



Year 10 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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English – Year 10 – Unit 2 – Transformations

Week 1					RAG
1	J&H Chapter Summary	1 - Story of the Door	Hyde tramples girl; Hyde has key and cheque.		
2	J&H Character	Mr Edward Hyde	A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.		
3	J&H Character	Gabriel Utterson	A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.		
4	J&H Character	Richard Enfield	A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.		
5	J&H Context	Physiognomy	Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics.		
6	J&H Context	Darwinism and Evolution	Idea that humans evolved from apes led to worries about lineage and reversion to these primitive states.		
7	J&H Theme	Crime and Violence	Linked to urban terror. Hyde tramples the girl and attacks Sir Danvers Carew.		
8	J&H Quotation	'blistered and distained'	Verbs Symbolism	Description of the door - links to setting and the Urban city. Symbolic of the characters.	
9	J&H Quotation	'trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground'	Verb 'screaming' Adverb 'calmly' Imagery Foreshadowing	Hyde tramples a girl. Links to crime and violence, Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution. Juxtaposition throughout to represent duality.	
Week 2					
10	J&H Chapter Summary	2 - Search for Mr Hyde	Utterson discovers Jekyll's will; Dr Lanyon returns; Utterson meets Hyde.		
11	J&H Character	Dr Hastie Lanyon	A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.		
12	J&H Character	Poole	Jekyll's manservant.		
13	J&H Theme	Secrecy and Silence	Linked to Victorian values, characters remain secretive throughout the novella (Jekyll, Utterson, Enfield and Lanyon). Actions are often undertaken at night in darkness.		
14	J&H Context	Urban Terror	Poverty and crime grew. 'The crowd' as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic literature.		
15	J&H Quotation	'God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic?'	Religious allusion Alliteration Exclamative	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of science vs religion and secrecy and silence. Links to the gothic.	
16	J&H Quotation	'murderous mixture of timidity and boldness'	Alliteration Juxtaposition Noun - 'mixture'	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of duality and science vs religion. Links to the gothic.	
Week 3					
17	J&H Chapter Summary	3 - Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Dinner party at Jekyll's house; Utterson is worried about the will.		
18	J&H Character	Dr Henry Jekyll	A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.		

19.	J&H Theme	Lies and Deceit	Jekyll lies to himself regarding his control of Hyde.	
20.	J&H Quotation	'there came a blackness about his eyes'	Noun - blackness Noun - eyes Symbolism - eyes	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality. Eyes as the window to the soul.
21.	J&H Quotation	'the moment I choose I can be rid of Mr. Hyde'	Irony - especially the verb 'choose' Personal pronoun 'I' vs detached formal noun 'Mr Hyde'	Description of Jekyll. Lies and deceit - Jekyll is misguided and in denial.
22.	J&H Quotation	'O God!' I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again'	Repetition Verb - screamed Exclamation mark	Lanyon. Religion vs science
Week 4				
23.	J&H Chapter Summary	4 - The Carew Murder Case	Sir Danvers Carew is 'clubbed' to death by Hyde; letter found on body; murder weapon is Jekyll's walking cane.	
24.	J&H Character	Sir Danvers Carew	A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.	
25.	J&H Context	Fin-de-siècle Fears	Growing fears about: migration, threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.	
26.	J&H Context	Victorian Values	Values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.	
27.	J&H Quotation	'with ape-like fury'	Simile Animalistic Imagery Noun - 'fury'	Description of Hyde - animalistic, uncontrollable. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution.
28.	J&H Quotation	'a great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven'	Imagery Pathetic fallacy Contrast - 'chocolate'	Description of the setting, links to Religion. Reflects the themes of the novella.
Week 5				
29.	J&H Chapter Summary	5- The Incident of the Letter	Jekyll looks unwell; Jekyll hands over forged Hyde letter.	
30.	J&H Character	Mr Guest	Utterson's secretary and handwriting expert.	
31.	J&H Context	Victorian London	Population rose from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million in 1900; migration from Europe. Became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade.	
32.	J&H Quotation	Jekyll's laboratory is a 'dingy, windowless structure' with 'light falling dimly through the foggy cupola'	Metaphor Motif: light and dark	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.
33.	J&H Quotation	'The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city.'	Metaphor verb - drowned Personification	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.
Week 6				
34	J&H Chapter Summary	6 - The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Dr Lanyon dies and leaves letter for Utterson.	

35	J&H Theme	Science vs Religion	Key contrast between the scientific discoveries of Darwin and faith in Religion.	
36	J&H Theme	Friendship	Utterson and Jekyll's friendship is explored throughout the novella.	
37	J&H Quotation	'The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away'	Graphic imagery Contrast - rosy and pale Fricative - 'flesh, fallen'	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.
38	J&H Quotation	'He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face'	Imagery Emotive language	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.
Week 7				
39	J&H Chapter Summary	7 - The Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window in 'abject terror and despair'.	
40	J&H Theme	Reputation, Repression and Appearances	Linked to Victorian values, many of the men in this novella are concerned with their reputations and maintaining appearances.	
41	J&H Theme	Dreams and Nightmares	Linked to psychoanalysis, many of the characters experience dreams and nightmares which reveal information.	
42	J&H Quotation	'the smile was struck out of his face'	Sibilance - in smile and face Verb - struck Voiceless velar stop - 'K' in 'struck'	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.
43	J&H Quotation	'Like some disconsolate prisoner.'	Simile	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.
Week 8				
44	J&H Chapter Summary	8 - The Last Night	Hyde commits suicide; Utterson finds Jekyll's will and confession.	
45	J&H Context	Deacon Brodie	Respectable member of Edinburgh's society - led a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. Hanged in 1788 for his crimes. Stevenson wrote a play about him.	
46	J&H Context	John Hunter	Scottish surgeon and anatomist. His Leicester Square house had two entrances. Possibly the inspiration for Dr Jekyll's home.	
47	J&H Quotation	'A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.'	Metaphor	Links to Hyde's animalistic representation.
48	J&H Quotation	'The body of a self-destroyer.'	Duality	Reference to Jekyll and Hyde. Links to duality.
49	J&H Theme	The Gothic	Genre popular within the Victorian era. Elements include; dark, focus on the evil side of human nature, the supernatural and the unexplained, suspense and mystery.	
Week 9				
50	J&H Chapter Summary	9 - Dr Lanyon's Narrative	Lanyon's letter describes how he became ill after seeing Hyde transform.	

51	J&H Chapter Summary	10 - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells his story of how and why he created Mr Hyde.	
52	J&H Context	Robert Louis Stevenson	Stevenson was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him a dual identity; Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides.	
53	J&H Context	Psychoanalysis	Analysis of the relationships between the conscious and the unconscious mind.	
54	J&H Theme	Duality	Duality refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil in Jekyll and Hyde.	
55	J&H Quotation	'When I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself.'	Juxtaposition used twice	Jekyll explaining his feelings towards Hyde. Links to duality and lies and deceit.
56	J&H Quotation	'man is not truly one, but truly two'	Syntactical parallelism Adverb - 'truly' Noun - 'man'	Jekyll's discovery towards the end of the novella. Links to duality, lies and deceit, secrecy, Victorian values

Science – Year 10 – Unit 2

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

25.	Temperature and pressure	Increasing the temperature increases the kinetic energy of the particles. Number and speed of collisions increases.	
26.	Plum pudding model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge.	
27.	Nuclear model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus.	
28.	Alpha particle scattering	The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus.	
Week 4:			
29.	Radioactive Decay	When an unstable nucleus releases radiation.	
30.	Alpha (α)	A helium nucleus (2 protons and 2 neutrons). Highly ionising, <5cm range in air, low penetration.	
31.	Beta (β)	A high energy electron. Low ionisation, ~30cm range in air, medium penetration.	
32.	Gamma (γ)	High energy electromagnetic wave. Very low ionisation, long range in air, very high penetration.	
33.	Activity	The rate at which a radioactive isotope decays.	
34.	Count Rate	The number of decays recorded each second by a detector (e.g. a Geiger-Muller tube)	
35.	Radioactive contamination	The unwanted presence of materials containing radioactive atoms on other materials.	
36.	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation. The irradiated object does not become radioactive.	
37.	Becquerel (Bq)	The unit of radioactivity. 1Bq is 1 decay per second.	
38.	Half-life	The time it takes for the number of unstable nuclei in a sample to halve OR the time it takes for the count rate (or activity) from a sample to halve.	
Week 5:			
39.	Vector	A quantity that has both size and direction.	
40.	Scalar	A quantity that has size only.	
41.	Weight	The force of gravity acting on an object.	
42.	Mass	The amount of matter an object is made of.	
43.	Work done	The amount of energy transferred	
44.	$W = F s$	Work done = force x distance moved	
45.	$W = m g$	Weight = mass x gravitational field strength	
46.	Newton (N)	Unit of force.	
47.	Newton's Third Law	Whenever two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite.	
48.	Centre of Mass	The point at which the mass of an object can be thought of to be concentrated.	
Week 6:			
49.	Newton's First Law	An object will continue at a constant speed and direction unless acted on by a force.	
50.	Equilibrium	When the forces on an object are balanced; an object at rest.	
51.	Resultant Force	A single force that would have the same effect as all forces acting upon an object.	
52.	Distance	How much ground an object has covered during its motion (scalar).	
53.	Displacement	How far an object is from its starting position (vector).	
54.	Speed	How fast an object is travelling (scalar).	
55.	Velocity	How fast an object is travelling in a given direction (vector).	
56.	Acceleration	The rate of change of velocity. Negative acceleration indicates deceleration.	
57.	$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$	acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$	
58.	$s = v t$	distance travelled = speed x time	
Week 7:			

59.	Distance-Time Graph		
60.	Velocity-Time Graph		
61.	Newton's Second Law	Resultant force = mass x acceleration; $F = ma$	
62.	Terminal Velocity	The maximum speed an object can fall at (when air resistance balanced with weight). Resultant force is zero.	
63.	Inertia (HT)	The tendency of objects to continue in their state of rest or of uniform motion.	
64.	Inertial mass (HT)	How difficult it is to change the velocity of an object. (Ratio of mass over acceleration).	
Week 8:			
65.	Thinking Distance	The distance travelled while reacting to a hazard.	
66.	Braking Distance	The distance travelled between applying the break and stopping.	
67.	Stopping Distance	The combined thinking and braking distance.	
68.	Conservation of Momentum (HT)	In a closed system, the momentum before an event (e.g. collision) is equal to momentum after.	
69.	$p = m v$ (HT)	Momentum = mass x velocity	
70.	Elastic deformation	When an object can return to its original shape after being stretched or compressed	
71.	Limit of proportionality	The point at which the extension of a spring stops increasing in proportion with force	
72.	Hooke's Law	The extension of an elastic object is directly proportional to the force applied, provided its limit of proportionality is not exceeded.	
73.	$F = k e$	force applied to a spring = spring constant x extension	
74.	Extension	The difference between the original length and new length of an object.	
Week 9:			
75.	Efficiency	The proportion of the total energy supplied to a device that is transferred usefully.	
76.	Efficiency Equation	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output}}{\text{total input}}$	
77.	Work Done Equation	Work done = Force x Distance	
78.	Power	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
79.	Power Equation	Power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	

		time	
80.	Specific Heat Capacity	The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C	
81.	Component I-V Characteristics	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Fixed Resistor</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Filament Lamp</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diode</p> </div> </div>	
82.	Earth wire	The yellow and green wire. This is a safety precaution so that electricity doesn't flow through the casing of the appliance which can be touched.	
83.	Live wire	The live wire carries the AC voltage into the plug.	
84.	Neutral Wire	The neutral wire has a voltage of 0V and completes the circuit of the plug so electricity can flow back to the source.	

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.	What year did Germany become a unified country?	1871	
7.	What is the strong belief called Militarism?	A belief in strong armed forces	
8.	The Kaiser ruled over German states. Each state had a _____ what to represent them?	Bundesrat	
9.	The Kaiser was advised by a (state the title of the job) _____	Chancellor	
10.	Kaiser Wilhelm II introduced _____ to Germany	industrialisation	
Week 2:			
11.	Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945	Winston Churchill	
12.	Truman's policy of containing Communism	The Truman Doctrine	
13.	The Western military alliance	NATO	
14.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact	
15.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR	
16.	What was the German Emperor called – before the democratic system?	Kaiser	
17.	What was the title for the German Head of State?	President	
18.	What were 'World policies' to turn Germany into a great power called?	Weltpolitik	
19.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II become Emperor of Germany?	1888	
20.	When did the Naval Race begin with Britain?	1898	
Week 3:			
21.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel	
22.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-II-sung	
23.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
24.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
25.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North	
26.	Socialism was a new political idea. Which group of	Supported by ordinary workers. Aim to improve	

	people supported it and what was their aim?	work.	
27.	What did a series of Naval Laws introduced between 1898 and 1912 allow Germany to achieve?	Germany to build a navy as big as Britain's navy.	
28.	What 3 key impacts did World War 1 have on Germany?	a) Bankrupt b) Politically unstable c) Defeated	
29.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate (include day, month & year)?	9th Nov. 1918	
30.	What position (job title) was Friedrich Ebert, the leader of the SPD, the first person to have?	Germany's first President	
Week 4:			
31.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
32.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	
33.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	
34.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference	
35.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
36.	Ebert changed Germany from a monarchy to having no monarchy. What was this called?	Weimar Republic	
37.	What was the army reduced to as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	100, 000	
38.	What was the amount of reparations the German Government were forced to pay as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	£6.6 billion	
39.	List the three main political uprisings in Germany with the year they happened in.	a) Spartacist Uprising - 1919 b) Kapp Putsch - 1920 c) Munich Putsch - 1923	
40.	What was the cause of Matthias Erzberger being assassinated in August 1921?	He had signed the Armistice in 1918	
Week 5:			
41.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
42.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai	
43.	People are free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	Capitalism	
44.	System where the government is run by one party who makes decisions for the people.	Communism	
45.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War	
46.	What were the political strand on the extreme left called?	Communists	
47.	When did Hitler join the German Workers Party?	1919	

48.	When Hitler joined the German Workers Party what kind of speeches was he able to give?	Powerful speeches about the problems in Germany	
49.	When he became leader of the German Workers Party what did he change the name to?	National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi/NSDAP)	
50.	Name two new features that he added?	a) A swastika b) The SA	
Week 6:			
51.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy	
52.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment	
53.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist	
54.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto	
55.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate	
56.	In 1920 membership of the Nazi Party was 3000. What had it grown to by 1921?	5000	
57.	Who was holding the political meeting Hitler disturbed during the Munich Putsch of 1923?	Gustav von Kahr	
58.	What did Hitler try to use this event to achieve?	Try and take over Germany	
59.	The Nazis were stopped by the police. How many policemen were shot? How many Nazis were shot?	a) 4 policemen b) 16 Nazis were shot	
60.	Hitler was arrested. What did Hitler use his trial as an opportunity for?	To gain media attention for his ideas	
Week 7:			
61.	What happened in October 1949?	China becomes Communist	
62.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950	
63.	What happened in October 1950?	China entered the Korean war	
64.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953	
65.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954	
66.	Hitler was on trial for treason in 1924. What was he sentenced to and how long did he actually serve in prison?	a) sentenced to 5 years in prison b) serving 9 months in prison	
67.	While in prison what book did Hitler write?	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
68.	How much was the Dawes Plan loan worth?	800 million gold Marks	
69.	The film industry grew. Name a famous German actress worldwide from the time.	Marlene Dietrich	
70.	Name a new type of architecture introduced in Germany during the "Golden Age" period.	Bauhaus	
Week 8:			
71.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference	
72.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	
73.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955	
74.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	

75.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	
76.	What is the period 1924-1929 called?	Golden Age	
77.	What was the new type of art from the “Golden Age” period called?	Avant-garde	
78.	What did Germany sign, under Stresemann, in 1925 and what was agreed?	The Locarno Pact – agreeing peace	
79.	What did Stresemann organise for Germany to join in 1926?	The League of Nations	
80.	What did Germany sign In 1928 agreeing never to go to war with counties?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	
Week 9:			
81.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	
82.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4th April 1967	
83.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	
84.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre	
85.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3rd November 1969	
86.	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	
87.	What did the Wall Street Crash in America cause in Germany?	The Great Depression	
88.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million	
89.	What did the middle classes widely fear?	Communism	
90.	As a result of this widespread fear which political party did it encourage them to vote for?	Nazi Party	

**Subject: French Year 10 – Unit 2 - Regions of France AND Current and future study and employment
8.2G and 8.2F and 11.1G and 11.1F (and Healthy/unhealthy living 6.2G)**

Week 1: Vas-tu aller en vacances cet été?		Are you going to go on holiday this summer?	RAG
1.	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	
2.	car Nice propose des belles plages et on peut tout visiter	as Nice has beautiful beaches and you can visit everything	
3.	à pied – comme c'est pratique!	on foot – how convenient!	
4.	Je voudrais y voyager en avion étant donné que c'est plus rapide	I would like to travel there by plane given that it's quicker	
5.	qu'en voiture mais c'est beaucoup plus cher.	than by car but it is a lot more expensive.	
Week 2: Quelles sont tes vacances de rêve?		What is your dream holiday?	
6.	Mes vacances de rêve seraient en Amérique du Sud	My dream holiday would be to South America	
7.	pourvu que je puisse découvrir la culture.	as long as I could discover the culture.	
8.	Cependant, l'année dernière, je suis allé	However, last year, I went	
9.	aux montagnes pour les vacances d'hiver.	to the mountains for the winter holidays.	
10.	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.	
Week3: Voudrais-tu visiter la France ?		Would you like to visit France?	
11.	Il faut admettre que la France est une destination variée.	You've got to admit that France is a diverse destination.	
12.	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,	
13.	et avec ma famille on faisait du camping car	and with my family we used to do camping as	
14.	il faisait très beau. On rendait visite à Toulouse aussi	the weather was very good. We used to visit Toulouse as well	
15.	car il y avait beaucoup de marchés au centre.	because there were a lot of markets in the centre.	
Week 4: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances?		What did you do on holiday?	
16.	L'année dernière, j'ai passé mes vacances dans le sud de la France, dans une villa luxueuse.	Last year, I spent my holidays in the south of France in a luxurious villa.	
17.	J'avais ma propre chambre et même ma propre salle de bains. C'était vraiment tout fait à génial !	I had my own room and even my own bathroom. It really was absolutely great!	
18.	Chaque matin, je faisais une longue promenade avec ma famille mais il faisait toujours si chaud!	Every morning, I used to do a long walk with my family but it was always so hot!	
19.	L'après-midi, je passais mon temps à la piscine tout en lisant mon livre et en me bronzant.	In the afternoon, I used to spend my time at the swimming pool reading my book and getting a tan.	
20.	Pour moi, c'étaient des vacances super relaxantes et je voudrais y retourner l'année prochaine.	For me, it was a really relaxing holiday and I would like to return there next year.	
Week 5: Voudrais-tu aller à l'université?		Would you like to go to university ?	
21.	En premier lieu, je ne sais pas ce que je voudrais faire à l'avenir.	In the first place, I do not know what I would like to do in the future.	
22.	Après avoir fini mes études, je voudrais voyager	After having finished my studies, I would like to travel	
23.	et faire du bénévolat à l'étranger car je pense que	and to volunteer abroad as I think that	
24.	cette expérience me rendrait plus apte au travail.	this experience would make me more employable.	
25.	Quant à l'université, d'une part c'est super cher mais c'est si utile pour l'avenir.	As for university, on the one hand it is really expensive but it's so useful for the future.	
Week 6: Préférerais-tu travailler ou étudier?		Would you prefer to work or study ?	
26.	Ce que je trouve difficile, c'est l'idée de continuer avec	What I find difficult, is the idea of continuing with	
27.	mes études car je fais des études depuis l'âge de quatre ans !	my studies as I've been studying since I was four years old!	
28.	Deuxièmement, si je fais des économies maintenant	Secondly, if I save now	
29.	je pourrai aller à l'université sans des inquiétudes.	I will be able to go to university without any worries.	
30.	Je crois qu' une licence sera essentielle pour ma carrière future.	I think that a degree will be essential for my future career.	
Week 7: As-tu un petit job?		Do you have a part-time job ?	
31.	Je voudrais bien un emploi à temps partiel, donc	I would really like a part-time job, so	
32.	le week-end dernier, j'ai fait une demande d'emploi pour être serveuse.	last weekend, I applied to be a waitress.	
33.	Aujourd'hui, j'ai reçu un mail – quelle chance! -	Today, I received an email – what luck! -	
34.	j'ai un entretien demain!	I have an interview tomorrow!	

35.	L'emploi serait idéal pour moi parce que <i>j'ai entendu</i> que les employées sont bien payés.	The job would be ideal for me because <i>I heard</i> that the employees are well paid.	
Week 8: Quel est ton travail idéal ?		What's your ideal job ?	
36.	Je devrais dire que mon travail idéal serait bien payé .	I would have to say that my ideal job would be well paid .	
37.	Quand j'étais jeune, je voulais être policier mais	When I was young, I wanted to be a policeman but	
38.	maintenant le risque du boulot me fait peur !	now the risk of the job scares me !	
39.	En ce moment, j'aime bien étudier l'histoire et l'anglais	At the moment, I enjoy studying history and English	
40.	donc je pense que je pourrais devenir un avocat.	So I think that I could become a lawyer.	
Week 9: Est-ce que tu mènes une vie saine ?		Do you lead a healthy life ?	
41.	Généralement, je mange cinq portions de fruits par jour.	Generally, I eat five portions of fruit a day.	
42.	Pour garder en forme, je fais de l'exercice de temps en temps	To keep fit, I exercise from time to time	
43.	mais, pour dire la vérité, je le déteste!	but, quite frankly, I hate it!	
44.	D'habitude, j' essaie d'éviter les matières grasses et le sucre	Usually, I try to avoid fats and sugar,	
45.	car ils peuvent être dangereux pour le cœur.	as they can be dangerous for the heart.	

Geography - Year 10 – Unit 2 – The Living World

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

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