?	1072
25.	What was an order that the king set out called?	writ
26.	What did the witan change its name to when William I became king?	Curia Regis (king's council)
27.	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
28.	Who paid the rent to the lord for their land and sometimes had to do work for the lord as well?	Freemen
29.	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
30.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord?	Bordars & cottars
Week 4 (Week 7 Unit 2)		
31.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord?	Bordars & cottars
32.	What is a system where people are ranked by status called?	Hierarchy
33.	Who attacks York in September 1069	The Danish with Aethling
34.	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)
35.	What were citizens of towns, who had more freedoms, and some legal protections, called?	Burgesses
36.	Who ate the most meat, the rich or the poor?	Rich
37.	List 3 jobs that people did in villages.	Possible answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Miller ● Blacksmith

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carpenter ● Wagon-maker ● Wheelwrights ● Weavers ● Knight ● Sherriff
38.	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
39.	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 high street served as a shop or alehouse ● The upper floors would often be shared between several families.
40.	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 5 (Week 8 Unit 2)		
41.	People believed that the king was chosen by God and therefore the king ruled by _____ (fill in the gaps with the answer)	Divine right
42.	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
43.	What is someone who held their fief (land) directly from the king called?	Tenant-in-chief
44.	Everyone was very concerned with what would happen when they	Day of Judgement

	died. They were concerned whether they would go to heaven or hell. What was this day called?	
45.	Who was the Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052 and then was replaced by the Norman Archbishop in 1070?	Archbishop Stigand
46.	Which Norman did King William I appoint as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?	Archbishop Lanfranc
47.	What is a synod?	Church council
48.	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
49.	When was Archbishop Lanfranc appointed by King William (Rufus) II?	1093
50.	When was the Council of Rockingham called to settle the dispute between King William (Rufus) II and Archbishop Anselm?	1095
Week 6 (Week 9 Unit 2)		
51.	When was the Council of Rockingham called to settle the dispute between King William (Rufus) II and Archbishop Anselm?	1095
52.	List 3 features of a house in a town.	Possible answers: 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 high street served as a shop or alehouse The upper floors would often be shared between several families.
53.	Who paid the rent to the lord for their land and sometimes had to do work for the lord as well?	Freemen
54.	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
55.	What is the religious way of life in a monastery (a religious house where monks or nuns live a religious life) called?	Monasticism
56.	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 	The Rule of St Benedict

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service - looking after the sick,poor and travellers 	
57.	<p>What kind of monastery does this describe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Followed the Rule of St Benedict • Independent • Recruited “lay (not churchmen) brothers” to do manual work. 	Cluniac Monastery
58.	<p>What was the order of monks called that did not think the Cluniac Monasteries were strict enough?</p>	The Cistercian Order
59.	<p>What is confessing your sins called?</p>	Confession
60.	<p>What is it called when you seek forgiveness from God?</p>	penance

French - Year 10 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 1 Unit 2) - Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances?		What did you do on holiday?
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 (Week 3 Unit 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	Deuxièmement, 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 (Week 4 Unit 2) 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 employés sont bien payés.	The job would be ideal for me because I heard that the employees are well paid.
Week 4 (Week 6 Unit 2) Est-ce que tu fais du travail bénévole?		Do you do voluntary work ?
17	Il est important d'être un bon citoyen	It's important to be a good citizen
18	et pour moi cela signifie le travail caritatif.	and for me that means charity work.
19	Pour faire une différence dans la communauté,	To make a difference in the community,
20	mes amis et moi aimons travailler avec les associations caritatives.	my friends and I like to work with charities.
21	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 5 (Week 1 Unit 3) Un régime alimentaire équilibré?		A balanced diet?
22	Généralement, pour garder la forme, je mange cinq portions de fruits par jour.	Generally, to keep fit, I eat five portions of fruit a day.

23	Aussi, je fais de l'exercice de temps en temps mais, honnêtement, je le déteste !	Also, I exercise from time to time but, honestly, I hate it!
24	J'essaie souvent d'éviter les matières grasses et le sucre	I often try to avoid fats and sugar,
25	car ils peuvent être dangereux au cœur.	as they can be dangerous for the heart.
26	Cependant, si je vais au gymnase pendant la semaine,	However, if I go to the gym in the week,
27	je m'offrirai des chocolats et des chips !	I will treat myself to chocolates and crisps!
Week 6 (Week 2 Unit 3) Mon mode de vie avant et maintenant My lifestyle then and now		
28	Il y a cinq ans, j'étais plus paresseux – je n'ai jamais fait de l'exercice !	Five years ago, I used to be lazier – I never exercised!
29	En outre, mes repas favoris étaient les plats à emporter!	In addition, my favourite meals were takeaways!
30	Pourtant maintenant, je fais l'effort d'éviter l'alcool,	Yet now, I make the effort to avoid alcohol,
31	je ne fume pas et je fais attention à ce que je mange.	I don't smoke and I watch what I eat.
32	Dans le futur, je ne pense pas que je puisse m'inscrire dans un gymnase car c'est cher !	In the future, I don't think that I can join a gym as it's pricey!
49	Je pense que ça sera plus facile de commencer à faire du jogging.	I think it will be easier to start jogging.

Geography - Year 10 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 1 Unit 1)		
1.	Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
2.	Development gap	The difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries (between HICs and LICs).
3.	Development Indicators	Help show the level of development of an area.
4.	Gross national income (GNI)	A measurement of economic activity that is calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population.
5.	Human Development Index (HDI)	A method of measuring development in which GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview.
6.	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.
7.	Literacy rate	The percentage of people who have basic reading and writing skills.
8.	Birth rate	The number of births in a year per 1000 of the total population.
9.	Death rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population.
10	Infant mortality	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.
Week 2 (Week 3 Unit 1)		
11.	International aid	Money, goods and services given by the government of one country or a multilateral institution such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund to help the quality of life and economy of another country.
12.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.
13.	Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.
14.	Service industries (tertiary industries)	The economic activities that provide various services - commercial (shops and banks).
15.	Science parks	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.
16.	Business Parks	Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established. Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in cooperation with the university.
17.	Information technologies	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies – especially those that speed up communication and the flow of information.
18.	North-South divide (UK)	Economic and cultural differences between Southern England and Northern England. There are clear differences in health conditions, house prices, earnings, and political influence.

19.	European Union	An international organisation of 28 European countries, including the UK, formed to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.
20.	Globalisation	The process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade) and people (migration and tourism) worldwide.
Week 3 (Week 1 Unit 2)		
21.	Energy	The potential to do work.
22.	Work Done	The energy transferred by a force over a distance.
23.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.
24.	Kinetic Energy Equation	Kinetic energy = $0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2$ / $E_k = 0.5mv^2$
25.	Gravitational Potential Energy Equation	Gravitational potential energy = mass x gravitational field strength x height / $E_p = mgh$
26.	Electric Charge	Opposite charges attract, like charges repel. The strength of a charge is measured in Coulombs (C).
27.	Ohm's Law	Potential difference = Current x Resistance / $V = IR$
28.	Power	Power = Potential Difference x Current / $P = VI$
29.	Series Circuit	All the components are connected in one loop.
30.	Parallel Circuit	The components are connected to the power supply separately, using junctions in the wire to split the current.
Week 4 (Week 3 Unit 2)		
31.	Replanting	Planting trees in areas where they have been cut down.
32.	Soil erosion	Where exposed soils are washed away by heavy rain.
33.	Sustainable	Where you meet the needs of people without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
34.	Conservation	Managing the environment in order to preserve, protect or restore it.
35.	Ecotourism	Nature tourism, usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment.
36.	Hardwood Forestry	The Forestry Stewardship Council. Tries to reduce the demand for rare and valuable hardwoods.
37.	Debt reduction	Reducing the amount of money a country owes.
38.	International agreements	Where other countries help to protect the rainforest, often by giving financial help.
39.	Cold environments	Areas that experience temperatures below freezing for long periods of time.
40.	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate (usually associated with increasing temperatures).
Week 5 (Week 1 Unit 3)		
41.	Supply	How much of a resource someone has.
42.	Demand	How much of a resource someone wants/needs.

43.	Resource management	Control and monitoring resources so that they do not run out.
44.	Malnourishment	Caused by not having enough to eat and or not eating a nutritious diet.
45.	Agribusiness	Large-scale industrial farming.
46.	Organic farming	Farming that does not use artificial fertilisers or pesticides.
47.	Food miles	The distance covered supplying food to consumers.
48.	Food security	Access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.
49.	Sustainable food supply	Food production that avoids damaging natural resources, providing good quality produce and social and economic benefits to local communities.
50.	Carbon footprint	Measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels.
Week 6 (Week 2 Unit 3)		
50	Water surplus	When the water supply is greater than demand.
52	Water deficit	When demand for water is greater than supply.
53.	Water transfer	Matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another with water deficit.
54.	Grey water	Recycled water that is used immediately instead of treated first.
55.	Groundwater management	Regulation and control of water levels, pollution, ownership and use of groundwater.
56.	Sustainable water supply	Meeting the present-day need for safe, reliable and affordable water without reducing supply for future generations.
57.	Energy mix	Range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable.
58.	Energy security	Uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.
59.	Energy exploitation	Developing and using energy resources to the greatest possible advantage, usually for profit.
60.	Energy conservation	Reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently.