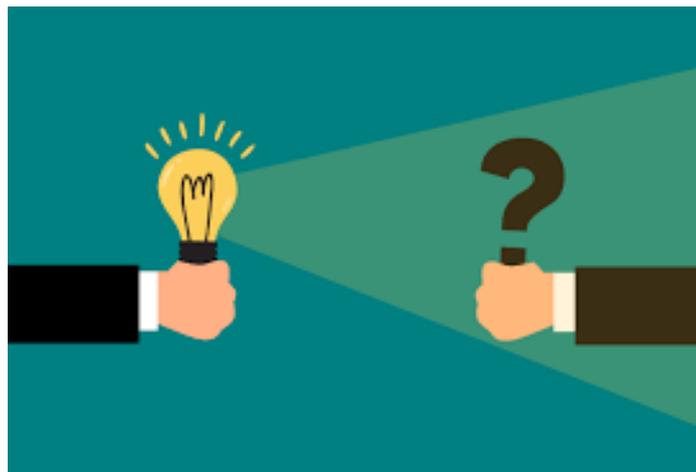




Year 10 Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

	AMon	ATue	AWed	AThu	AFri
AM					
1					
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English – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Possession and Control

Driving Question: How does control affect morality?

Week 2: 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 3			
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 4: Key quotations- 'Remains'			
15	<i>'<u>probably</u> armed, <u>possibly</u> not'</i>	Plosive alliteration Adverbs of uncertainty Create the sense of doubt held by the speaker	
16	<i>'it <u>rips</u> through his life'</i>	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	<i>'tosses his guts back into his body'</i>	Colloquial language The informality of everyday words like 'tosses' and the brutality of 'guts' is later contrasted with the soldier's inarticulate sincerity.	
18	<i>'His blood shadow stays on the street'</i>	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	<i>'His <u>bloody</u> life in my bloody hands'</i>	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 5: 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 6: 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 7: Key quotations- 'Poppies'			
30	POPPIES	<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	POPPIES	<i>'making tucks, darts, pleats... an ornamental stitch'</i>	Triad Semantic field - sewing Metaphor for the persona's emotions
32	POPPIES	<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 8: 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 black and deep desires</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 milk 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 <u>gall</u></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 9: Key Quotations- Macbeth Act 2			
38	<i>Thou marshal'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 <u>Neptune's oceans</u> 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 <u>little water</u> 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: 'look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't'	
Week 10: Key Quotations- 'Kamikaze'			
44	<i>'a <u>one-way</u> 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 <u>green-blue translucent sea</u>'</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.	

Week 1:			RAG
1.	The Heart		
2.	Artery	Takes oxygenated blood away from the heart. Thick, muscular walls to withstand pressure.	
3.	Vein	Takes deoxygenated blood towards the heart. Usually has valves to prevent backflow of blood and thin walls.	
4.	Capillary	Network of tiny vessels linking the arteries and the veins.	
5.	Double circulatory system	Pumps blood simultaneously towards and away from the heart.	
Week 2:			
6.	Blood	A tissue based on a liquid called plasma.	
7.	Plasma	Liquid part of the blood. Transports blood cells as well as carbon dioxide, proteins, glucose, hormones and urea.	
8.	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.	
9.	White Blood Cells	Destroy pathogens. Some can produce antibodies.	
10.	Platelet	Cell fragments that help to clot wounds.	
11.	Statin	Drug that reduces cholesterol. Reduces fat being deposited in arteries. Side effects e.g. liver damage.	
12.	Stent	Wire mesh that opens up a blocked artery. It keeps artery open and is low-risk surgery. but fatty material can rebuild.	
13.	Pacemaker cells	Group of cells in the right atrium that controls resting heart rate.	
14.	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 3:			
15.	Leaf Cross Section		
16.	Xylem	Carries water and minerals from the roots around the plant. Vessels are strengthened by lignin to withstand pressure. Cell walls are waterproof.	

17.	Phloem	Carries dissolved sugars made through photosynthesis around the plant. End of cells contain pores to allow dissolved sugars to move between cells.	
18.	Transpiration	The loss of water vapour from the leaves by evaporation from cells and then out through the stomata.	
19.	Translocation	The movement of dissolved sugars around the plant.	
20.	Guard Cells and Stoma	Guard cells can open the stoma to allow gas exchange by diffusion or close to prevent water loss.	
21.	Palisade Mesophyll	Where most photosynthesis takes place. Cells contain many chloroplasts and absorb light.	
22.	Spongy Mesophyll	Some photosynthesis. Has air spaces for diffusion of CO ₂ and O ₂ .	
Week 4:			
23.	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>	
24.	Limiting Factor	Stops the rate of photosynthesis from increasing; could be light intensity, CO ₂ concentration, temperature or amount of chlorophyll.	
25.	Uses of glucose	Respiration, converted into starch and fats/oils for storage, produces cellulose to build cell walls, produces amino acids to build proteins.	
26.	Aerobic Respiration	Releases energy. It requires oxygen. It is an exothermic reaction in mitochondria. Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	
27.	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	
28.	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	
29.	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.	
30.	Oxygen Debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to react with the lactic acid and remove it.	
31.	Metabolism	The sum of all the reactions in a cell or body.	
32.	Metabolic Reactions	Conversion of starch, formation of lipids, respiration, breakdown of proteins to urea, formation of amino acids (plants only).	
Week 5:			
33.	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.	
34.	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.	
35.	Diatomic element	An element that is naturally found as more than one atom, e.g. Cl ₂ (and all halogens), O ₂ , H ₂	
36.	Relative Atomic Mass (Ar)	The mass number of an element.	
37.	Relative Formula Mass (Mr)	The sum of all of the mass numbers for elements in a compound.	
38.	Mole	moles = mass (g) / Ar or Mr	
39.	Avogadro Constant	The number of atoms in 1 mole of a substance, 6.02x10 ²³ .	

40.	Law of conservation of mass	Mass cannot be created or destroyed, it is conserved during a chemical reaction. Mass of reactants = mass of products.	
41.	Concentration	concentration = moles / volume (dm ³)	
42.	dm³	Decimetre cubed - equivalent to 1 litre.	
Week 6:			
43.	Endothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy from the surrounding to the reacting chemicals.	
44.	Exothermic Reaction	Reactions that transfer energy to the surroundings from the reacting chemicals.	
45.	Bond Energy	The energy contained within a chemical bond.	
46.	Activation Energy	The energy required to break the bonds in reactants.	
47.	Reaction Profiles		
48.	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 7:			
49.	Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity.	
50.	Electrode	A conductor used to establish electrical contact with a non-metallic part of a circuit.	
51.	Inert	Unreactive.	
52.	Anode	The positive electrode in electrolysis. Attracts anions.	
53.	Cathode	The negative electrode in electrolysis. Attracts cations.	
54.	Anion	A negatively charged ion.	
55.	Cation	A positively charged ion.	
56.	Electrolysis Diagram		
Week 8:			
57.	Ionic equation	An equation that shows only those ions or atoms that change in a chemical reaction.	
58.	Half-equation	An equation that describes reduction (gain of electrons) or oxidation (loss of electrons).	

59.	Electrolyte	The molten or dissolved substance that is broken down by electrolysis.	
60.	Bauxite	A sedimentary rock with a high aluminium content	
61.	Electrolysis of Aluminium Oxide Diagram		
62.	Cryolite	Reduces the melting point of aluminium oxide, which results in lower energy costs when extracting aluminium from its ore during electrolysis.	

Subject - History Year 9, 10 & 11 Unit 1 Cold War Korea & Vietnam

Week 2:			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 3:			
11.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel	
12.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-II-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 4:			
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 5:			
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 6:			
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 7:			
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 8:			
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 9:			
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	Ho Chi Minh Trail	

	Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia.		
80.	What happened in March 1969?	Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins	
Week 10:			
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 1971?	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 10.1G and 10.1F - 8.1G and 8.1F - 8.2G and 8.2F			
Week 2: 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.	et 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 3: Décris ta journée scolaire		Describe your school day	
6.	Une journée typique au collège est très chargée. Le lundi,	A typical day at school is very busy. On Mondays,	
7.	mon premier cours est l'histoire, et après avoir eu 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 <u>bien qu'elle soit chère</u> .	I like the food because there is a lot of choice <u>although it is expensive</u> .	
10.	J'ai au moins deux heures de devoirs tous les soirs - comme c'est ennuyeux!	I have at least two hours of homework every evening – how boring!	
Week 4: 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 5: 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 is 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	gum and to wear makeup so that	
20.	nous nous concentrons sur notre travail scolaire.	we concentrate on our school work.	
Week 6: 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 <u>il fait soleil</u> , donc je peux nager et prendre un bain de soleil .	I love it because <u>it's sunny</u> , 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 7: 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 have decided to go to Nice in the south-east of France	
27.	car Nice <u>propose</u> des belles plages et on peut tout visiter	as Nice <u>has</u> beautiful beaches and you can visit everything	
28.	à pied – comme c'est pratique!	on foot – how convenient!	
29.	Je voudrais y voyager en avion <u>étant donné que c'est</u> plus rapide	I would like to travel there by plane <u>given that it's</u> quicker	
30.	qu'en voiture mais c'est beaucoup plus cher.	than by car but it is a lot more expensive.	

Week 8: Quelles sont tes vacances de rêve?		What is your dream holiday?	
33	Mes vacances de rêve seraient en Amérique du Sud	My dream holiday would be to South America	
33	<u>pourvu que je puisse découvrir</u> la culture.	<u>as long as I could discover</u> 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 9: Voudrais-tu visiter la France ?		Would you like to visit France?	
36	Il faut admettre que la France est 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	<u>il faisait très beau</u> . On rendait visite à Toulouse aussi	<u>the weather was very good</u> . We used to visit Toulouse as well	
40	car il y avait beaucoup de marchés au centre.	because there were a lot of markets in the centre.	

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

Week 2,5,8:			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 3,6,9:			
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 4,7			
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	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies – especially those that speed up	

	technologies	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.	