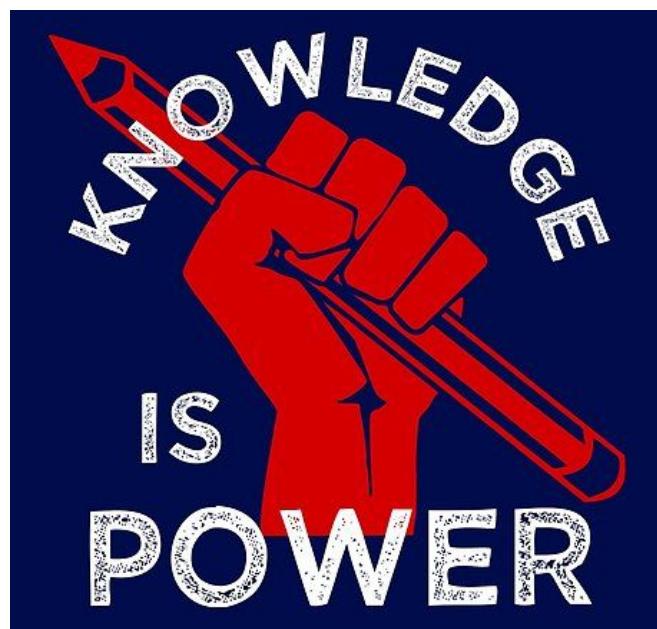




Year 10 Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

Maths – Year 10 – Unit 1

	Week 1:		RAG
1.	Significant figures	The run of digits in a number that are needed to specify the number to a required degree of accuracy. Additional zero digits may also be needed to indicate the number's magnitude.	
2.	Round	Express to a required degree of accuracy	
3.	Estimate	Find a rough or approximate answer	
4.	Upper Bound	The higher limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
5.	Lower bound	The lower limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
6.	Error interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be.	
	Week 2:		
7.	Factor	A number that divides into another without a remainder	
8.	Factor Pair	Two numbers that multiply to make another.	
9.	Highest Common Factor (HCF)?	The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers.	
10.	Multiple	A number in its times table.	
11.	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The lowest number that is in the multiple of two or more numbers.	
12.	Prime numbers	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47	
13.	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.	
14.	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.	
	Week 3:		
15.	Index Number	The power or small number that indicates how many times the base number is multiplied by itself.	
16.	Index form	Write a number using powers.	
17.	Index Rules:	$a^0 =$ Any number to the power of zero is 1. $a^1 =$ Any number to the power of one is itself. $a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$ $a^n \div a^m = a^{n-m}$	
	Week 4:		
18.	Equality and inequality symbols:	= equal to > bigger than \geq bigger than or equal to	\neq not equal to < smaller than \leq smaller than or equal to

19.	Standard form	A way of writing a very large or small number with one number before a decimal point multiplied by a power of 10. (Form of $a \times 10^n$ where $1 < a < 10$)	
20.	Upper & lower bounds	The highest and lowest possible numbers of a set.	
Week 5:			
21.	Rational number	A number which can be expressed as a fraction: integer, fraction, terminating decimal, recurring decimal	
22.	Irrational number	Cannot be written as a simple fraction or ratio of 2 integers	
23.	Proper fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator.	
24.	Improper Fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.	
25.	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.	
26.	Common Denominator	A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly.	
Week 6:			
27.	Equivalent	Fractions which have the same value.	
28.	Simplify/cancel a fraction	Reduce a fraction to an equivalent fraction with the lowest possible numbers in both numerator and denominator.	
29.	Add/subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators.	
30.	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.	
31.	Divide fractions	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.	
Week 7:			
32.	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1}	
33.	Decimal Fraction	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions	
34.	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits	
35.	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.	
Week 8:			
36.	Percentage	A fraction expressed as a number out of 100	
37.	Interest	A fee paid for borrowing money (normally a percentage)	
38.	Multiplier	A percentage (including increase or decrease) expressed as a decimal.	

39.	Percentage change	A relative change between an old value and its new value, expressed as a percentage of the old value.	
	Week 9:		
40.	Reverse Percentage	Method used to find the original price of something after the price has changed.	
41.	Simple Interest	Interest is calculated as a percentage of the original amount, with the same amount of interest each year.	
42.	Compound Interest	Where interest is calculated on both the amount borrowed and any previous interest earned.	

English – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Possession and Control

Driving Question: How does control affect morality?

Week 1: Macbeth - Context		
1	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).
2	Kingship	In his book, Basilikon Doron , James I described the ideal king as doing his duty to God and having spotless integrity.
3	Plots/treason	James I faced many plots against his reign. Some had religious motives, such as the Gunpowder Plot .
4	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.
5	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.
6	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 2		
7	Soliloquy	One character speaking to the audience , sharing genuine thoughts and feelings .
8	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience knows that Duncan will die.
9	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities, e.g. blood represents Macbeth's guilt.
10	Hamartia	The fatal flaw in a protagonist/character which leads to their downfall. Macbeth's is ambition.
11	Hubris	Intense pride – links to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.
12	Catharsis	A purifying or figurative cleansing of the emotions, especially pity and fear.
13	Equivocation	The use of ambiguous language to hide the truth. The witches/apparitions use equivocation.
14	Antithesis	People or things that oppose each other, e.g. Duncan/Malcolm vs Macbeth in Kingship.
Week 3: Key quotations- 'Remains'		
15	' <u>probably armed, possibly not'</u>	Plosive alliteration Adverbs of uncertainty Create the sense of doubt held by the speaker
16	' <u>it rips through his life'</u>	The use of present tense of the verb places the speaker in the moment the violence occurs, further enhancing the horror as we imagine it occurring.
17	' <u>tosses his guts back into his body'</u>	Colloquial language The informality of everyday words like 'tosses' and the brutality of 'guts' is later contrasted with the soldier's inarticulate sincerity.
18	' <u>His blood shadow stays on the street'</u>	Concrete noun and metaphor The blood stain becomes a "shadow" of the life the soldier unnecessarily ended. We begin to see the ghostly form that haunts the persona .
19	' <u>His bloody life in my bloody hands'</u>	Allusion Repetition Polysemous adjective Perhaps both the angry, frustrated swearing of a soldier and the literal blood-soaked "life" and "hands" of the incident.
Week 4: Macbeth- Themes		
20	Ambition	Macbeth's (and arguably Lady Macbeth's) hamartia is their unchecked ambition.

21	Nature/ Supernatural	Nature and the natural order is contrasted with the influence of the supernatural.	
22	Good/Evil	Good and evil are constantly juxtaposed throughout the play. Such as; Macbeth (evil)/Duncan (good), Tyranny (evil)/Kingship (good)	
23	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.	
24	Fate/Free will	Introduced when the witches provide Macbeth and Banquo with their prophecies. Questioned by the audience throughout the play.	
25	Appearance/ Reality	Many of the characters outwardly disguise their true emotions to deceive others.	
26	Loyalty / Betrayal	The loyalty of several characters is brought into question. Linking to the Machiavellian, characters betray each other to gain power.	

Week 5: Key quotations- 'London'

27	LONDON	<i>'mind-forged manacles'</i>	Alliteration metaphor Refers to the restraints that we put on what can do	
28	LONDON	<i>'black'ning church' 'runs in blood down palace walls'</i>	Adjective It's not clear if the church is becoming blacker (i.e., in a state of blackening) or blackening other things (children) The church, as an institution, is becoming blacker.	
29	LONDON	<i>How the youthful Harlots curse/Blasts the new-born Infants tear/ And blights with plagues the Marriage hearse'</i>	Auditory imagery Plosive alliteration Emphasises the unhealthy conditions of London's poor citizens	

Week 6: Key quotations- 'Poppies'

30	POPIES	<i>'a blockade... reinforcements'</i>	Semantic field - military A metaphor for her vulnerability to be confronted with her son's grave. 'Reinforcements' could relate to the isolation of her son in the graveyard, hence, further foreshadowing this tragedy.	
31	POPIES	<i>'making tucks, darts, pleats... an ornamental stitch'</i>	Triad Semantic field - sewing Metaphor for the persona's emotions	
32	POPIES	<i>'I traced the inscriptions... leaned against it like a wishbone'</i>	Simile 'A wishbone' is designed to give good luck but its fragility is also important as it signifies her emotional vulnerability.	

Week 7: Key Quotations- Macbeth Act 1

33	<i>Fair is foul, and foul is fair, Hover through the fog and filthy air</i> The Witches (Act 1, Sc 1)	Rhyme / Paradox Pathetic Fallacy Equivocation Introduces the idea of subverting the natural order .	
34	<i>Stars hide your fires let not light see my <u>black</u> and <u>deep desires</u></i> Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 4)	Motif: Light and dark Plosive alliteration Rhyming couplets Shakespeare contrasts Macbeth and King Duncan - antithesis. Divine Right of Kings.	
35	<i>It is too full o' the <u>milk</u> of human kindness</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 5)	Gender roles Metaphor Criticism of Macbeth from Lady Macbeth. Her ambition is revealed. Machiavellian .	
36	<i>Come to my woman's <u>breast</u> and take my <u>milk</u> for gall</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 5)	Imperative Symbolism Rejection of femininity . Connects Lady Macbeth with the Supernatural/Witchcraft .	

37	<i>False face must hide what the false heart doth know</i> Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 7)	Alliteration Macbeth has been convinced by Lady Macbeth. Hamartia.	
Week 8: Key Quotations- Macbeth Act 2			
38	<i>Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 1)	Imagery Pronoun use Macbeth hallucinates the dagger which directs him to Duncan's room.	
39	<i>Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done't</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Foreshadowing Emotive language Imagery The first sign of Lady Macbeth wavering.	
40	<i>Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Metaphor Foreshadowing Macbeth hallucinates after killing King Duncan.	
41	<i>Will all great Neptune's oceans wash this blood clean from my hands?</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Interrogative Metaphor/Allusion Macbeth worries that there is not enough water to clean his hands. Foreshadows Lady Macbeth's desperate attempts in Act 5, Sc 1.	
42	<i>A little water clears us of this deed</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Irony Symbolism Lady Macbeth wishes to wash away Duncan's blood to feel innocent.	
43	<i>There's daggers in men's smiles</i> Donalbain (Act 2, Sc 3)	Metaphor Echoes Lady Macbeth's earlier statement: ' <i>look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't</i> '	
Week 9: Key Quotations- 'Kamikaze'			
44	<i>'a one-way journey into history'</i>	Compound adjective Contextually grounds this quest as a suicide mission	
45	<i>'the little fishing boats strung out like bunting on a green-blue translucent sea'</i>	Simile Nature Imagery Creates an innocent and pretty image in sharp contrast to the militaristic first stanza; sadness	
46	<i>'a tuna, the dark prince, muscular, dangerous'</i>	Metaphor Adjectives Creates an intense feeling of the worth and value of the natural world and lives in general.	
47	<i>'my mother never spoke again in his presence...as though he no longer existed'</i>	Simile Explores and criticises the destructive results of patriotism: on civilians as well as soldiers.	

Science – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Energy and Energy Resources

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Energy	The potential to do work.	
2.	Chemical Potential Energy	Energy stored in fuels, such as combustibles, food and batteries.	
3.	Elastic Potential Energy	Energy which is stored when objects are stretched or squashed.	
4.	Gravitational Potential Energy	Any object which is not on the ground has it.	
5.	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy. Any moving object stores kinetic energy.	
6.	Thermal Energy	Heat energy. The higher the temperature, the more thermal energy it stores.	
7.	Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred between stores.	
8.	Work Done	The energy transferred by a force over a distance.	
9.	Work Done Equation	$\text{Work done} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$	
10.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.	
Week 2:			
11.	Kinetic Energy Equation	$\text{Kinetic energy} = 0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2 / E_k = 0.5mv^2$	
12.	Gravitational Potential Energy Equation	$\text{Gravitational potential energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength} \times \text{height} / E_p = mgh$	
13.	Dissipation of energy	The energy that is wasted and stored in the thermal store of the surroundings.	
14.	Hooke's Law	The extension of a spring is proportional to the applied force.	
15.	Hooke's Law Equation	$\text{Force} = \text{Spring Constant} \times \text{Extension} / F = kx$	
16.	Efficiency	The proportion of the total energy supplied to a device that is transferred usefully.	
17.	Efficiency Equation	$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful output}}{\text{total input}}$	
18.	Sankey Diagram	<p>A Sankey Diagram - a 'to scale' diagram representing energy transfers</p>	
Week 3:			
19.	Power	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
20.	Power Equation	$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	
21.	Watt (W)	Unit of power. 1 Watt is equivalent to using 1 Joule per second.	
22.	Thermal Conduction	Thermal energy transfer in solids, liquids, and gases, where particles collide, transferring their energy between one another.	
23.	Conductor	A material that allows the flow of electrical current or energy.	

24.	Insulator	A material that does not allow the flow of electrical current or energy.	
25.	Convection	Thermal energy transfer in fluids.	
26.	Specific Heat Capacity	The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C	

Week 4:

27.	Potential Energy	Stored energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles are furthest away).	
28.	Internal Energy	Total kinetic and potential energy of the particles in a substance.	
29.	Convection Current	When hot particles rise and cold particles sink to replace the rising particles, forming a circular current.	
30.	Radiation	Heat transfer via Infrared waves, the higher the temperature, the more waves that are emitted.	
31.	Insulation	Using insulating materials to limit the amount of heat being lost as much as possible.	
32.	Kilowatt Hour (kWh)	A measure of energy usage, the same as using a one kilowatt appliance for one hour.	
33.	Kilowatt Hour Equation	Kilowatt Hours (kWh) = Power (kW) x Time (hours)	
34.	Kilo- (k-)	One thousand (1,000)	
35.	Mega- (M-)	One million (1,000,000)	
36.	Giga- (G-)	One thousand million (1,000,000,000)	

Week 5:

37.	Biofuel	Any fuel taken from living or recently living materials, such as animal waste.	
38.	Renewable energy	Energy from natural sources that is always being replenished so it never runs out.	
39.	Carbon-neutral	A biofuel from a living organism that takes in as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as is released when the fuel is burned.	
40.	Wind Energy	Converting the kinetic energy of the moving air into useful electricity.	
41.	Solar Energy	Using the energy from the Sun to generate electricity.	
42.	Hydro-power	The conversion of energy from flowing water into electricity.	
43.	Nuclear Energy	Using nuclear reactions to release energy and convert it into electricity. Non-renewable as nuclear material in the Earth is finite.	
44.	Nuclear Waste	Waste from the nuclear reactions that is radioactive for years and must be disposed of safely.	
45.	Greenhouse Gases	Gases that absorb heat and insulate the planet, warming the climate. Examples include carbon dioxide and methane.	
46.	Climate Change	A change to local or global weather and climate patterns, largely caused by the increased greenhouse gases since the industrial revolution.	

Week 6:

47.	Electric Charge	Opposite charges attract, like charges repel. The strength of a charge is measured in Coulombs (C).	
48.	Electric Field	The area where electric charges have an effect, the closer to the object you get, the stronger the field is.	
49.	Potential Difference	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Also known as voltage. Measured in Volts(V).	
50.	Current	The charge flowing past a point in 1 second, usually the charge is carried by electrons in a circuit. Measured in Amperes (Amps or A).	
51.	Resistance	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms (Ω).	
52.	Ohm's Law	Potential difference = Current x Resistance / $V = IR$	
53.	Charge Flow Equation	Charge = Current x Time / $Q = It$	
54.	Energy	Energy = Charge x Potential Difference / $E = QV$	
55.	Power	Power = Potential Difference x Current / $P = VI$	
56.	Power	Power = Current ² x Resistance / $P = I^2R$	

Week 7:

57.	Diode	A component that only allows current to flow in only one direction.	
58.	Diode Symbol		

59.	Thermistor	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the temperature. In hot conditions the resistance drops.	
60.	Thermistor Symbol		
61.	Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the intensity of the light shining on it. The greater the light intensity, the lower the resistance.	
62.	LDR Symbol		
63.	Light Emitting Diode (LED)	A component that only allows current to flow in one direction and also gives off light.	
	LED Symbol		
64.	Ohmic Conductor	A component where the Potential Difference across a component is proportional to the current at a constant temperature.	
65.	Component I-V Characteristics	<p style="text-align: center;">Fixed Resistor Filament Lamp Diode</p>	

Week 8:

66.	Series Circuit	All the components are connected in one loop.	
67.	Parallel Circuit	The components are connected to the power supply separately, using junctions in the wire to split the current.	
68.	Ammeter	A meter that measures the current in a circuit. Must be connected in series with the component.	
69.	Voltmeter	A meter that measures the potential difference in a circuit. Must be connected in parallel with the component.	
70.	Voltage in Series	The voltage in a series circuit is split between all the components.	
71.	Current in Series	The current in a series circuit is the same at all points in the circuit.	
72.	Voltage in Parallel	The voltage in a parallel circuit is the same across each of the branches.	
73.	Current in Parallel	The total current through the whole circuit is the sum of the currents through each of the separate branches.	
74.	Direct Current	Current that always flows in the same direction, for example a cell or battery.	
75.	Alternating Current	Current that repeatedly changes direction back and forth, for example mains electricity.	

Week 9:

76.	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.	
77.	Live wire	The live wire carries the AC voltage into the plug.	
78.	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.	
79.	Mains Electricity	Has a potential difference of 230V and a current alternating at 50Hz.	
80.	National Grid	The network of power lines and pylons that distributes electricity around the UK.	
81.	Electricity Demand	The demand for electricity varies throughout the day, usually peaking in the evening when everyone gets home from school and work.	
82.	Generator	Uses a magnet spinning inside a coil of wire (or a coil spinning in a magnetic field) to induce a current and generate electricity.	

83.	Transmission Voltage	To reduce energy loss, the current in power lines is kept at a minimum to reduce losses and the voltage is kept at a maximum (400kV).	
84.	Step-Up Transformer	Increases the potential difference at the generation source, for transmission across the grid.	
85.	Step-Down Transformer	Decreases the potential difference of mains electricity before reaching homes to a safe, usable level.	

Subject - History Year 9, 10 & 11 Unit 1 Cold War Korea & Vietnam		
Week 1:		RAG
1.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR
2.	The Palmer Raids	To arrest Communist bombers
3.	The Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953	Joseph Stalin
4.	The attack on Nazi Germany, delayed until 1944	D-Day
5.	The name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947	The Marshall Plan
6.	Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945	Winston Churchill
7.	Truman's policy of containing Communism	The Truman Doctrine
8.	The Western military alliance	NATO
9.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact
10.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR
Week 2:		
11.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel
12.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-Il-sung
13.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul
14.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur
15.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North
16.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina
17.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan
18.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh
19.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference
20.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel
Week 3:		
21.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower
22.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai
23.	People are free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	Capitalism
24.	System where the government is run by one party who makes decisions for the people.	Communism
25.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War

26.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy
27.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment
28.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist
29.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto
30.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate
Week 4:		
31.	What happened in October 1949?	China becomes Communist
32.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950
33.	What happened in October 1950?	China entered the Korean war
34.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953
35.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954
36.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference
37.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement
38.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955
39.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong
40.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot
Week 5:		
41.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident
42.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4th April 1967
43.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive
44.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre
45.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3rd November 1969
46.	Capital of North Vietnam	Hanoi
47.	Capital of South Vietnam	Saigon
48.	Bordering countries to Vietnam	Laos & Cambodia
49.	What was the communist organisation that fought against the Japanese?	Vietminh
50.	Who was the Communist leader of North Vietnam 1954-69?	Ho Chi Minh
Week 6:		
51.	Who was the Communist Military leader and later Deputy Prime Minister of North Vietnam?	Vo Nguyen Giap
52.	What was the NVA?	North Vietnamese Army. The official army of the North.
53.	What was the NLF?	National Liberation Front – Vietcong. Communist guerrilla army, formed in the South

54.	What was the name of the monk famed for self-immolation in 1963?	Thich Quang Duc	
55.	Who was the Non-Communist leader of South Vietnam 1954-1963?	Ngo Dinh Diem	
56.	The Non-Communist Army of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Army)	ARVN	
57.	When was Eisenhower president of the US?	1953-61	
58.	Who was president of the US 1961-63?	Kennedy	
59.	When was Johnson president of the US?	1963-69	
60.	Who was president of the US 1969-74	Nixon	
Week 7:			
61.	Desire for political independence	Nationalism	
62.	If one country in a region came under the influence of Communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect.	Domino Theory	
63.	100,000 protestors at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington	October 1967	
64.	Cost of the Vietnam War	\$20 billion dollars a year	
65.	Johnson's plan to improve the lives of the poor in America	Great Society	
66.	What happened in 1967?	Vietnam Veterans Against the War formed	
67.	40,000 students involved in anti-war demonstrations across 100 cities	January - June 1968	
68.	The largest anti-war protest in US History took place in Washington with 500, 000 people.	15 November 1969	
69.	4 Kent State University students killed by National Guardsmen during a protest	4 May 1970	
70.	US soldiers who returned dead or injured	12%	
Week 8:			
71.	What was 300% higher than in World War 2?	American amputations	
72.	What was the number of men drafted between 1964 & 72?	2 million	
73.	Total number of Americans killed in the Vietnam War.	58,000	
74.	Number of Vietnamese civilians killed	2 million	
75.	What happened in February 1968?	Popular newsreader, Cronkite, stops supporting the war	
76.	When did peace talks with North Vietnam begin?	January 1969	
77.	What happened on 3rd November 1969?	Nixon announces Vietnamisation	
78.	Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops	Vietnamisation	
79.	A logistical network of roads and trails that ran from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia.	Ho Chi Minh Trail	
80.	What happened in March 1969?	Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins	

Week 9:		
81.	Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia	April 1970
82.	Khmer Rouge	Communist organisation in Cambodia
83.	Pathet Lao	Communist organisation in Laos
84.	What happened on 8 February 1972?	ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos
85.	Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam	1970
86.	What happened in February 1972?	Nixon is the first US President to visit China
87.	Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held	October 1972
88.	What happened in March 1973?	Last of US forces leave Vietnam
89.	What happened in December 1974?	North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam
90.	Saigon fell to Communism and Vietnam was unified again under Communist control.	April 1975

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	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.	
26.	Business Parks	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.	
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:

31.	Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.	
32.	Development gap	The difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries (between HICs and LICs).	
33.	Development Indicators	Help show the level of development of an area.	
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40.	Infant mortality	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.	

Week 5:

41.	Demographic Transition Model	A model showing how populations should change over time in terms of their birth rates, death rates and total population size.	
42.	Dependency ratio	The ratio of people between working and non working age.	
43.	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	
44.	Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce.	
45.	Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.	
46.	Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, which were mostly territories of the former British Empire.	
47.	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company that has operations in more than one country.	
48.	Emergency aid	Help given after a disaster or war.	
49.	Development aid	Help given to improve quality of life.	
50.	De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry.	

Week 6:

51.	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.	
52.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.	
53.	Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.	
54.	Service industries (tertiary industries)	The economic activities that provide various services - commercial (shops and banks).	
55.	Science parks	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.	
56.	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.	
57.	Information technologies	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies – especially those that speed up communication and the flow of information.	
58.	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.	
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60.	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 7:

61.	Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.	
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Week 8:

71.	Demographic Transition Model	A model showing how populations should change over time in terms of their birth rates, death rates and total population size.	
72.	Dependency ratio	The ratio of people between working and non working age.	
73.	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	
74.	Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce.	
75.	Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.	
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79.	Development aid	Help given to improve quality of life.	
80.	De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry.	

Week 9:

81.	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.	
82.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.	
83.	Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.	

84.	Service industries (tertiary industries)	The economic activities that provide various services - commercial (shops and banks).	
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