



Year 10 - Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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English – Year 10 – Unit 1 – Possession and Control

Driving Question: How does control affect morality?

Week 1: Macbeth - Context			
1	Context	background information	
2	Culture	the beliefs, customs, values, and activities of a particular group of people at a particular time.	
3	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.	
4	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).	
5	Kingship	In his book, James I described the ideal king as doing his duty to God and having spotless integrity.	
6	Witchcraft	People believed that witches could cause natural disasters and disease.	
7	Purpose of the play	Shakespeare warns us of the dangers of ambition.	
Week 2: Literary devices			
8	Hamartia	The fatal flaw in a protagonist/character which leads to their downfall. Macbeth's hamartia is ambition.	
9	Hubris	Intense pride – links to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.	
10	Antithesis	People or things that oppose each other, e.g. Duncan/Malcolm vs Macbeth in Kingship.	
11	Soliloquy	One character speaking to the audience , sharing genuine thoughts and feelings .	
12	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience knows that Duncan will die.	
13	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities, e.g. blood represents Macbeth's guilt.	
14	Catharsis	A purifying or figurative cleansing of the emotions, especially pity and fear.	
15	Equivocation	The use of ambiguous language to hide the truth. The witches/apparitions use equivocation.	
Week 3: Key quotations- 'Remains'			
16	<i>'probably armed, possibly not'</i>	Plosive alliteration Adverbs of uncertainty Create the sense of doubt held by the speaker	
17	<i>'it rips 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.	
18	<i>'His bloody 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.	
19	<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 .	
20	<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.	

Week 4: Macbeth- Main Ideas			
21	Ambition	Macbeth's (and arguably Lady Macbeth's) hamartia is their unchecked ambition.	
22	Nature/ Supernatural	Nature and the natural order is contrasted with the influence of the supernatural.	
23	Good/Evil	Good and evil are constantly juxtaposed throughout the play. Such as; Macbeth (evil)/Duncan (good), Tyranny (evil)/Kingship (good)	
24	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.	
25	Fate/Free will	Introduced when the witches provide Macbeth and Banquo with their prophecies. Questioned by the audience throughout the play.	
26	Appearance/ Reality	Many of the characters outwardly disguise their true emotions to deceive others.	
27	Loyalty / Betrayal	The loyalty of several characters is brought into question. Linking to the Machiavellian, characters betray each other to gain power.	
Week 5: Key quotations- 'Poppies'			
28	<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.	
29	<i>'making tucks, darts, pleats... an ornamental stitch'</i>	Triad Semantic field - sewing Metaphor for the persona's emotions	
30	<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 6: Key quotations- 'London'			
31	<i>'mind-forged manacles'</i>	Alliteration metaphor Refers to the restraints that we put on what can do	
32	<i>'black'ning church'</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.	
33	<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- Macbeth Act I			
34	<i>False face must hide what the false heart doth know</i> Macbeth (Act I, Sc 7)	Alliteration Macbeth has been convinced by Lady Macbeth. Links to ambition.	
35	<i>Stars hide your fires let not light see my black and deep desires</i> Macbeth (Act I, Sc 4)	Motif: Light and dark Plosive alliteration Rhyming couplets Shakespeare contrasts Macbeth and King Duncan - antithesis. Divine Right of Kings.	
36	<i>It is too full o' the milk of human kindness</i> Lady Macbeth (Act I, Sc 5)	Gender roles Metaphor Criticism of Macbeth from Lady Macbeth. Her ambition is revealed. Machiavellian.	

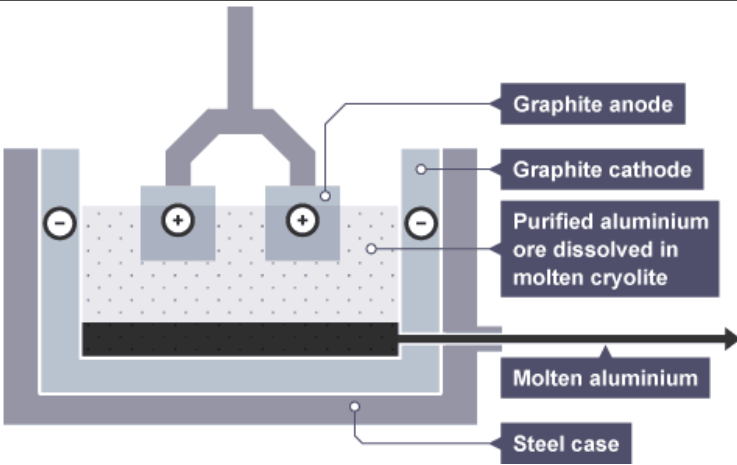
37	<i>Come to my woman's breast and take my milk for gall</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 1, Sc 5)	Imperative Symbolism Rejection of femininity . Connects Lady Macbeth with the Supernatural/Witchcraft .	
38	<i>Fair is foul, and foul is fair, Hover through the fog and filthy air</i> The Witches (Act 1, Sc 1)	Rhyme / Paradox Pathetic Fallacy Equivocation Introduces the idea of subverting the natural order .	
Week 8 & 9: Key Quotations- Macbeth Act 2			
39	<i>Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 1)	Imagery Pronoun use Macbeth hallucinates the dagger which directs him to Duncan's room.	
40	<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.	
41	<i>Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Metaphor Foreshadowing Macbeth hallucinates after killing King Duncan.	
42	<i>Will all great Neptune's oceans wash this blood clean from my hands?</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Interrogative Metaphor/Allusion Macbeth worries that there is not enough water to clean his hands. Foreshadows Lady Macbeth's desperate attempts in Act 5, Sc 1.	
43	<i>A little water clears us of this deed</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Irony Symbolism Lady Macbeth wishes to wash away Duncan's blood to feel innocent.	
44	<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'	

Science – Year 10 – Unit 1

		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	<p>sum of all bond energies in products - sum of all bond energies in reactants</p> <p>Negative total = exothermic reaction Positive total = endothermic reaction</p>
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	 <p>The diagram illustrates the electrolysis of aluminium oxide. It shows a large steel case containing molten aluminium. Inside, there is a bath of purified aluminium ore dissolved in molten cryolite. Two graphite electrodes are immersed: a graphite anode (positive) and a graphite cathode (negative). Molten aluminium is shown being collected at the bottom of the cathode compartment.</p>	
62.	Cryolite	Reduces the melting point of aluminium oxide, which results in lower energy costs when extracting aluminium from its ore during electrolysis.	
Week 9:			
63	Artery	Takes oxygenated blood away from the heart. Thick, muscular walls to withstand pressure.	
64	Vein	Takes deoxygenated blood towards the heart. Usually has valves to prevent backflow of blood and thin walls.	
65	Capillary	Network of tiny vessels linking the arteries and the veins.	
66	Double circulatory system	Pumps blood simultaneously towards and away from the heart.	
67	Blood	A tissue based on a liquid called plasma.	
68	Plasma	Liquid part of the blood. Transports blood cells as well as carbon dioxide, proteins, glucose, hormones and urea.	
69	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.	
70	White Blood Cells	Destroy pathogens. Some can produce antibodies.	
71	Platelet	Cell fragments that help to clot wounds.	
72	Pacemaker cells	Group of cells in the right atrium that controls resting heart rate.	

**French - Year 10 – Unit 1 – 10.1G, 10.1F, 10.1H
8.1G, 8.1F, 8.1H
8.2G, 8.2F**

	Week 1: 10.1G - Collège anglais v français	English school v French school	RA G
1.	L'uniforme scolaire est une bonne idée	School uniform is a good idea	
2.	Il y a beaucoup d'ordinateurs	There are a lot of computers	
3.	Les vacances sont trop courtes	Holidays are too short	
4.	On passe trop d'examens	We sit too many exams	
5.	Les classes sont assez bruyantes	The classes are quite noisy	
6.	Les vacances sont plus longues	The holidays are longer	
7.	Les élèves français ont plus de temps libre	The French students have more free time	
8.	C'est très stressant	It is very stressful	
9.	C'est mieux en France / en Angleterre	It's better in France / in England	
10.	Je préfère le système français / anglais	I prefer the French / English system	
	Week 2: 10.1F - Le règlement scolaire	School rules	
11.	Il y a trop de devoirs	There is too much homework	
12.	Les profs sont trop stricts	The teachers are too strict	
13.	On ne peut pas porter de bijoux	We can't wear jewellery	
14.	On ne peut pas parler en classe	We can't talk in class	
15.	Il est interdit de mâcher du chewing gum	It is forbidden to chew gum	
16.	Il n'y a pas assez d'ordinateurs	There aren't enough computers	
17.	Cependant, la bibliothèque est moderne	However, the library is modern	
18.	Les bâtiments sont assez cool	The buildings are quite cool	
19.	L'ambiance est sympa	The atmosphere is nice	
20.	Les profs nous écoutent	The teachers listen to us	
	Week 3: 10.1H - Si j'étais la directrice / le directeur	If I was the principal	
21.	Dans mon collège idéal,	In my ideal school,	
22.	il n'y aurait pas d'uniforme scolaire	There wouldn't be any school uniform	
23.	Il y aurait un cinéma et une piscine	There would be a cinema and a swimming pool	
24.	On pourrait utiliser les portables en classe	We could use mobiles in class	
25.	On aurait le droit de porter du maquillage	We would be allowed to wear make up	
26.	Les cours commenceraient à dix heures	Lessons would start at 10 am	
27.	Ils finiraient à midi	They would finish at lunchtime	
28.	Ce serait absolument formidable!	It would be absolutely wonderful!	
29.	J'interdirais les devoirs	I would forbid homework	
30.	Je serais très populaire!	I would be very popular!	
	Week 4: 8.1G - Les destinations de vacances	Holiday destinations	
31.	Portland propose des belles plages	Portland offers beautiful beaches	
32.	La ville est située au bord de la mer	The town is situated at the seaside	
33.	On peut faire des sports nautiques	You can do watersports	
34.	Il y a beaucoup de bons restaurants	There are a lot of good restaurants	
35.	Il y a une piscine en plein air	There is an outdoor swimming pool	
36.	J'aime voyager en bateau	I like to travel by boat	
37.	Je préfère voyager en train	I prefer to travel by train	
38.	J'adore aller partout en vélo	I love to go everywhere by bike	
39.	Je pense que c'est très pratique	I think that it is very practical	
40.	C'est mon moyen de transport préféré	It's my favourite mode of transport	
	Week 5: 8.1F - Quels sont tes vacances préférées?	What is your favourite holiday?	
41.	J'aime passer mes vacances à la montagne	I like to spend my holidays in the mountains	
42.	J'aime aussi aller à la campagne	I also like to go to the countryside	
43.	Cependant, je préfère les vacances au bord de la mer	However, I prefer holidays at the seaside	
44.	Le matin, je vais à la pêche	In the morning, I go fishing	

45.	Tous les jours, je vais à la piscine	Everyday, I go to the swimming pool	
46.	Souvent, je fais de la voile avec mes copains	Often, I go/do sailing with my friends	
47.	Aussi, j'aime faire du vélo	Also, I like to go/do bike riding	
48.	J'adore aller à la piscine avec ma famille	I love to go to the swimming pool with my family	
49.	Aussi, j'adore bronzer sur la plage	Also, I like to get a tan on the beach	
50.	Je voudrais faire du ski dans les Alpes	I would like to go/do skiing in the Alps	
Week 6: 8.1H - Comment se sont passées tes vacances? How was your holiday?			
51.	D'habitude, nous allons en vacances en France	Usually, we go on holiday to France	
52.	L'année dernière, nous sommes allés en Italie	Last year, we went to Italy	
53.	Nous sommes restés dans un hôtel	We stayed in a hotel	
54.	Malheureusement, il n'y avait pas de piscine	Unfortunately, there was no swimming pool	
55.	Aussi, les chambres étaient un peu sales	Also, the rooms were a bit dirty	
56.	En plus, il pleuvait tout le temps	In addition, it was raining all the time	
57.	Cependant, le restaurant était excellent	However, the restaurant was excellent	
58.	Les serveurs étaient super sympas et serviables	The waiters were really nice and helpful	
59.	J'ai beaucoup aimé mes vacances	I really liked my holiday	
60.	L'année prochaine, je voudrais aller en Espagne	Next year, I would like to go to Spain	
Week 7: 8.2G - Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances? What did you do on holiday?			
61.	Je suis allé à la pêche	I went fishing	
62.	J'ai visité beaucoup de musées	I visited a lot of museums	
63.	Je n'ai pas fait les magasins	I didn't do any shopping	
64.	J'ai nagé dans la piscine tous les jours	I swam in the swimming pool everyday	
65.	On a mangé au restaurant tous les soirs	We ate in a restaurant every evening	
66.	J'ai beaucoup aimé l'hôtel	I really liked the hotel	
67.	Nous avons fait une promenade tous les matins	We went for a walk every morning	
68.	C'était mon activité préférée!	It was my favourite activity!	
69.	Je pense que c'était super bien!	I think that it was really good!	
70.	Ca m'a plu énormément	I really enjoyed it	
Week 8: 8.2F - Le présent, le passé et le futur Present, past and future			
71.	Quand j'étais petit(e), j'allais toujours en France	When I was little, I used to always go to France	
72.	Maintenant, d'habitude, je vais au Devon	Now, I usually go to Devon	
73.	Dans le futur, j'irai en Grèce	In the future, I will go to Greece	
74.	Il faisait souvent beau	It was often nice weather	
75.	Maintenant, il pleut tellement	Now, it rains so much	
76.	J'espère que le soleil va briller	I hope that the sun is going to shine	
77.	Avant, j'aimais voyager en avion	Before, I used to like to travel by plane	
78.	De nos jours, je préfère aller en voiture	Nowadays, I prefer to go by car	
79.	Un jour, je voudrais aller au sud de la France en train	One day, I would like to go to the south of France by train	
80.	Ce sera absolument fantastique!	It will be absolutely fantastic!	
Week 9: Opinions Les opinions			
81.	In my opinion	A mon avis	
82.	I think that	Je crois que	
83.	I think that	Je pense que	
84.	It is ...	C'est ...	
85.	It was ...	C'était...	
86.	It is going to be ...	Ca va être ...	
87.	It will be ...	Ce sera ...	
88.	It would be ...	Ce serait ...	
89.	really great	vraiment génial	
90.	absolutely fantastic	absolument fantastique	

Geography Year 10 Unit 1 - Physical Landscapes of the UK

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Coast	The strip of land where the land and the sea meet.	
2.	Fetch	The distance over the sea that the wind can blow.	
3.	Constructive waves	Waves with a bigger swash than backwash that build up a beach.	
4.	Destructive waves	Waves with a bigger backwash than swash that erode a beach.	
5.	Mechanical weathering	The process of breaking big rocks into little ones.	
6.	Chemical weathering	The breakdown of rock caused by chemical reactions.	
7.	Freeze-thaw weathering	Water in rock cracks freezes, expands to break rock.	
8.	Salt weathering	Where salt crystals expand to break rock.	
9.	Carbonation	Acids in rainwater dissolve rock.	
10.	Mass movement	The downward movement of material under the influence of gravity.	
Week 2:			
11.	Slip/slide	Where material slides down a straight bedding plane.	
12.	Rotational slump	Where material moves down a curved bedding plane.	
13.	Rockfall	Where rock falls off a cliff.	
14.	Mudflow	Saturated soil flows down a slope.	
15.	Erosion	The wearing away of the land, in this case by the sea.	
16.	Hydraulic action	Erosion caused by the power of the waves.	
17.	Attrition	Where rocks collide causing them to become smaller and smoother.	
18.	Abrasion	Where material is thrown at the cliffs by the sea causing erosion.	
19.	Deposition	Where material is dropped in a sheltered area.	
20.	Headland	A piece of land that is surrounded on 3 sides by the sea.	
Week 3:			
21.	Wave-cut notch	An indent at the bottom of the cliffs caused by erosion.	
22.	Wave-cut Platform	The rocky shore left behind when hard cliffs are eroded.	
23.	Beach	Deposits of sand and shingle.	
24.	Sand dunes	Hills of sand formed by the wind.	
25.	Spit	A narrow strip of sand or shingle that extends into the sea from the land.	
26.	Bar	A strip of sand or shingle that extends across a bay.	
27.	Hard Engineering	Using artificial structures to stop erosion including sea wall, rock armour, gabions and Groyne.	
28.	Soft Engineering	Using natural processes to stop erosion including, beach nourishment, dune regeneration and dune fencing.	
29.	Managed retreat	Allowing the sea to erode or flood less valuable land.	
30.	Beach Nourishment	Sand or shingle added to the beach to create a bigger barrier.	
Week 4:			
31.	Lyme Regis Location	Lyme Regis is located in the west of Dorset on the south coast of the UK.	

32.	Lyme Regis population	4000 people live in Lyme Regis.	
33.	Lyme Regis tourism	over 10000 people visit during the summer.	
34.	Why did Lyme regis need coastal management?	Lyme Regis is built on soft unstable cliffs that are easily eroded, it is one of the fast eroding coastlines in Europe.	
35.	Cost of the management scheme	£50 million	
36.	Hard Engineering at Lyme Regis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) New sea wall and promenade built 2) Rock armour added to the ends of the sea wall 3) cliffs pinne with large nails to stabilise them. 	
37.	Soft engineering at Lyme Regis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Beach nourishment, a bigger beach to protect the sea wall and for tourists. 2) Cliff drainage, to stop them becoming saturated and sliding into the sea. 	
38.	Positives of the Lyme Regis coastal management.	The harbour is better protected the new sea defences have protected the town visitor numbers to Lyme Regis has increased.	
39.	Negatives of the Lyme Regis coastal management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Traffic congestion has increased. 2) erosion has sped up further down the coast 3) There are not as many fossils being found. 	
40.	Stakeholder	Someone who has an involvement or interest in an issue.	

Week 5:			
41.	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.	
42.	Drainage basin	The area of land drained by one river.	
43.	Watershed	The edge of one drainage basin.	
44.	Tributary	A small river that joins a bigger one.	
45.	Confluence	Where 2 rivers join.	
46.	Source	The start of a river.	
47.	Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.	
48.	Channel	The bed and banks of a river that touch the water.	
49.	Vertical erosion	Downwards erosion, normally in the upper course.	
50.	Lateral erosion	Sideways erosion, normally found in the middle and lower course of the river.	
Week 6:			
51.	Traction	Large boulders that roll along in times of flood, normally in the upper course.	
52.	Suspension	Sand and silt that is carried by a river, normally in the lower course.	
53.	Saltation	Pebbles that are bounced along by a river.	
54.	Solution	Where rock is dissolved by a river.	
55.	Deposition	Where sediment is dropped, on the inside of meanders and where the river slows down.	
56.	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley formed by vertical erosion in the upper course.	
57.	Interlocking spurs	Formed where a river cuts around hard rock in the upper course of a river.	

58	Waterfalls	Where bands of soft rock are eroded faster causing water to fall vertically.	
59	Gorges	Vertical sided valleys formed when waterfalls retreat.	
60	Meanders	Bends in the river that start forming in the middle course of the river.	
Week 7:			
61	Oxbow lakes	Where lateral erosion causes meanders to be cut off forming lakes.	
62	Floodplain	The flat areas next to a river, normally found in the lower course.	
63	Levee	Natural river banks formed by deposition when a river floods. They can be reinforced by humans.	
64	Flood	Where there is too much water for a river channel to cope with, water spills onto the floodplain.	
65	Storm Hydrograph	A graph showing the effects on a river's discharge from a rain event.	
66	Discharge	The amount of water passing a specific point of a river. Measured in CUMecs.	
67	Precipitation	Amount of rainfall, snow, hail or sleet.	
68	Lag time	The difference between the peak discharge and peak rainfall	
69	Hard Engineering	Using artificial structures to stop flooding including levees and Dams.	
70	Soft Engineering	Using natural processes to stop flooding including Flood plain zoning and river restoration.	

Week 8:			
71	Boscastle Location	North coast of Cornwall, Southwest UK	
72	Name of the river in Boscastle.	River Valency	
73	Date of the Boscastle flood	16th August 2004	
74	Causes of the Boscastle flood	89mm of rain fell in one hour. The ground was already saturated. An old bridge trapped vegetation blocking the river. The land around Boscastle is very steep.	
75	Primary effects of the Boscastle flood	58 buildings flooded 150 cars swept out to sea. Tourist industry closed.	
76	Responses to the Boscastle flood	Helicopters used to rescue people from rooftops. Flooded people were put up in hotels. The village was rebuilt and new defences were installed.	
77	Hard engineering at Boscastle.	The old bridge was widened and made bigger. A new flood wall was built. The river was widened and deepened.	
78	Soft engineering at Boscastle	The car park was made permeable so water could enter the ground. A gauge was installed to monitor river levels dead vegetation was cleared from the hillsides and new trees planted.	
79	Positives of the Boscastle scheme	Homes and businesses are at less risk the river channel has been made to look fairly natural	

		Biodiversity has increased with the new trees.	
80 .	Negatives of the Boscastle scheme	Cost £4 million, this is a lot for 58 homes! The defences are predicted not to stop a bigger flood. Building the defences caused a lot of disruption.	
Week 9:			
81 .	Constructive waves	Waves with a bigger swash than backwash that build up a beach.	
82 .	Destructive waves	Waves with a bigger backwash than swash that erode a beach.	
83 .	Erosion	The wearing away of the land.	
84 .	Hydraulic action	Erosion caused by the power of the water.	
85 .	Attrition	Where rocks collide causing them to become smaller and smoother.	
86 .	Abrasion	Where material carried by water erodes.	
87 .	Deposition	Where material is dropped in a sheltered area.	
88 .	Discharge	The amount of water passing a specific point of a river. Measured in CUMECs.	
89 .	Flood	Where there is too much water for a river channel to cope with, water spills onto the floodplain.	
90 .	Storm Hydrograph	A graph showing the effects on a river's discharge from a rain event.	

History Year 10 Unit 1 Conflict and Tension in Asia & Elizabethan England

Week 1:		RAG
1.	Who was Elizabeth I's mother?	Anne Boleyn
2.	What happened to her?	She was executed in 1536 (just before Elizabeth's third birthday).
3.	Why was Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1554.	She was accused of supporting a rebellion against her sister Queen Mary.
4.	What year did Elizabeth I become Queen of England?	1558
5.	How old was she when she was coronated?	25
6.	What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	The Marshall Plan
7.	Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945?	Winston Churchill
8.	What was the Western military alliance called?	NATO
9.	What was the communist military alliance called?	The Warsaw Pact
10.	What was Truman's policy of containing communism called?	The Truman Doctrine
Week 2:		
11.	What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called?	38th parallel
12.	What was the name of the leader of North Korea in 1948?	Kim-Il-sung
13.	What was the name of the leader of South Korea in 1948?	Syngman Rhee
14.	What is the capital of South Korea?	Seoul
15.	What does the term capitalist mean?	Individuals are free to own businesses and land and compete with others.
16.	What was made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and influenced tax and was responsible for passing laws?	Parliament
17.	Why did it have limited power during Elizabeth's reign?	She decided when to call Parliament and how much of their advice she should listen to.
18.	Who were Elizabeth's main advisors who were responsible for the day to day running of the country?	The Privy Council
19.	Who were appointed by the queen to take administrative responsibility for a particular area of the country.	Lord Lieutenants
20.	Who's main role was to ensure that the laws passed by Parliament were properly enforced?	Justices of the Peace (JPs)
Week 3:		
21.	Who was Elizabeth I's most trusted advisor and served as Secretary of State twice?	William Cecil
22.	Who was Elizabeth's 'spymaster'?	Francis Walsingham
23.	What happened in 1562?	Elizabeth nearly died from smallpox
24.	What religion was Elizabeth I?	Protestant
25.	Who was Elizabeth's childhood friend, who many assumed	Robert Dudley

	she would marry.		
26.	What was the name of the US Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea?	General MacArthur	
27.	What was the reason for MacArthur's sacking?	For sending troops back into North Korea	
28.	What was the name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before the Second World War and up to the Battle of Dien Bien Phu?	French Indochina	
29.	What was the country called which controlled Indochina during the Second World War?	Japan	
30.	Who led the Vietnamese communists fighting the French after the Second World War?	Ho Chi Minh	
Week 4:			
31.	When was the Northern Rebellion, led by Catholic lords in England?	1569	
32.	What rebellion did Elizabeth face in 1571?	The Ridolfi Plot	
33.	Who was executed in 1572 for his involvement in the Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot?	The Duke of Norfolk	
34.	Who did Elizabeth make the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1599?	Robert Devereux (The Earl of Essex)	
35.	In what year did he lead a rebellion against Elizabeth for which he was executed?	1601	
36.	What was Ho Chi Minh famous for as a military leader?	Using Guerilla tactics to defeat the French.	
37.	In what battle were the French were decisively beaten by the Vietnamese communists?	The Battle of Dien Bien Phu	
38.	What was the name of the conference that was to decide the future of Vietnam after this battle?	The Geneva Conference	
39.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
40.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
Week 5:			
41.	On what idea was Elizabethan society based, with God at the top followed by angels, human beings, animals and plants?	The Great Chain of Being	
42.	What were the three groups underneath the Queen in Elizabethan society?	the nobility, followed by the gentry and then the Peasantry.	
43.	How did rich Elizabethans show off their wealth through their food?	Having meals made up mostly of meat and drinking wine.	
44.	What fashion trend did wealthy Elizabethan women follow?	They whitened their faces and wore fine clothes.	
45.	Why did they do this?	To show they did not have to work outside and get a tanned face.	
46.	System where the government is run by one party which controls a country's industry and resources.	Communism/Socialism	
47.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War	
48.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy	

49.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment	
50.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist	
Week 6:			
51.	What was a key element of both men and women's fashion?	The ruff worn around the neck.	
52.	What did rich Elizabethans' build to show off their wealth?	Great country houses	
53.	What was one of the most popular forms of Elizabethan entertainment?	Theatre	
54.	Which playwright was particularly popular during Elizabeth's reign?	William Shakespeare	
55.	People believed that the king was chosen by God and therefore the king ruled by _____ (fill in the gaps with the answer)	Divine right	
56.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto	
57.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate	
58.	What happened in October 1949?	China becomes Communist	
59.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950	
60.	What happened in October 1950?	China entered the Korean war	
Week 7:			
61.	Which theatre was built by the Lord Chamberlain's men (William Shakespeare's theatre company) in 1599?	The Globe Theatre	
62.	Which religious group was opposed to the theatre?	Puritans	
63.	What is Elizabeth's reign often referred to?	a 'golden age'	
64.	Why was this?	It was an era of new scientific experimentation, technological development and new ideas in the arts.	
65.	What was alchemy?	Trying to turn cheap metal into gold	
66.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953	
67.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954	
68.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference	
69.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	
70.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955	
Week 8:			
71.	What were people without work known as during Elizabeth's reign?	paupers	
72.	In Elizabethan England who was considered responsible if a person was living in poverty.	Themselves (the person in poverty)	
73.	Why was life particularly difficult for Elizabethans living in poverty.	There was no welfare system or support for anyone who fell on hard times.	

74.	What did the Church of England teach people about poverty?	Everyone had a 'divinely appointed' position in society.	
75.	How did the rising population in Elizabethan England cause an increase in poverty?	More people meant there was more demand for goods, and so prices rose but wages fell as there were more people around to do the work.	
76.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	
77.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	
78.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	
79.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4th April 1967	
80.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	
Week 9:			
81.	How did changes in farming in Elizabethan England cause an increase in poverty?	Many landlords decided to enclose their fields and keep sheep instead of growing crops which led to high unemployment.	
82.	What were the other main causes of poverty in Elizabethan England?	The cloth trade collapsed, bad harvests and wars.	
83.	The term used in Elizabethan England to describe a wandering beggar who often turned to crime.	Vagabond	
84.	How could beggars be punished after the 1572 Vagabonds Act?	They could be whipped, bored through the ear and put to death if they were repeatedly caught begging.	
85.	Who were the impotent poor?	People unable to work due to age, disability or other infirmity.	
86.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre	
87.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3rd November 1969	
88.	Capital of North Vietnam	Hanoi	
89.	Capital of South Vietnam	Saigon	
90.	Bordering countries to Vietnam	Laos & Cambodia	