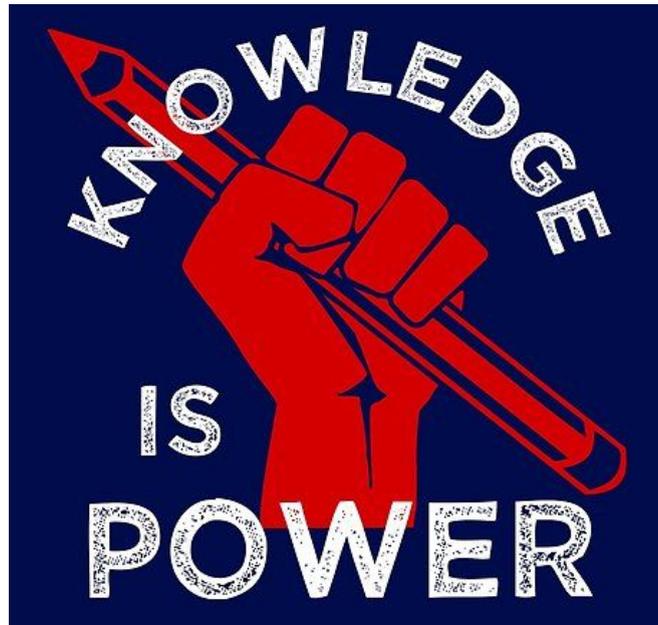




Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 10 Unit 1

Knowledge Organisers



Name	
Tutor	

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-quizz 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

17/2/18

- 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. ✓

English – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Possession and Control

Week 2: Unseen Poetry - Writing Frame for Question 27.1			RAG
1.	OPENING	Arguably, the poet explores the theme of (theme) in order to...	
2.	FORM AND STRUCTURE	<p>Firstly, the poet...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify form/use of rhyme scheme • embed evidence • analyse effect 	
3.	LANGUAGE	<p>Furthermore, the poet uses...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify word class/device • embed evidence • analyse effect 	
4.	LANGUAGE	Moreover, (repeat analysis of language as above)	
5.	ENDING	Overall,...	
Week 3: Macbeth - Context			
6.	The Jacobean Era	Macbeth was written by Shakespeare during the Jacobean Era - when James I ruled Scotland and England, uniting the two countries for the first time (1603 - 1625).	
7.	Kingship	In his book, Basilikon Doron , James I described the ideal king as doing his duty to God and having spotless integrity.	
8.	Plots/treason	James I faced many plots against his reign. Some had religious motives, such as the Gunpowder Plot .	
9.	Great Chain of Being	Belief that God provided a natural order for all, including providing power to monarchs (known as the Divine Right of Kings). Opposition to monarchs was seen as sacrilege - an attack on God.	
10.	Witchcraft/The Supernatural	James I was fascinated by witchcraft and wrote a paper called Daemonologie . People believed that witches could cause natural disasters and disease.	
11.	Machiavellian	Someone seen as cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous , especially in politics or in advancing one's career.	
12.	Religion	Elizabeth I (Queen of England) was a Protestant who left no heir . James I, a distant cousin, inherited the throne. Many protested as James' mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was a Catholic .	
Week 4: Macbeth - Stylistic Devices			
13.	Soliloquy	One character speaking to the audience , sharing genuine thoughts and feelings .	
14.	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience knows that Duncan will die.	
15.	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities, e.g. blood represents Macbeth's guilt.	
16.	Hamartia	The fatal flaw in a protagonist/character which leads to their downfall. Macbeth's is ambition.	
17.	Hubris	Intense pride – links to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.	
18.	Catharsis	A purifying or figurative cleansing of the emotions, especially pity and fear.	
19.	Equivocation	The use of ambiguous language to hide the truth. The witches/apparitions use equivocation.	
20.	Antithesis	People or things that oppose each other, e.g. Duncan/Malcolm vs Macbeth in Kingship.	
Week 5: Unseen Poetry - Writing Frame for Question 27.2			
21.	FORM AND STRUCTURE: content	How does the form of the poem and/or structure of the poem to convey the theme?	
22.	FORM AND STRUCTURE	<p>Firstly, (Poet A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify form/use of rhyme scheme 	

	paragraph frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> embed evidence analyse effect <p><i>Similarly / On the other hand, (Poet B)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make a point of comparison to Poet A identify form/use of rhyme scheme embed evidence analyse effect 		
23.	LANGUAGE: content	How is language (word choice or poetic devices) used to convey the theme?		
24.	LANGUAGE: paragraphs frame	<p><i>Firstly, (Poet A)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify word class/device embed evidence analyse effect <p><i>Similarly / On the other hand, (Poet B)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make a point of comparison to Poet A identify word class/device embed evidence analyse effect 		
Week 6: Macbeth - Key Themes				
25.	Ambition	Macbeth's (and arguably Lady Macbeth's) hamartia is their unchecked ambition.		
26.	Nature/ Supernatural	Nature and the natural order is contrasted with the influence of the supernatural.		
27.	Good/Evil	Good and evil are constantly juxtaposed throughout the play. Such as; Macbeth (evil)/Duncan (good), Tyranny (evil)/Kingship (good)		
28.	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.		
29.	Fate/Free will	Introduced when the witches provide Macbeth and Banquo with their prophecies. Questioned by the audience throughout the play.		
30.	Appearance/ Reality	Many of the characters outwardly disguise their true emotions to deceive others.		
31.	Loyalty / Betrayal	The loyalty of several characters is brought into question. Linking to the Machiavellian, characters betray each other to gain power.		
Week 7: Language Paper 1 Question 5 - Planning Proforma				
32.	Paragraph 1: Opening	Simple declarative sentence.		
33.	Paragraph 2: Describe Surroundings	What do you see? Hear? Taste? Smell? Feel? Use a simile, metaphor, and/or personification.		
34.	Paragraph 3: Zoom in on a character/object	What does it/they look like? Describe face, body, where they are and what they are doing? How are they feeling and why? How did they get here? Who are they?		
35.	Paragraph 4: Single sentence	Single sentence - create drama and build tension.		
36.	Paragraph 5: Action	Describe what is happening...use adverbs, verbs (especially dynamic ones) and pick up the PACE! Contrast simple/complex sentences.		
37.	Paragraph 6: Reflections	Reflect upon something in the past or in the future. Slow the pace a little. What is going to happen next? OR How did it come to this?		
38.	Paragraph 7: Ending	Use a semicolon and repeat some/all of the words from your paragraph 1: opening. Create a cyclical structure.		
Week 8: Macbeth - Key Quotations from Act 1				
39.		Quotation	Techniques	Context
40.	The Witches (Act 1, Sc 1)	<i>Fair is foul, and foul is fair, Hover through the fog and filthy air</i>	Rhyme / Paradox Pathetic Fallacy Equivocation	Introduces the idea of subverting the natural order .

41.	Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 4)	<i>Stars hide your fires let not light see my black and deep desires</i>	Motif: Light and dark Plosive alliteration Rhyming couplets	Shakespeare contrasts Macbeth and King Duncan - antithesis. Divine Right of Kings.
42.	Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 5)	<i>It is too full o' the milk of human kindness</i>	Gender roles Metaphor	Criticism of Macbeth from Lady Macbeth. Her ambition is revealed. Machiavellian.
43.	Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 5)	<i>Come to my woman's breast and take my milk for gall</i>	Imperative Symbolism	Rejection of femininity. Connects Lady Macbeth with the Supernatural/Witchcraft.
44.	Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 7)	<i>False face must hide what the false heart doth know</i>	Alliteration	Macbeth has been convinced by Lady Macbeth. Hamartia.

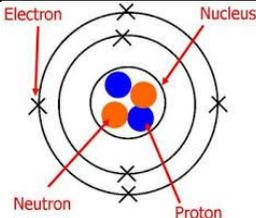
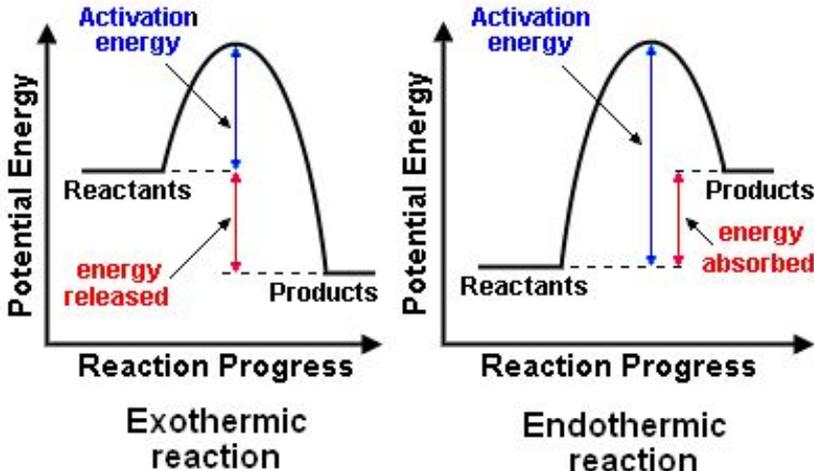
Week 9: Macbeth - Key Quotations from Act 2

45.	Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 1)	<i>Thou masha'll'st me the way that I was going</i>	Imagery Pronoun use	Macbeth hallucinates the dagger which directs him to Duncan's room.
46.	Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	<i>Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done't</i>	Foreshadowing Emotive language Imagery	The first sign of Lady Macbeth wavering.
47.	Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	<i>Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep</i>	Metaphor Foreshadowing	Macbeth hallucinates after killing King Duncan.
48.	Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	<i>Will all great <u>Neptune's</u> oceans wash this blood clean from my hands?</i>	Interrogative Metaphor/Allusion Foreshadowing	Macbeth worries that there is not enough water to clean his hands. Foreshadows Lady Macbeth's desperate attempts in Act 5, Sc 1.
49.	Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	<i>A <u>little water</u> clears us of this deed</i>	Irony Symbolism	Lady Macbeth wishes to wash away Duncan's blood to feel innocent.
50.	Donalbain (Act 2, Sc 3)	<i>There's daggers in men's smiles</i>	Metaphor	Echoes Lady Macbeth's earlier statement: 'look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't'

Science – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Biology

Week 1:		RAG	
1.	Eukaryotic Cell	A complex cell that contains a nucleus such as an animal or plant cell.	
2.	Prokaryotic Cell	A cell with no nucleus is prokaryotic. Organisms with cells like this are said to be prokaryotic organisms, ie bacteria.	
3.	Organs	A group of different tissues that work together to perform a particular function.	
4.	Organ Systems	A group of organs working together to perform a particular function.	
5.	Diffusion	The spreading out of the particles of any substances in a solution, or particles in a gas, resulting in a net movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration down a concentration gradient.	
6.	Osmosis	The diffusion of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water concentration to a region of lower water concentration	
7.	Bacterium	A prokaryotic, single-celled microorganism without a nucleus. Some bacteria are able to cause disease.	
8.	Virus	A non-living, disease-causing agent about 1/100th of the size of a bacterial cell. Can only replicate within host body cells.	
9.	Fungus	A microorganism that can cause disease and that produces spores that can be spread to other organisms.	
10.	Protist	A pathogen that is often transferred to other organisms by a vector, which doesn't get the disease itself.	
Week 2:			
11.	The Heart		
12.	Artery	Takes oxygenated blood away from the heart. Thick, muscular walls to withstand pressure.	
13.	Vein	Takes deoxygenated blood towards the heart. Usually has valves to prevent backflow of blood and thin walls.	
14.	Capillary	Network of tiny vessels linking the arteries and the veins.	
15.	Double circulatory system	Pumps blood simultaneously towards and away from the heart.	
Week 3:			
16.	Blood	A tissue based on a liquid called plasma.	
17.	Plasma	Liquid part of the blood. Transports blood cells as well as carbon dioxide, proteins, glucose, hormones and urea.	
18.	Red Blood Cells	Carries oxygen. Packed with haemoglobin, a protein that binds to oxygen. No nucleus to create extra space for haemoglobin. Biconcave shape to give a large surface area.	
19.	White Blood Cells	Destroy pathogens. Some can produce antibodies.	
20.	Platelet	Cell fragments that help to clot wounds.	
21.	Statin	Drug that reduces cholesterol. Reduces fat being deposited in arteries. Side effects e.g. liver damage.	
22.	Stent	Wire mesh that opens up a blocked artery. It keeps artery open and is low-risk surgery. but fatty material can rebuild.	
23.	Pacemaker cells	Group of cells in the right atrium that controls resting heart rate.	

24.	Alveoli	Small sacs where gas exchange occurs. Surrounded by capillaries. Oxygen moves from the alveoli into the capillaries, carbon dioxide moves from the capillaries into the alveoli	
Week 4:			
25.	Leaf Cross Section		
26.	Xylem	Carries water and minerals from the roots around the plant. Vessels are strengthened by lignin to withstand pressure. Cell walls are waterproof.	
27.	Phloem	Carries dissolved sugars made through photosynthesis around the plant. End of cells contain pores to allow dissolved sugars to move between cells.	
28.	Transpiration	The loss of water vapour from the leaves by evaporation from cells and then out through the stomata.	
29.	Translocation	The movement of dissolved sugars around the plant.	
30.	Guard Cells and Stoma	Guard cells can open the stoma to allow gas exchange by diffusion or close to prevent water loss.	
31.	Palisade Mesophyll	Where most photosynthesis takes place. Cells contain many chloroplasts and absorb light.	
32.	Spongy Mesophyll	Some photosynthesis. Has air spaces for diffusion of CO ₂ and O ₂ .	
Week 5:			
33.	Photosynthesis Equation	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> $\text{Carbon Dioxide} + \text{Water} \xrightarrow[\text{Sunlight}]{\text{Chlorophyll}} \text{Oxygen} + \text{Glucose}$ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow[\text{Sunlight}]{\text{Chlorophyll}} 6\text{O}_2 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ </div>	
34.	Limiting Factor	Stops the rate of photosynthesis from increasing; could be light intensity, CO ₂ concentration, temperature or amount of chlorophyll.	
35.	Uses of glucose	Respiration, converted into starch and fats/oils for storage, produces cellulose to build cell walls, produces amino acids to build proteins.	
36.	Aerobic Respiration	Releases energy. It requires oxygen. It is an exothermic reaction in mitochondria. Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	
37.	Anaerobic Respiration	No oxygen needed. Provides less energy than aerobic respiration as glucose not fully oxidised. Occurs during intensive exercise. In cytoplasm. Glucose → lactic acid	
38.	Anaerobic Respiration (plant/yeast cells)	In yeast cells it is called fermentation – economically important for manufacture of bread and alcoholic drinks. In cytoplasm. Glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide	
39.	Lactic Acid	Produced in anaerobic respiration in muscles. Build up causes fatigue. Lactic acid must be taken to the liver by the blood so that it can be oxidised back to glucose.	
40.	Oxygen Debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to react with the lactic acid and remove it.	
41.	Metabolism	The sum of all the reactions in a cell or body.	
42.	Metabolic Reactions	Conversion of starch, formation of lipids, respiration, breakdown of proteins to urea, formation of amino acids (plants only).	

Week 6:															
43.	Atom Diagram														
44.	Subatomic Particles	<table border="1" data-bbox="438 297 938 448"> <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													
45.	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.													
46.	Period	A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells.													
47.	Group	A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell.													
48.	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.													
49.	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.													
50.	Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity.													
51.	Electrode	A conductor used to establish electrical contact with a non-metallic part of a circuit.													
Week 7:															
52.	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.													
53.	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.													
54.	Diatomic element	An element that is naturally found as more than one atom, e.g. Cl ₂ (and all halogens), O ₂ , H ₂													
55.	Relative Atomic Mass (Ar)	The mass number of an element.													
56.	Relative Formula Mass (Mr)	The sum of all of the mass numbers for elements in a compound.													
57.	Mole	moles = mass (g) / Ar or Mr													
58.	Avogadro Constant	The number of atoms in 1 mole of a substance, 6.02x10 ²³ .													
59.	Law of conservation of mass	Mass cannot be created or destroyed, it is conserved during a chemical reaction. Mass of reactants = mass of products.													
60.	Concentration	concentration = moles / volume (dm ³)													
61.	dm ³	Decimetre cubed - equivalent to 1 litre.													
Week 8:															
62.	Endothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy from the surrounding to the reacting chemicals.													
63.	Exothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy to the surroundings from the reacting chemicals.													
64.	Bond Energy	The energy contained within a chemical bond.													
65.	Activation Energy	The energy required to break the bonds in reactants.													
66.	Reaction Profiles														

67.	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 9:			
68.	Cell membrane	The membrane that controls what goes into and out of a cell.	
69.	Cytoplasm	The watery jelly inside a cell where the cell's activities take place.	
70.	Ribosome	A tiny sub-cellular structure found in both animal and plant cells that makes proteins.	
71.	Nucleus	The 'control centre' of a eukaryotic cell.	
72.	Mitochondria	Sub-cellular structures in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells where aerobic respiration occurs.	
73.	Cell wall	A tough layer of material around some cells which is used for protection and support. It is stiff and made of cellulose in plant cells.	
74.	Vacuole	The membrane-bound space in the cytoplasm of plant cells, storing water and nutrients and also helping keep the cell rigid.	
75.	Chloroplast	A green disc containing chlorophyll found in plant cells. This is where the plant makes glucose through photosynthesis.	
76.	Plasmid	A small ring of DNA found in the cytoplasm of prokaryotic cells.	
77.	Mitosis	Part of the cell cycle where one set of new chromosomes is pulled to each end of the cell forming two identical nuclei during cell division.	

History Year 10 Unit 1 Germany, Conflict and Tension in Asia & Normans

Week 1:			RA G
1.	What did the Enabling Act of 1933 allow Hitler to do in regard to making laws?	Hitler did not have to ask the Reichstag for permission to make laws	
2.	What were the Gestapo and concentration camps?	They were part of the Police State	
3.	What did Hitler do to all political parties on 14 th July 1933?	Banned all political parties	
4.	When did Hitler attacked all leading SA member on the Night of the Long Knives (day, month and year)?	30 th June 1934	
5.	Supreme Leader, the title Hitler gave himself	Fuhrer	
6.	Which two countries were the two main rivals in the Cold War?	USA and USSR	
7.	Who was the Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953?	Stalin	
8.	What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	The Marshall Plan	
9.	Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945?	Winston Churchill	
10.	What was the Western military alliance called?	NATO	
Week 2:			
11.	Which political party did Hindenburg ban from the Reichstag after the Reichstag Fire of 1933?	Communists	
12.	What was the communist military alliance called?	The Warsaw Pact	
13.	What was Truman's policy of containing communism called?	The Truman Doctrine	
14.	Which 4 men thought they had a claim to the throne of England after Edward the Confessor died?	Harold Godwinson, Hardrada, William Duke of Normandy and Aethling	
15.	Who became king on 6th January 1066, the day after Edward the Confessor died?	Harold Godwinson became King Harold	
16.	What were the group of earls and bishops that advised the king called?	The Witan	
17.	When was the Battle of Fulford Gate (day, month and year) that was between the Vikings, led by Hardrada and the Anglo Saxons, led by Edwin and Morcar and was won by Hardrada?	20 September 1066	
18.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge (day, month and year) where Godwinson (Anglo-Saxon) defeated Hardrada (Viking)?	25 September 1066	
19.	What was the Papal Banner?	A banner from the Pope, that William could carry to show that he had God's blessing.	
20.	When was the Battle of Hastings where William Duke of Normandy defeated King Harold (Godwinson) of England?	14 October 1066	
Week 3:			
21.	What powers was Hitler given by President Hindenburg as a result of the Reichstag Fire in 1933?	Emergency powers	

22.	What did Hindenburg and Papen both try to do when Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933?	They tried to control Hitler	
23.	What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called?	38 th parallel	
24.	What were the group of working men, mainly peasants, who were called to fight for the king in times of war called in Anglo-Saxon times?	Fyrd	
25.	What were trained soldiers who were also bodyguards to their lord called in Anglo-Saxon times?	Housecarls	
26.	Making a defensive "wall" with shields, to protect the army's line. What was this called?	Shield wall	
27.	Pretending to retreat to tempt the enemy to follow so that they could be surrounded and killed. This was a well-known Norman tactic. What was this tactic called?	Feigned retreat	
28.	When was William Duke of Normandy crowned King of England (day, month and year)?	25th December (Christmas day) 1066	
29.	Who were the first three marcher earls (loyal Norman earls appointed by King William I, to be in charge of the new earldoms of Hereford, Shrewsbury & Chester on the border of Wales)?	a) Hugh d'Avranches b) William FitzOsbern c) Roger de Montgomery	
30.	What was a strong wooden, or later stone, tower that was part of a castle called?	Keep	
Week 4:			
31.	Goebbels was in charge of propaganda (the spreading of ideas and information) in the Nazi Party. What key idea did Goebbels spread as propaganda?	'Work and Bread'	
32.	What was the name of the leader of North Korea in 1948?	Kim-Il-sung	
33.	What is the capital of South Korea?	Seoul	
34.	What was a large mound of earth, typically 5-7 metres high that was part of a castle called?	Motte	
35.	What was the enclosure below the motte in a castle called?	Bailey	
36.	When was the rebellion on the Welsh border that was led by the thegn called Eadric the Wild.	1067	
37.	When was the rebellion in Kent that was led by Eustace of Boulogne?	1067	
38.	When was the rebellion in Northumbria against Copsig?	1067	
39.	When was the rebellion in Exeter led by the deceased King Harold's mother?	1068	
40.	When was the rebellion in Mercia and York led by Earls Edwin and Morcar?	1068	
Week 5:			

41.	As a result of the Wall Street Crash in 1929 and the Depression that followed in Germany, people started to support extreme parties more. What did the German middle classes widely fear?	The rise in support for Communism	
42.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million	
43.	capitalist	Individuals free to own businesses and land and to compete with others.	
44.	When was the second rebellion in York when Earl Robert de Comines of Northumbria was murdered (month and year)?	January 1069	
45.	When was the third rebellion in York when Aethling joins the rebellion (month and year)?	February 1069	
46.	Who defeated the rebels in York?	King William I	
47.	Who attacked York in September 1069?	The Danish with Aethling	
48.	When did the rebellion at Ely happen with Hereward the Wake, the Danes and later Morcar?	1070	
49.	When was the revolt of the Norman earls (Roger FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, Earl Ralph de Gael and the English Earl Waltheof)?	1075	
50.	When was the Harrying of the North?	1069	
Week 6:			
51.	While Hitler was in prison after the Munich Putsch of 1923 what book did Hitler write?	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
52.	What was the name of the US Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea?	General MacArthur	
53.	What was the reason for MacArthur's sacking?	For sending troops back into North Korea	
54.	When King William I died in 1087 who became the next king of England? Was it: a) Robert (King William I eldest son) b) William Rufus (King William I second son) c) Henry (King William I third son)	William Rufus	
55.	What is controlling access to privileges, land or appointments called?	Patronage	
56.	What was the law that William introduced called that meant that people were no longer allowed to hunt in the forests or graze their animals if the forest was a royal forest?	Forest Law	
57.	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	
58.	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	
59.	Who paid the rent to the lord for their land and sometimes had to do work for the lord as well?	Freemen	

60.	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	
Week 7:			
61.	Who was holding the political meeting Hitler disturbed during the Munich Putsch of 1923?	Gustav von Kahr	
62.	In 1920 membership of the Nazi Party was 3000. What had it grown to by 1921?	5000	
63.	What was the name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before the Second World War and up to the Battle of Dien Bien Phu?	French Indochina	
64.	Who was tied to the village and were very poor and they were given less land by the lord in the Norman period?	Bordars & cottars	
65.	Who made up 10% of the population in 1066 but as the church disapproved and because it was cheaper to give land in return for labour rather than support a slave this number dropped rapidly under the Normans?	Thralls (slaves)	
66.	What were citizens of towns, who had more freedoms, and some legal protections, called in the Norman period?	Burgesses	
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 ● 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)	Divine right	

	the gaps with the answer)		
Week 8			
71.	When Hitler became leader of the German Workers Party what did he change the name to?	National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi/NSDAP)	
72.	What was the country called which controlled Indochina during the Second World War?	Japan	
73.	Who led the Vietnamese communists fighting the French after the Second World War?	Ho Chi Minh	
74.	During the Norman period, everyone was very concerned with what would happen when they died. They were concerned whether they would go to heaven or hell. What was this day 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.	What two plans did Stresemann agree with the USA to get financial support from them and what years were they agreed?	a) Dawes Plan - 1924 b) Young Plan - 1929	
82.	What did Germany sign In 1928 agreeing never to go to war with countries?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	
83.	What was the conference that was to decide the future of Vietnam after the Battle of Dien Bien Phu where the French were defeated by the Vietnamese communists called?	The Geneva Conference	
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 the rules that monks should live by that were written in the 6th century called? Here are the rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty - giving up paid positions ● Chastity - not getting married and being celibate 	The Rule of St Benedict	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 		
87.	<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	
88.	<p>What was the order of monks called that did not think the Cluniac Monasteries were strict enough?</p>	The Cistercian Order	
89.	<p>What is confessing your sins called?</p>	Confession	
90.	<p>What is it called when you seek forgiveness from God?</p>	penance	

Subject: French Year 10 – My life at school and college AND Holidays, travel and regions of France

	Week 1: Qu'est-ce que tu étudies au collège?	What do you study at school?	RAG
1.	Quant à mes matières, j'étudie les maths, l'anglais,	As for my school subjects, I study maths, English,	
2.	les sciences, bien sûr. En plus, l'année dernière	and science, of course. In addition, last year	
3.	j'ai choisi d'étudier les médias, l'ingénierie et le français car	I chose to study media, engineering and French because	
4.	je les trouve intéressants et utiles pour mes projets futurs	I find them interesting and useful for my future plans	
5.	puisque je veux travailler à l'étranger.	since I want to work abroad.	
Week 2: Décris ta journée scolaire		Describe your school day	
6.	Une journée typique au collège, c'est très chargée. Le lundi,	A typical day at school, it's very busy. On Mondays,	
7.	mon premier cours est l'histoire, et après avoir deux heures d'anglais, j'ai une heure de dessin.	my first lesson is history and after having two hours of English, I have one hour of art.	
8.	Pendant la pause-déjeuner, je mange à la cantine avec mes amis.	During lunch, I eat in the canteen with my friends.	
9.	J'aime la nourriture parce qu'il y a beaucoup de choix bien qu'elle soit chère.	I like the food because there is a lot of choice although it is expensive.	
10.	J'ai au moins deux heures de devoirs tous les soirs - quelle barbe!	I have at least two hours of homework every evening – how boring!	
Week 3: Comment est ta vie scolaire?		What is your school life like?	
11.	Avant de visiter un collège français l'an dernier,	Before visiting a French school last year,	
12.	je ne me suis pas rendu compte à quel point la vie scolaire anglaise est différente !	I didn't realise how different English school life is!	
13.	Tout d'abord, on commence à 8.30h mais les Français commencent	Firstly, we start at 8.30am but the French start	
14.	à 8h ce qui est plus tôt et plus difficile je pense !	at 8am which is earlier and more difficult I think!	
15.	Aussi, leurs règles sont plus relaxés- il n'y a pas d'uniforme !	Also, their rules are more relaxed- there is no uniform !	
Week 4: Comment est le règlement scolaire?		What are the school rules like ?	
16.	Mon collège s'appelle Atlantic Academy et	My school is called Atlantic Academy and	
17.	c'est un collège mixte avec beaucoup de règles.	it's a mixed school with a lot of rules.	
18.	Il est interdit de parler en classe, de mâcher du	It is forbidden to talk in class, to chew	
19.	chewing-gum et de porter du maquillage afin que nous	gum and to wear makeup so that we	
20.	nous concentrons sur notre travail scolaire.	concentrate on our school work.	
Week 5: Où vas-tu en vacances normalement?		Where do you go on holiday usually?	
21.	Généralement, je vais en France pendant les vacances, et	Generally, I go to France during the holidays, and	
22.	je l'adore car il fait du soleil donc je peux nager et prendre un bain de soleil.	I love it because it's sunny therefore I can swim and sunbathe.	
23.	Normalement je vais avec ma famille	Normally I go with my family	
24.	et on voyage en bateau puis en voiture à notre maison secondaire.	and we travel by boat then by car to our holiday home.	
25.	Si j'allais avec mes amis, on resterait dans une auberge de jeunesse.	If I went with my friends, we would stay in a youth hostel.	
Week 6: Vas-tu aller en vacances cet été?		Are you going to go on holiday this summer?	
26.	J'ai décidé d'aller à Nice dans le sud-est de la France	I've decided to go to Nice in the south-east of France	
27.	car Nice propose des belles plages et on peut tout visiter	as Nice has beautiful beaches and you can visit everything	
28.	à pied – c'est vraiment pratique ! Je voudrais	on foot – how convenient! I would like	
29.	y voyager en avion étant donné que c'est plus rapide	to travel there by plane given that it's quicker	
30.	qu'en voiture mais c'est beaucoup plus cher.	than by car but it's a lot more expensive.	

Week 7: Quelles sont tes vacances de rêve?		What is your dream holiday?	
31.	Mes vacances de rêve seraient en Amérique du Sud	My dream holiday would be to South America	
32.	pourvu que je puisse découvrir la culture.	as long as I could discover the culture.	
33.	Cependant, l'année dernière je suis allé	However, last year I went	
34.	aux montagnes pour les vacances d'hiver.	to the mountains for the winter holidays.	
35.	J'ai fait du ski avec ma classe et je me suis très bien amusé(e).	I skied with my class and I had a lot of fun.	
Week 8: Voudrais-tu visiter la France ?		Would you like to visit France?	
36.	Il faut admettre que la France soit une destination variée.	You've got to admit that France is a diverse destination.	
37.	Quand j'étais petit, je faisais des randonnées aux Pyrénées dans le sud,	When I was small, I used to go walking in the Pyrenees in the South,	
38.	et avec ma famille on faisait du camping car	and with my family we used to do camping as	
39.	il faisait très beau. On rendait visite à Toulouse aussi	it was good weather. We visited Toulouse as well	
40.	car il y avait beaucoup de marchés au centre.	because there were a lot of markets in the centre.	
Week 9: Aimes-tu les vacances actives?		Do you like active holidays?	
41.	Moi, j'adore les vacances actives car je me passionne pour le sport.	Me, I love active holidays as I am passionate about sport.	
42.	Je joue au volley depuis sept ans et j'adore y jouer à la plage.	I have played volleyball for 7 years and love playing it on the beach.	
43.	J'aime aussi les sports individuels et en vacances je joue au golf le soir.	I also like individual sports and on holiday I play golf in the evening.	
44.	Par contre, ma soeur déteste les sports.	On the other hand, my sister hates sport.	
45.	Elle préfère visiter les monuments. Quelle barbe!	She prefers to visit monuments. What a bore!	

Geography – Year 10 – Unit 1 – The Changing Economic World

Week 1:			RAG
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:			
11.	Demographic Transition Model	A model showing how populations should change over time in terms of their birth rates, death rates and total population size.	
12.	Dependency ratio	The ratio of people between working and non working age.	
13.	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	
14.	Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce.	
15.	Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.	
16.	Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, which were mostly territories of the former British Empire.	
17.	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company that has operations in more than one country.	
18.	Emergency aid	Help given after a disaster or war.	
19.	Development aid	Help given to improve quality of life.	
20.	De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry.	
Week 3:			
21.	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.	
22.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.	
23.	Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.	
24.	Service industries (tertiary industries)	The economic activities that provide various services - commercial (shops and banks).	
25.	Science parks	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.	
26.	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.	

27.	Information technologies	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies – especially those that speed up communication and the flow of information.	
28.	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.	
29.	European Union	An international organisation of 28 European countries, including the UK, formed to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.	
30.	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 4:			
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Week 6:			
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52.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.	
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Computer Science - Year 10 - Unit 1 - Systems Software and Security

Week 1: Systems Software			RAG
1.	Operating System	Controls the operations of the hardware in a computer system and manages all other software	
2.	Kernel	The kernel is the heart of the operating system and is responsible for looking after “the most low-level hardware operations	
3.	Application Software	Everyday programs that we used to create documents and perform tasks	
4.	System Software	Controls the operation of hardware in a computer	
5.	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.	
Week 2: System Software			
7.	User Interface	One of the ways we interact with a computer system	
8.	Graphical User Interface	Uses windows, icons, menus and pointers (WIMP) to control the computer	
9.	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	
10.	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.	
Week 3: Utility Software			
12.	Utility Software	Helps manage, maintain and control the computer's resources	
13.	Encryption Software	used to encrypt data	
14.	Formatting Software	Formatting prepares the storage device for data storage. It creates sectors and tracks on which data can be stored.	
15.	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.	
16.	Data Compression Software	Uses compression algorithm to reduce the size of a file. Two main types Lossy and Lossless	
Week 4: Utility Software			
17.	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.	
18.	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.	
19.	Full Backup	It is a full copy of your entire data set. Used on a periodic basis as time consuming.	
20.	Incremental Backup	Incremental backups only <u>back up the data</u> that has changed since the previous backup.	
21.	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.	
Week 5: Knowledge Interleave- Memory and Storage			
22.	RAM	The place in memory where all current programs and data in use are stored	

23.	ROM	The place in memory where the boot up program is stored	
24.	Virtual Memory	Virtual Memory is a storage allocation scheme in which secondary memory can be addressed as though it were part of main memory.	
26.	Optical Storage	Uses a lens and a light beam to read and write data onto a disk. Examples include CD, DVD, Blu Ray	
27.	Magnetic storage	Uses magnets to record data on a rotating metal plate. Example hard disk drive	
28.	Solid state storage	A type of flash memory storage device used to store long term data example sd card, usb memory card	
29.	Characteristics of Storage	Capacity - the amount of data we can store on the device Portability - Whether we need to move the data around and carry it with us Speed - Rate at which we can transfer data Durability - Length of time the device will safely store data for without failing Reliability - Whether data is stored without any technical errors, and the data is still reliable Cost - The cost of manufacture for a device.	
Week 6: Systems Security- Methods of Attack			
30.	Malware	Software that is designed to disrupt or harm a users computer	
31.	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.	
32.	Spyware	Computer programs that gather data about people without their knowledge.	
33.	Phishing	Sends emails pretending to be a reputable company to try to gain people's personal details.	
Week 7: Systems Security- Methods of Attack			
39.	Social Engineering	Tricking people into breaking security procedures to break into a network.	
40.	Brute Force Attack	When a person tries to access a network by cracking the login details through the process of trial and error.	
41.	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.	
42.	Data Interception	Data packets are monitored that are travelling around a network. They are monitored for packets that contain personal information.	
43.	SQL Injection	Structured Query Language. Often used to search through data in a database.	
Week 8:Systems Security Methods of attack			
44.	Penetration Testing	people that simulate potential attacks to a network	
45.	Acceptable use policy	is a document stipulating constraints and practices that a user must agree to for access to a corporate network or the Internet.	
46.	Backup policy	a predefined, set schedule whereby information from business applications and user files are copied to disk and/or tape to ensure data recoverability in the event of accidental data deletion, corrupted information or some kind of a system outage.	
47.	Disaster recovery policy	Disaster recovery involves a set of policies, tools and procedures to enable the recovery or continuation of vital technology infrastructure and systems following a natural or human-induced disaster.	
48.	Penetration Testing	people that simulate potential attacks to a network	
Week 9: Prevention			
49.	Anti Virus Software	Designed to find any malware that has been downloaded onto a system. Finds the malware and quarantines it.	
50.	Firewalls	Security measure that prevents unauthorised traffic coming into or leaving a network by using a set of rules.	
51.	User access levels	Levels of access granted to a user. This is dependent normally on the level of hierarchy in the business/ company.	
52.	Passwords	Used to help prevent unauthorised access to a network. Good password is alpha numeric and a mix of upper and lower case.	

53.	Anti Virus Software	Designed to find any malware that has been downloaded onto a system. Finds the malware and quarantines it.	
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