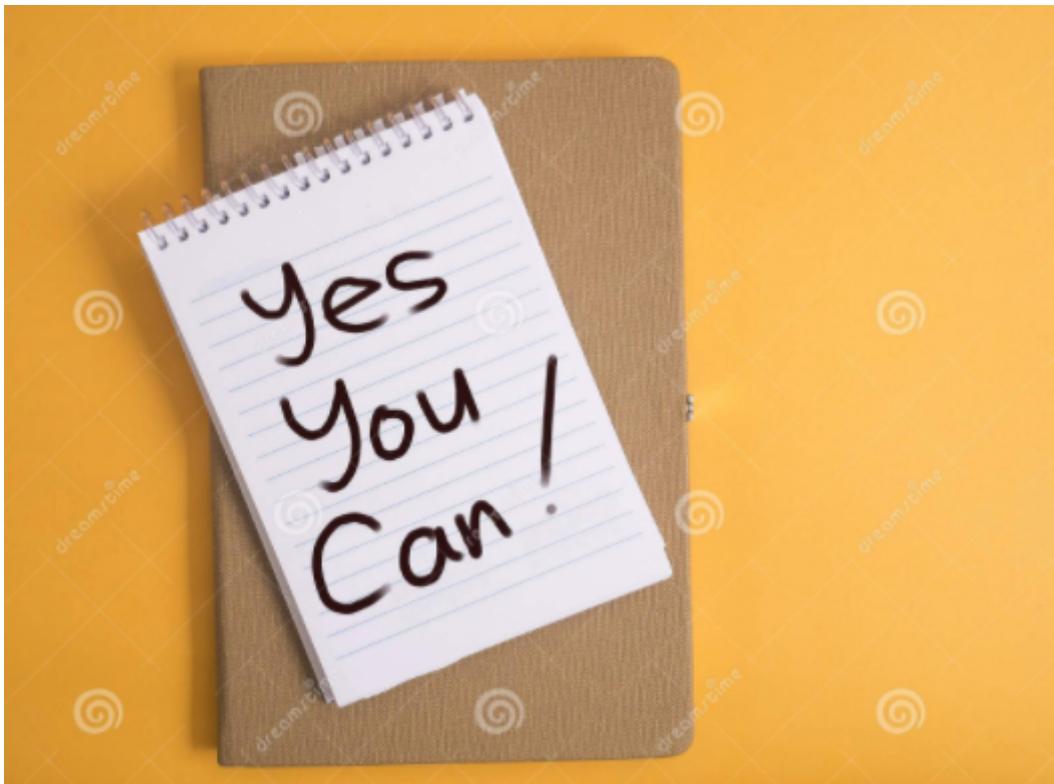




Unit 3, Year 11

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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English – Year 11– Unit 3

WEEK 1 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde			
	Quotation	Techniques	Context
1	'like some disconsolate prisoner'	Simile Adjective - 'disconsolate'	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, victorian values.
2	'blistered and distained'	Verbs Symbolism	Description of the door - links to setting and the Urban city. Symbolic of the characters.
3	'trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground'	Verb 'screaming' Adverb 'calmly' Verb - 'left' Imagery Juxtaposition - foreshadows	Hyde tramples a girl. Links to crime and violence, Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution. Juxtaposition throughout to represent duality.
4	'something troglodytic'	Imagery Metaphor Contrast Unspecified pronoun- 'something'	Description of Hyde. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution. Image of Hyde as monstrous.

WEEK 2 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde			
	Quotation	Techniques	Context
5	'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.
6	'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.
7	'O God! I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again'	Repetition Verb - screamed Exclamation mark	Lanyon. Religion vs science
8	'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
9	'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.

WEEK 3 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde			
	Quotation	Techniques	Context
10	'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.
11	'with ape-like fury'	Simile Animalistic Imagery Noun - 'fury'	Description of Hyde - animalistic, uncontrollable. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution.

12	'murderous mixture of timidity and boldness'	Alliteration - sinister effect Juxtaposition Noun - 'mixture'	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of duality and science vs religion. Links to the gothic.
13	'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.

WEEK 4: AN INSPECTOR CALLS- Dramatic devices			
14	Dramatic Irony	The audience knows more than the characters. Emphasises the Birling family's short-sightedness	
15	Euphemism	A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant	
16	Religious Imagery	Used by the Inspector to suggest we have a ' sacred ' duty of care towards others and links to people being punished for their sins	
17	Graphic Imagery	Used by the Inspector to shock the Birlings and the audience	
18	Colloquial language	Language used to reflect their social status : the younger generation use slang in contrast to their old-fashioned parents	
19	Symbolism	Characters symbolize particular social groups (Mrs Birling symbolizes the hypocrisy of upper Edwardian society)	
20	Omniscience	The Inspector seems to be omniscient – he knows everything	

WEEK 5: AN INSPECTOR CALLS-Key Quotations				
		Quotation	Techniques	Context
21	Act 1	<i>'pink...brighter...harder'</i>	Adjectives	Stage directions – lighting to foreshadow
22	Act 1	<i>'Half shy, half assertive'</i>	Repetition Adjective	Stage direction shows Eric is not 'complete' and has potential for change
23	Act 1	<i>'Mummy' 'Daddy'</i>	Nouns	Childish language used by Sheila at the start of the play
24	Act 1	<i>'Lower costs and higher prices'</i>	Comparatives	Birling is only pleased about the possible financial gain from Sheila's engagement – capitalist views
25	Act 1	<i>'The Germans don't want war'</i>	Dramatic Irony	Birling on the troubles in Europe
26	Act 1	<i>'Hard-headed businessman ...Hard-headed practical man of business'</i>	Repetition Alliteration	Birling full of self-importance. His focus is on his social status – he believes he knows everything
27	Act 1	<i>'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable'</i>	Repetition Dramatic Irony	Birling on the Titanic (which sank on its maiden voyage) Priestley makes Birling look short-sighted and silly

WEEK 6: AN INSPECTOR CALLS-Key Quotations				
		Quotation	Techniques	Context
28	Act 2	<i>'Women of the town'</i>	Euphemism	Gerald – playing down womanising/prostitution and repeated by Mrs B to highlight her ignorance

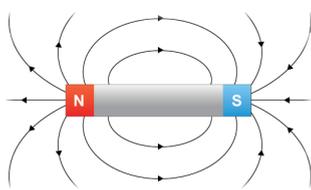
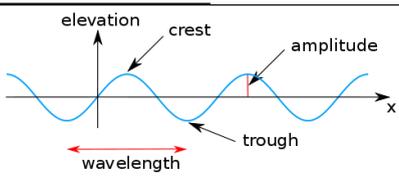
29	Act 2	<i>'A girl of that sort'</i>	Euphemism	Mrs B – trying to blame Eva for her own position
30	Act 2	<i>'Mother – stop – stop!'</i>	Noun Repetition Exclamative	Sheila changes her use of nouns – there is a distance between her and her parents now. She is also hysterical as she has worked out Eric's role, but her mother hasn't
31	Act 3	<i>'One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us'</i>	Symbolism Repetition	The Inspector uses common names to represent the whole of the working class who need help and support
32	Act 3	<i>'We don't live alone, we are members of one body'</i>	Pronouns Repetition	The Inspector is Priestley's mouthpiece for social responsibility
33	Act 3	<i>'they will be taught in fire and blood and anguish'</i>	Metaphor Religious imagery	Represents the break-down of society. Could be foreshadowing the World Wars

WEEK 7: English Language Paper 1		
34	Language Paper 1, Question 1	List four things from specific lines in the source. (4 marks)
35	Language Paper 1, Question 2	How does the writer use language (in specific lines of the source) to...? (8 marks)
36	Language Paper 1, Question 3	Refer to the whole source: how has the writer structured the text to interest you as a reader? (8 marks)
37	Language Paper 1, Question 4	To what extent do you agree with the given statement? (20 marks) Refer to both language and structural features.
38	Evaluative phrases	To an extent.../ The situation is unarguably.../ I fully agree.../ I partially agree.../ The writer deftly draws a comparison between...
39	Language Paper 1, Question 5	Descriptive/ narrative writing (40 marks, including SPAG)
40	Language Paper 1, Question 5- planning method	Divide the image into quadrants; create a bullet point list for each quadrant of adjectives/ verbs/ similes etc.
41	Language Paper 1, Question 5- top tips	Choose 3-5 ideas to explore in detail- you are trying to create a 'written picture' for your reader; avoid dialogue; avoid action.

WEEK8: English Language Paper 2		
42	Language Paper 2, Question 1	Choose four statements below which are TRUE. (4 marks)
43	Language Paper 2, Question 2	You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question. Use details from both Sources. Write a summary of the differences/similarities... (8 marks)
44	Language Paper 2, Question 3	You now need to refer only to SourceHow does the writer use language to....? (12marks)
45	Language Paper 2, Question 4	For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source A, together with Source B. Compare how the two writers convey their different/similar attitudes to... (16 marks) Refer to both language and structural features.
46	Language Paper 2, Question 5	Persuasive/Argumentative Writing(40 marks, including SPAG)

47	Language Paper 2, Question 5- planning method	Come up with 3 points to support your point of view and one counter argument	
48	Language Paper 2, Question 5- top tips	<p>P1 - General, Specific, Assertion</p> <p>P2 - To argue that...is narrow-minded and naïve.</p> <p>P3 - Firstly,...(give a point to support your line of argument)</p> <p>P4 - It is also necessary to consider,... (make another point to support your line of argument)</p> <p>P5 - Naturally, some may believe...(give your counter argument). However,... (slam the counter argument)</p> <p>P6 - Irrespective, the fact remains: (link to start to create a cyclical structure)</p>	

Science – Year 11 – Unit 3

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Mechanical waves	Vibration that travels through a substance.	
2.	Electromagnetic waves	Electric and magnetic disturbances that transfer energy from one place to another.	
3.	Vibration	To oscillate (move to and from) a position rapidly.	
4.	Transverse wave	A wave where the vibration is perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer.	
5.	Longitudinal wave	Waves in which the vibrations are parallel to the direction of energy transfer.	
6.	Amplitude	The height of a wave crest or trough of a transverse wave from the rest position. For oscillating motion, the amplitude is the maximum distance moved by an oscillating object from its equilibrium position.	
7.	Wavelength	The distance from one wave crest to the next.	
8.	Frequency	The number of wave crests passing a fixed point every second.	
9.	HT Reflection	The change of direction of a light ray or wave at a boundary when the ray or wave stays in the incident medium.	
10.	HT Refraction	The change of direction of a light ray when it passes across a boundary between two transparent substances.	
Week 2:			
11.	Electromagnetic spectrum	The range of wavelengths or frequencies over which electromagnetic radiation extends.	
12.	Wave speed	The distance travelled per second by a wave crest or trough.	
13.	White light	Light that includes all the colours of the visible spectrum.	
14.	Optical fibres	Thin glass fibre used to transmit light signals.	
15.	Microwaves	Electromagnetic waves between infrared radiation and radio waves in the electromagnetic spectrum.	
16.	Charge Coupled Device (CCD)	An electronic device that creates an electronic signal from an optical image formed on the CCD's array of pixels.	
17.	Contrast medium	An X-ray absorbing substance used to fill a body organ so the organ can be seen on a radiograph.	
18.	Magnetic field	The space around a magnet or a charge carrying device.	
19.	Induced magnetism	Magnetism of an unmagnetised magnetic material by placing it in a magnetic field.	
20.	Magnetic field lines	Line in a magnetic field along which a magnetic compass points-also called a line of force.	
Week 3:			
21.	Solenoid	A long coil of wire that produces a magnetic field in and around the coil when there is a current in the coil.	
22.	Magnetic Field		
23.	Parts of a wave		
24.	Electromagnet	An insulated wire wrapped around an iron bar that becomes magnetic when there is a current in the wire.	
25.	(HT) Motor effect	When a current is passed along a wire in a magnetic field, and the wire is not parallel to the lines of the magnetic field, a force is exerted on the wire by the magnetic field.	
26.	(HT) Magnetic flux density	A measure of the strength of the magnetic field defined in terms of the force on a current carrying conductor at right angles to the field lines.	

27.	(HT) Split ring commutator	Metal contacts on the coil of a direct current motor that connects the rotating coil continuously to its electrical power supply.	
28.	Newton's First Law	An object will continue at constant speed and direction unless acted on by a force	
29.	Newton's Second Law	resultant force = mass × acceleration	
30.	Newton's Third Law	Whenever two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite.	
Week 4:			
31.	Vector	A quantity that has both size and direction.	
32.	Scalar	A quantity that has size only.	
33.	Weight	The force of gravity acting on an object.	
34.	Mass	The amount of matter an object is made of.	
35.	Work done	The amount of energy transferred	
36.	Elastic deformation	When an object can return to its original shape after being stretched or compressed	
37.	Limit of proportionality	The point at which the extension of a spring stops increasing in proportion with force	
38.	Distance	How much ground an object has covered during its motion (scalar)	
39.	Displacement	How far an object is from its starting position (vector)	
40.	Acceleration	The rate of change of velocity	

History Year 11 Unit 3 Germany, Conflict and Tension in Asia, Elizabethan England

Week 1:		RAG
1.	Desire for political independence	Nationalism
2.	If one country in a region came under the influence of Communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect.	Domino Theory
3.	100,000 protestors at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington	October 1967
4.	Cost of the Vietnam War	\$20 billion dollars a year
5.	What did both of them fail gain from the Reichstag	support
6.	What did Hindenburg and Papen both try to do to Hitler?	They tried to control Hitler
7.	Who was blamed on 27 th February 1933 when the Reichstag caught fire?	Communists
8.	How did Elizabeth's attitude towards Catholics in England change after the 1570 Papal Bull?	She could no longer rely on their loyalty and made laws to disrupt their activities.
9.	When did it become treason to attend a Catholic mass?	1581
10.	What did Elizabeth make illegal in 1585?	To have a Catholic priest in your home
Week 2:		
11.	Johnson's plan to improve the lives of the poor in America	Great Society
12.	What happened in 1967?	Vietnam Veterans Against the War formed
13.	40,000 students involved in anti-war demonstrations across 100 cities	January - June 1968
14.	What did this lead to Hitler being given by President Hindenburg?	Emergency powers
15.	Which political party did Hitler ban from the Reichstag?	Communists
16.	On 5 th March 1933 there was another election and the Nazis won 43.9% of the votes. How many seats did they win?	288
17.	What act was introduced by Hitler on 23 rd March 1933?	Enabling Act
18.	What were Catholics in England not allowed to do after 1593?	Travel more than 5 miles from their homes
19.	Which rebellion was led by the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland and also involved the Duke of Norfolk?	The Northern Rebellion/The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569
20.	What did the rebels do in Durham?	They took control of Durham Cathedral and held an illegal Catholic mass.
Week 3:		
21.	The largest anti-war protest in US History took place in Washington with 500, 000 people.	15 November 1969
22.	4 Kent State University students killed by National Guardsmen during a protest	4 May 1970
23.	US soldiers who returned dead or injured	12%
24.	What did this allowed Hitler to do in regard to making laws?	Hitler did not have to ask the Reichstag
25.	What were the Gestapo and concentration camps?	They were part of the Police State
26.	What did Hitler do to all political parties on 14 th July 1933?	Banned all political parties

27.	Which plot involved an Italian Banker and the Duke of Norfolk?	The Ridolfi Plot, 1571	
28.	What did this plot plan to do?	Invade England from the Netherlands at the same time as another northern rebellion.	
29.	Which plot planned to assassinate Elizabeth, invade from France and organise an English Catholic uprising?	The Throckmorton Plot, 1583	
30.	What happened as a result of the Babington Plot in 1586?	Mary Queen of Scots was executed	
Week 4			
31.	What was 300% higher than in World War 2?	American amputations	
32.	What was the number of men drafted between 1964 & 72?	2 million	
33.	Total number of Americans killed in the Vietnam War.	58,000	
34.	Number of Vietnamese civilians killed	2 million	
35.	When did Hitler attacked all leading SA member on the Night of the Long Knives (day, month and year)?	30th June 1934	
36.	Supreme Leader, the title Hitler gave himself	Der Fuhrer	
37.	When a ruler has total control over how a country is governed	Dictatorship	
38.	Which English Cardinal trained priests to travel to England to convert English people back to Catholicism?	William Allen	
39.	Which religious group first arrived in England in 1580 to convert Protestants to Catholicism?	The Jesuits	
40.	What happened to one of the Jesuit leaders Edmund Campion in 1581?	He was hanged, drawn and quartered	
Week 5			
41.	What happened in February 1968?	Popular newsreader, Cronkite, stops supporting the war	
42.	When did peace talks with North Vietnam begin?	January 1969	
43.	What happened on 3rd November 1969?	Nixon announces Vietnamisation	
44.	Hitler's brown shirted supporters employed to beat up opponents and guard meetings	Stormtroopers (SA)	
45.	Systematic spreading of ideas and information to influence people's thinking and actions	Propaganda	
46.	Country controlled by a political police force; government has strict control over people's lives	Police State	
47.	When was Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg (include day, month and year)?	30th Jan. 1933	
48.	Which religious group believed in more extreme Protestant ideas?	Puritans	
49.	What did groups of Puritans try to set up in Norwich in 1580 and London in 1592?	Separatist Churches	
50.	Which two powerful members of Elizabeth's Privy Council were Puritan?	Robert Dudley and Sir Francis Walsingham	
Week 6:			
51.	Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops	Vietnamisation	

52.	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	
53.	What happened in March 1969?	Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins	
54.	When did Hitler become Fuhrer of Germany (include day month and year)?	2nd Aug. 1934	
55.	What did the National Labour Service (RAD) make men aged between 18-25 do?	6 months labour (work)	
56.	Give one example of a public work scheme that the National Labour Service had to do.	Autobahns (motorways)	
57.	Following the deaths of Robert Dudley (1588) and Sir Francis Walsingham (1590), what changed about Elizabeth's approach to dealing with Puritans?	She took a harsher approach towards Puritans.	
58.	Which Archbishop of Canterbury introduced rules to crack down on Puritanism?	John Whitgift	
59.	Who did Mary Queen of Scots marry in 1558?	The heir to the French throne	
60.	Why did Mary have to flee Scotland in 1568?	She had become less popular due to her Catholic religion and many believed she had murdered her second husband.	
Week 7:			
61.	Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia	April 1970	
62.	Khmer Rouge	Communist organisation in Cambodia	
63.	Pathet Lao	Communist organisation in Laos	
64.	What happened on 8 February 197?	ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos	
65.	Conscription was used to increase the army. How much did it increase by over 5 years?	From 100,000 to 1.4 million	
66.	Who were the two Ministers of the Economy?	a) Schacht (until 1936) b) Goering (after 1936)	
67.	Trade unions were replaced with DAF (German Labour Front) . Name the two organisations that were within the German Labour Front.	a) SDA (Beauty of Labour) b) KdF (Strength through Joy)	
68.	How long did Elizabeth keep Mary Queen of Scots prisoner for?	19 years	
69.	How did Anthony Babington try to communicate with Mary Queen of Scots	Hiding coded letters in beer barrels which were taken to her room.	
70.	How did Walsingham prove that Mary was supporting Babington's plot?	Mary's servants were really his spies and they gave him her coded letters to Babington.	
Week 8			
71.	Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam	1970	
72.	What happened in February 1972?	Nixon is the first US President to visit China	
73.	Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held	October 1972	
74.	What did Albert Speer lead during the war as well as armaments?	Total War effort	

75.	What was education used for by the Nazis?	To indoctrinate children	
76.	Name 3 of the school lessons during the Nazi period.	a) Eugenics b) Geography c) History	
77.	What were teachers forced to join during the Nazi period?	The German Teachers League	
78.	When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?	8 February, 1586	
79.	Who was King Phillip II of Spain married to from 1554 until 1558?	Mary I (Elizabeth's sister)	
80.	Who did Philip propose to after Mary's death?	Elizabeth I	
Week 9:			
81.	What happened in March 1973?	Last of US forces leave Vietnam	
82.	What happened in December 1974?	North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam	
83.	Saigon fell to Communism and Vietnam was unified again under Communist control.	April 1975	
84.	What did Hitler set up for the young people of Germany to do outside of school?	The Hitler Youth	
85.	What three Nazi movements did boys join?	a) Little Fellows, b) Young Folk c) Hitler Youth	
86.	What two Nazi organisations did girls join?	a) Youth Girls b) League of German Girls	
87.	Who did Elizabeth send money and volunteers to help after 1566.	Protestant Dutch rebels fighting against Philip II of Spain.	
88.	How did Elizabeth increase England's involvement in the Dutch Rebellion in 1585?	She sent Robert Dudley and 7,000 troops to fight against the Spanish.	
89.	What was an old or captured ship which was set on fire and sent into the middle of an enemy fleet called?	Fireship	
90.	How many ships were in the 1588 Spanish Armada?	151	

French KO - Unit 3 - Writing at Grades 5 and 6

The Present				
1	J'ai	I have	J'ai deux frères et une sœur.	I have two brothers and one sister.
2	Je suis	I am	Je suis anglais.	I am English.
3	Je fais	I do/make	Je fais du sport tous les jours.	I do sport every day.
4	Je joue	I play	Je joue au basket trois fois par semaine.	I play basketball three times a week.
5	Je vais	I go	Je vais au parc avec mes amis.	I go to the park with my friends.
6	Je pense	I think	Je pense que c'est génial.	I think that it's great.
7	Je préfère	I prefer	Je préfère aller au cinéma.	I prefer to go to the cinema.
The Past				
8	J'avais	I had	J'avais de bonnes notes.	I had good grades.
9	J'étais	I was	J'étais content.	I was happy.
10	J'ai fait	I did/made	J'ai fait de l'équitation.	I did horse riding.
11	J'ai joué	I played	J'ai joué aux cartes.	I played cards.
12	Je suis allé(e)	I went	Je suis allé au concert.	I went to the concert.
13	J'ai pensé	I thought	J'ai pensé que c'était super.	I thought that it was super.
14	J'ai préféré	I preferred	J'ai préféré la cuisine italienne.	I preferred Italian food.
The Future				
15	J'aurai	I will have	J'aurai un beau mariage.	I will have a beautiful wedding.
16	Je serai	I will be	Je serai plus sérieux.	I will be more serious.
17	Je ferai	I will do	Je ferai une licence.	I will do a degree.
18	Je jouerai	I will play	Je jouerai au foot.	I will play football.
19	J'irai	I will go	J'irai à l'université.	I will go to university.
20	Je penserai	I will think	J'y penserai.	I will think about it.
21	Je préférerai	I will prefer	Je préférerai faire un apprentissage.	I will prefer to do an apprenticeship.
22	Je vais aller	I am going to go	Je vais aller aux États-Unis.	I am going to go to America.
23	Je vais faire	I am going to do	Je vais faire du bénévolat.	I am going to do some volunteering.
The Conditional				
24	J'aurais	I would have	J'aurais trois enfants.	I would have three children.
25	Je serais	I would be	Je serais très riche.	I would be very rich.
26	Je ferais	I would do	Je ferais un tour du monde.	I will do a trip around the world
27	Je jouerais	I would play	Je jouerais au volley.	I would play volleyball.
28	J'irais	I would go	J'irais au lycée.	I would go to college.
29	Je penserais	I would think	Je penserais que ça serait mieux.	I would think that it would be better.
30	Je préférerais	I would prefer	Je préférerais être célibataire.	I would prefer to be single.
Conjunctions				
31	Cependant	However	Cependant, je ne suis pas d'accord.	However, I don't agree.
32	Donc	Therefore	Donc, je suis complètement d'accord.	Therefore, I completely agree.
33	D'ailleurs	Moreover	D'ailleurs je mange très sain.	Moreover, I eat very healthily.
34	D'une part	On the one hand	D'une part, c'est vrai.	On the one hand, it's true.
35	D'autre part	On the other hand	D'autre part, je ne peux pas décider.	On the other hand, I can't decide.
36	Même si	Even if	Même si je me marie...	Even if I get married...
37	De plus	In addition	De plus, je vais au gymnase.	In addition, I go to the gym.

French KO - Unit 3 - Writing at Grades 6, 7, 8 and 9

Grade 6			
24	Comparative Adjectives	Ma région est pire que la tienne car il pleut tout le temps.	My region is worse than yours as it rains all the time.
25	Conditional Tense	J'aimerais faire un apprentissage en septembre.	I would like to do an apprenticeship in September.
26	Perfect Tense	Je suis allé à mon restaurant préféré et j'ai mangé des frites.	I went to my favourite restaurant and I ate some chips.
27	Depuis + Present Tense	Je m'entends bien avec ma meilleure amie car je la connais depuis dix ans.	I get on well with my best friend as I've known her for ten years.
28	Present Reflexive Verbs	Ma tante se marie ce week-end.	My aunt is getting married this weekend.
29	Negative Forms	Je ne suis pas très sain car je ne bois jamais d'eau.	I am not very healthy as I never drink water.

Grade 7			
15	The Perfect Infinitive	Je regrette d'avoir raté mes examens.	I regret having failed my exams.
16	The Immediate Future	Je vais faire mon stage dans un bureau.	I am going to do my work experience in an office.
17	Compound Prepositions	Le stade est à côté du parc et en face de la boulangerie.	The stadium is next to the park and opposite the bakery.
18	Subordinating Conjunctions	J'habiterai à la campagne parce que c'est tranquille.	I'll live in the countryside because it's quiet.
19	Impersonal Verbs	Il faut aller au lycée.	You must go to college.
20	Superlative Adjectives	La cuisine italienne est la meilleure car les pâtes sont faciles à préparer.	Italian food is the best as pasta is easy to prepare.

Grade 8			
8	Relative Pronouns que & dont	Le mari que je voudrais avoir, et dont je parle tout le temps, serait sympa.	The husband that I would like to have, and who I talk about all the time, would be kind.
9	Direct Object Pronouns	Je l'aurai fini demain.	I will have finished it tomorrow.
10	Indirect Object Pronouns	Je te téléphonerai quand je serai arrivé.	I will phone you when I've arrived.
11	The Passive Voice (Perfect)	L'œuvre d'art a été peinte par un enfant.	The artwork was painted by the child.
12	Simple Future	J'utiliserai les réseaux sociaux pour tchatter avec mes potes.	I will use social networks to chat with my mates.
13	Imperfect	Quand j'étais jeune, je recyclais le carton.	When I was young, I used to recycle cardboard.

Grade 9			
1	The subjunctive mood	Bien que je sois riche, je veux travailler.	Although I'm rich, I want to work.
		Bien que ça soit le cas, je ne l'aime pas.	Although that might be the case, I don't like it.
2	Adverbial Pronoun 'y'	J'aurais préféré y voyager.	I would have preferred to travel there.
		Le travail ? J'y réfléchis.	The job? I'm thinking about it.
3	Depuis + imperfect tense	J'attendais mes résultats depuis deux mois quand la lettre est arrivée.	I had been waiting for my results for two months when the letter arrived.
4	The Passive Voice (Imperfect tense)	Mon professeur est respecté par toute la classe.	My teacher is respected by the whole class.
5	The Pluperfect	Celle-ci aurait été ma maison idéale s'il y avait eu une piscine.	This one would have been my ideal house if there had been a pool.
6	En + past participle	En travaillant très dur, je peux aller à l'université.	By working very hard, I can go to university.

Geography - Year 11 – Unit 3 – Key Facts

Week 1: The Challenge of Natural Hazards			RAG
1.	3:32 am and 6.3	L'Aquila 2009 Earthquake, time and size	
2.	11:56 am and 7.8	Nepal 2015 Earthquake time and size	
3.	309	The number of people who died in the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake	
4.	8841	The number of people that died in the Nepal 2015 earthquake.	
5.	Adaptation	Where people change their behaviour to cope with climate change (ADJUST)	
6.	Mitigation	Where attempts are made to stop climate change from occurring. (PREVENT)	
7.	3 natural causes of climate change	Milankovitch cycles / solar variations / volcanic eruptions	
8.	3 human causes of climate change	Burning fossil fuels / deforestation / agriculture	
9.	2013, Philippines	The year and location of the worst effects of Typhoon Haiyan	
10.	6190	The number of people who died during Typhoon haiyan	
Week 2: The Living World			
11.	The Amazon	CASE STUDY - Tropical rainforests. Located: Brazil, South America.	
12.	Causes of deforestation	Population pressure / logging / HEP / mining / farming	
13.	Selective logging	Where only fully grown valuable trees are chopped down.	
14.	Ecotourism	Nature tourism, usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment.	
15.	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.	
16.	Alaska	CASE STUDY - Cold environments. Located: USA, in the Arctic Circle.	
17.	Alaska - tourism	Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 million tourists visit Alaska each year. ● 60% of summer tourists are cruise ship passengers. ● Issues - seasonal work. 	
18.	Alaska - mining	Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$2.2 million contributed to the state's GDP in 2013. ● Tintina Gold Belt - 1/3 of the state's mining wealth comes from gold ● Issues - environmental impacts / toxic waste / controversial + opposition from some groups. 	
19.	Alaska - energy	Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1/2 of Alaska's income comes from oil + gas (Prudhoe Bay) ● Trans-Alaskan pipeline ● Issues - largely employs migrant workers / Exxon Valdez 1989 oil spill 	
20.	Alaska - fishing	Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employs 10% of Alaskans. ● Contributes over \$5bn to Alaska's economy. ● Issues - seasonal and overfishing. 	
Week 3 Physical landscapes of the UK			
21.	Lyme Regis	CASE STUDY - Coastal management. Located: West Dorset, UK.	
22.	50 million	The cost of the Lyme Regis Coastal defence scheme	
23.	Lyme Regis successes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New sea defences worked well preventing cliff erosion and flooding ● Bigger beach has made more room for tourists ● The harbour has better protection for boats. 	
	Lyme Regis Negatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased visitor numbers have crowded the town ● The sea defences are unnatural ● erosion has sped up further down the coast. 	
24.	Somerset levels 2014	CASE STUDY - River management. - Rivers Tone and Parrett were the main rivers to flood.	

25.	Wettest January on record!	The cause of the somerset levels flood and reason for it being EXTREME weather.	
26.	Somerset levels effects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 600 homes flooded 2. 16 farms flooded 3. people cut off unable to go to work/school. 4. 10 million pounds of damage 	
27.	Somerset levels responses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Royal Marines delivered some food by boat 2. 8km of the river Tone was dredged 3. some roads were raised and some river banks raised. 	
28.	Longshore Drift	The movement of sediment along the coast due to the angle of the prevailing wind	
29.	Prevailing wind	The direction the wind blows most often	
30.	CUMEC	Cubic Metre of Water per second ((used to show discharge on a storm hydrograph)	
Week 4: Urban Issues and Challenges			
31.	Megacity	A city with a population of 10 million or more people.	
32.	Rio	CASE STUDY for a city in an NEE/LIC / urban growth. Location: Brazil.	
33.	Favelas	Illegal squatter settlements built on the outskirts of Rio.	
34.	Favela Bairro Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aims: to improve favelas by paving roads, adding water supply, naming roads, securing hillsides to prevent landslides and building new health facilities. 	
35.	Favela Bairro Project - successes vs. failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Successes: New cable car has increased access / the police have moved out the drug gangs / people have used credit to improve their homes ● Failures: Newly built infrastructure is not maintained well / rents are rising in favelas 	
36.	Bristol	CASE STUDY for a UK city / urban growth. Location: South-West England.	
37.	Bristol Temple Quarter	CASE STUDY for urban regeneration in a UK city.	
38.	Social inequality (Bristol)	Stoke Bishop - poor quality housing, Low education levels, little investment in the area. Filwood - Higher education levels, lower crime rates and better housing.	
39.	Freiburg	CASE STUDY for traffic management / sustainable urban planning. Location: Germany.	
40.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people living in towns / cities.	
Week 5: The Challenge of resource management			
41.	Agribusiness	intensive farming using chemicals and hi-tec machinery to grow as much food as possible for money.	
42.	Organic farming	food grown without the use of chemical fertilisers, more expensive.	
43.	Energy mix	The percentage of a country's energy from different sources e.g, coal, oil, gas, wind, solar, nuclear.	
44.	Water scarcity (reasons)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low rainfall 2. Poverty (unable to abstract water from the ground) 3. Poverty (unable to clean dirty water). 	
45.	Wakel River Basin Project	Sustainable small scale schemes aimed at increasing water supply in India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taankas - Underground storage system to collect rainwater from roofs 2. Johed - Small dams to capture rainfall to stop it being lost in rivers 3. Pats - irrigation channels to transfer water to fields. 	
46.	Lesotho to South Africa	CASE STUDY - large scale water transfer scheme	
47.	Lesotho - background info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high levels of poverty but lots of water, Lesotho is a country completely surrounded by South Africa. - Aims to transfer millions of litres of water from Lesotho to South Africa each year where there is a shortage. 	
48.	Lesotho - benefits and	Benefits	

	problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lesotho gets 75% of its GDP from this scheme - the new dams will generate electricity for Lesotho - Sanitation will be easier to implement in Lesotho Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30000 people have had to leave their homes - Some habitats have been lost to flooding - corruption has meant little of the money reaches the poorest people 	
49.	South Africa - benefits and problems	Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides much needed water - 10% of the population of South Africa receive clean water from this scheme Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost South Africa \$4 billion - 40% of water transferred to South Africa is lost through leaky pipes. 	
50.	Sustainable water supply	Using water in a way that will not affect future generations ability to use water.	