



Year 11 - Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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Driving question: What is the importance of community?

WEEK 1: An Inspector Calls - Context			RAG
1	Context	Background information	
2	Social Responsibility	The idea that people should act in a way that helps those less privileged .	
3	1912	The year the play is set . Society is divided by class.	
4	Class system	Working class: hardest jobs/least money Middle class: Professionals and business owners: had money and control Upper class: inherited money, land, titles and power	
5	Women in 1912	Lives were controlled by their husbands ; could not vote	
6	Welfare in 1912	Charities were vital in supporting the poor; no government help	
7	1914-1918	World War One raised questions about the leadership of the upper classes	
8	1939-1945	Second World War . Priestley wrote the play during this time. Millions of people from all classes fought together	
9	Capitalism	Right-wing ideas that favour a system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit	
10	Socialism	Left-wing ideas which call for a more equal sharing of wealth and power amongst all of society	
WEEK 2: An Inspector Calls -BIG IDEAS			
11	Purpose of the play	Priestley argues that people should help those less privileged.	
12	Family	Expectations of middle class families in 1912 – know their role, be content with their position, parents in charge, children obedient and unquestioning	
13	Young and Old	Older generation = old-fashioned/traditional Younger generation = challenge authority, are willing to learn, accept responsibility and change	
14	Men and Women	Start out as stereotypes but by the end of the play the women get stronger and the men weaker	
15	Judgement	It doesn't matter who the Inspector is – what is important is the lesson and who learns it	
16	Ignorance	Older generation- try to ignore anything troubling such as prostitution/womanizing and drinking – they view these as working class problems , yet ironically the middle and upper classes do this, but pretend it doesn't happen	
WEEK 3: An Inspector Calls -Dramatic devices			
17	Dramatic Irony	The audience knows more than the characters. Priestley uses dramatic irony emphasise the Birling family's short-sightedness.	
18	Euphemism	A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant	
19	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	
20	Graphic Imagery	Used by the Inspector to shock the Birlings and the audience	
21	Colloquial language	Informal language used to reflect their social status : the younger generation use slang in contrast to their old-fashioned parents.	
22	Symbolism	Characters symbolise particular social groups (Mrs Birling symbolises the hypocrisy of upper Edwardian society)	
23	Omniscience	The Inspector seems to be omniscient – he knows everything	
24	Anadiplosis	Beginning a sentence/clause by repeating the last word/s of the previous sentence/clause. (Example: 'Because what happened to her then may have determined what happened to her afterwards, and what happened to her afterwards may of driven her to suicide.)	
WEEK 4: An Inspector Calls -Act I Key Quotations			
25	Quotation	Techniques	Context

26	<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	<i>'Half shy, half assertive'</i>	Repetition Adjective	Stage direction shows Eric is not 'complete' and has potential for change
28	<i>'Mummy' 'Daddy'</i>	Nouns	Childish language used by Sheila at the start of the play
29	<i>'Lower costs and higher prices'</i>	Comparatives	Birling is only pleased about the possible financial gain from Sheila's engagement – capitalist views
30	<i>'The Germans don't want war'</i>	Dramatic Irony	Birling on the troubles in Europe
31	<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
32	<i>'pink..brighter...harder'</i>	Adjectives	Stage directions – lighting to foreshadow

WEEK 5: Revision - Jekyll and Hyde

33	Chapter 1	Story of the Door	Hyde tramples the girl; Hyde has a key and cheque.
34	Chapter 2	Search for Mr Hyde	Utterson discovers Jekyll's will; Dr Lanyon returns; Utterson meets Hyde.
35	Chapter 3	Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Dinner party at Jekyll's house; Utterson is worried about the will.
36	Chapter 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.
37	Chapter 5	The Incident of the Letter	Jekyll looks unwell; Jekyll hands over a forged Hyde letter.

WEEK 6

38	Chapter 6	The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Dr Lanyon dies and leaves a letter for Utterson.
39	Chapter 7	The Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window in 'abject terror and despair'.
40	Chapter 8	The Last Night	Hyde commits suicide; Utterson finds Jekyll's will and confession.
41	Chapter 9	Dr Lanyon's Narrative	Lanyon's letter describes how he became ill after seeing Hyde transform.
42	Chapter 10	Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells his story of how and why he created Mr Hyde.

WEEK 7: An Inspector Calls -Act 2 Key Quotations

	Quotation	Techniques	Context
43	<i>'Women of the town'</i>	Euphemism	Gerald – playing down womanising/prostitution and repeated by Mrs B to highlight her ignorance
44	<i>'A girl of that sort'</i>	Euphemism	Mrs B – trying to blame Eva for her own position
45	<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

WEEK 8: Jekyll and Hyde- KEY QUOTATIONS

46	'like some disconsolate prisoner'	Simile Adjective - 'disconsolate' Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Victorian values.	
47	'blistered and distained'	Verbs Symbolism Description of the door - links to setting and the Urban city. Symbolic of the characters.	
48	'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.	

WEEK 9: An Inspector Calls - ACT 3 KEY QUOTATIONS

49	'One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us'	Symbolism Repetition	The Inspector uses common names to represent the whole of the working class who need help and support	
50	'We don't live alone, we are members of one body'	Pronouns Repetition	The Inspector is Priestley's mouthpiece for social responsibility	
51	'they will be taught in fire and blood and anguish'	Metaphor Religious imagery	Represents the break-down of society. Could be foreshadowing the World Wars	

Science – Year 11 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Rate of reaction	The rate at which a reaction takes place, i.e for the reactants to be used up and the products to be formed.	
2.	Catalyst	Substance which speeds up a chemical reaction , without being used up. Provides an alternative pathway for a reaction which has a lower activation energy.	
3.	Surface area	The total area of a substance across its whole surface. A powder has a larger surface area than lumps of a substance.	
4.	Concentration	The amount of particles of a substance in a certain volume.	
5.	Reversible reaction	A reaction in which the products can react to re-form the reactants.	
6.	Irreversible reaction	A reaction in which the products do not further react to make the reactants.	
7.	Hydrated	when a crystalline structure contains water molecules between its crystals.	
8.	Anhydrous	Describes a substance which does not contain water.	
9.	Closed System	A system where no matter (particles, molecules etc) can enter or leave.	
10.	Equilibrium	The point in a reversible reaction at which the forward and backward rates of reaction are the same. The amounts of substances present remain constant.	
Week 2:			
11.	<i>Le Chatelier's Principle</i>	<i>When a change in conditions is introduced to a system at equilibrium, the position of equilibrium shifts so as to cancel out that change.</i>	
12.	Mixture	When some elements (or compounds) mix together and do not chemically react.	
13.	Hydrocarbon	A molecule made up of carbon and hydrogen atoms only.	
14.	Fractions	Hydrocarbons separated from crude oil , which have similar boiling points.	
15.	Fractional Distillation	A way to separate liquids from a mixture by boiling off the substances at different temperatures, then condensing them back into a liquid.	
16.	Alkanes	A hydrocarbon which contains only single carbon-carbon bonds. Molecules from this group have a name ending in -ane.	
17.	Alkenes	A hydrocarbon which contains at least one double carbon-carbon bond in its structure. Molecules from this group have a name ending in -ene.	
18.	Saturated	A hydrocarbon which contains only single carbon-carbon bonds.	
19.	Unsaturated	A hydrocarbon which contains at least one double carbon-carbon bond.	
20.	Flammable	Easily ignited and able to burn rapidly.	
Week 3:			
21.	Viscosity	The resistance of a liquid to flowing or pouring; a liquid's 'thickness'.	
22.	Volatility	The ability of a liquid to turn to a vapour form.	
23.	Oxidised	A reaction where oxygen is added to a substance/ or where electrons are lost from a substance.	
24.	Complete combustion	Where fuel burns fully with oxygen, to form carbon dioxide and water. General equation: Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water	
25.	Incomplete combustion	Where fuel does not fully burn with oxygen. General equation: Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water + carbon + carbon monoxide	
26.	Cracking	The reaction used in the oil industry to break down large hydrocarbon molecules into smaller, more useful ones.	
27.	Thermal decomposition	The breaking down of a compound using heat.	
28.	Rate of Reaction Equation	$\text{Mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{quantity of product formed}}{\text{time}}$	
29.	Rate of Reaction Equation	$\text{Mean rate of reaction} = \frac{\text{quantity of reactant used}}{\text{time}}$	
30.	Collision theory	An increased proportion of particles exceeding the activation energy has a greater effect on rate than the increased frequency of collisions.	
Week 4:			
31.	Bromine water test	Alkane: bromine water maintains its colour, so stays orange. Alkene: bromine water turns from orange to colourless.	
32.	Accuracy	Degree to which results of a measurement or calculation is close to the correct value.	

33.	Precision	Refinement in a measurement especially as represented by the number of digits given.	
34.	Resolution	The smallest interval measurable by a scientific instrument.	
35.	Significant figures	Representing a value to that number of digits, which are significant. For 3 Significant figures, examples include: 0.00435, 1.34, 4035 or 125.	
36.	Decimal places	The number of digits you show after the decimal point, before rounding (if needed). For 3 decimal places, examples include: 0.234, 0.002 or 23.347.	
37.	Melting Point	The temperature at which it changes state from solid to liquid at atmospheric pressure.	
38.	Boiling Point	The temperature at which it changes state from liquid to gas at atmospheric pressure.	
39.	Pure substance	A substance which consists of just one type of atom or molecule.	
40.	Compound	A substance which contains two or more different elements in its structure.	
Week 5:			
41.	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed for a useful product.	
42.	Nanoparticles	Very tiny particles or structures between 1-100 nanometres in size.	
43.	Rf (Retention factor)	A measurement from chromatography: it is the distance a spot of substance has been carried above the baseline divided by the distance of the solvent front. $Rf = \frac{\text{distance moved by substance}}{\text{distance moved by solvent}}$	
44.	Chromatography	The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent.	
45.	Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	
46.	Nitric acid	HNO ₃	
47.	Hydrochloric acid	HCl	
48.	Sulfate ion	SO ₄ ²⁻	
49.	Carbonate ion	CO ₃ ²⁻	
50.	Hydroxide ion	OH ⁻	
Week 6:			
51.	Ammonium ion	NH ₄ ⁺	
52.	Pipette	A glass tube used to measure accurate volumes of liquids.	
53.	Splint	A wooden stick which is ignited to carry a flame from one place to another.	
54.	Electrolysis	A process used to decompose a compound using electrical current.	
55.	Atmosphere	The relatively thin layer of gases that surround Earth.	
56.	Purification	A process used to move contaminants from a sample, to obtain a pure substance.	
57.	Waste water	Water which has come from the household and is dirty. For example the washing machine, tap and toilets.	
58.	Infrared spectroscopy	An analytical technique using infrared radiation to identify the bonds present in a substance.	
59.	Carbon footprint	The total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event.	
60.	Carbon capture and storage	A technique where carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuel power stations is pumped deep underground, to be absorbed by porous rocks.	
Week 7:			
61.	Bioleaching	A process used to extract copper using bacteria.	
62.	Particulates	Small solid particles given off from motor vehicles as a result of incomplete combustion of its fuel.	
63.	Global dimming	Where particulates travel to the upper atmosphere and reflect sunlight back into space.	
64.	Atmosphere	The relatively thin layer of gases that surround Earth.	
65.	Test for Oxygen	Relights a glowing splint.	
66.	Test for Carbon Dioxide	Turns limewater cloudy.	
67.	Test for Chlorine	Bleaches damp litmus paper.	
68.	Test for Hydrogen	Burns with a 'squeaky pop'.	
69.	Greenhouse Gases	Carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour	
70.	Acid Rain	Caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.	
Week 8:			

71.	Subatomic Particles		relative charge	relative mass	
		proton	+1	1	
		neutron	0 neutral	1	
		electron	-1	1 / 1840	
72.	Transition element	Element from the central block of the periodic table.			
73.	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the Periodic Table– These all have 1 electron in their outer shell.			
74.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the Periodic table– These all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.			
75.	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.			
76.	Giant ionic structures	A huge 3D lattice of ionically bonded atoms, e.g. Sodium Chloride.			
77.	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.			
78.	Giant Covalent structures	A huge 3D network of covalently bonded atoms, e.g. graphite			
79.	Oxidation	A reaction in which oxygen is added or when electrons are lost.			
80.	Reduction	A reaction in which oxygen is lost or electrons are gained.			
Week 9:					
81	Rate of reaction	The rate at which a reaction takes place, i.e for the reactants to be used up and the products to be formed.			
82	Catalyst	Substance which speeds up a chemical reaction , without being used up. Provides an alternative pathway for a reaction which has a lower activation energy.			
83	Surface area	The total area of a substance across its whole surface. A powder has a larger surface area than lumps of a substance.			
84	Concentration	The amount of particles of a substance in a certain volume.			
85	Alkanes	A hydrocarbon which contains only single carbon-carbon bonds . Molecules from this group have a name ending in -ane.			
86	Alkenes	A hydrocarbon which contains at least one double carbon-carbon bond in its structure. Molecules from this group have a name ending in -ene.			
87	Saturated	A hydrocarbon which contains only single carbon-carbon bonds.			
88	Unsaturated	A hydrocarbon which contains at least one double carbon-carbon bond.			
89	Viscosity	The resistance of a liquid to flowing or pouring; a liquid's 'thickness'.			
90	Volatility	The ability of a liquid to turn to a vapour form.			

History Year 11 Unit 1 Germany, Conflict and Tension in Asia, Elizabeth & Health and the People

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What year did Germany become a unified country?	1871	
2.	What is the strong belief called Militarism?	A belief in strong armed forces	
3.	Who was the creator of the idea of the four humours?	Hippocrates	
4.	What were the four humours?	Blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm	
5.	What was often thought to be the cause of illness during the middle ages?	An imbalance of the four humours	
6.	Who was Elizabeth I's mother?	Anne Boleyn	
7.	What happened to her?	She was executed in 1536 (just before Elizabeth's third birthday).	
8.	What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	The Marshall Plan	
9.	Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945?	Winston Churchill	
10.	What was the Western military alliance called?	NATO	
Week 2:			
11.	The Kaiser ruled over German states. Each state had a _____ what to represent them?	Bundesrat	
12.	The Kaiser was advised by a (state the title of the job) _____	Chancellor	
13.	What was the communist military alliance called?	The Warsaw Pact	
14.	What was Truman's policy of containing communism called?	The Truman Doctrine	
15.	Who was the Greek physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire?	a) Galen	
16.	What were two tools that Medieval doctors used for diagnosing illness?	b) Urine charts c) Zodiac charts	
17.	What was a journey undertaken to a religious shrine, sometimes in an attempt to get forgiveness from God for your sins so that you might be healed, called?	Pilgrimage	
18.	Why was Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1554.	She was accused of supporting a rebellion against her sister Queen Mary.	
19.	What year did Elizabeth I become Queen of England?	1558	
20.	How old was she when she was coronated?	25	
Week 3:			
21.	What were two common treatments used to balance the four humours?	a) Purging b) Bleeding	
22.	Name two Muslim doctors who had a great influence on Western medicine.	Rhazes and Avicenna	
23.	During the Middle Ages what did the Church recommend as the best treatment for illness?	Prayer	
24.	What was the name for Kaiser Wilhelm's world policy?	Weltpolitik	
25.	What was made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and influenced tax and was responsible for passing laws?	Parliament	

26.	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.	
27.	Who were Elizabeth's main advisors who were responsible for the day to day running of the country?	The Privy Council	
28.	Who were appointed by the queen to take administrative responsibility for a particular area of the country.	Lord Lieutenants	
29.	Kaiser Wilhelm II introduced _____ to Germany	industrialisation	
30.	What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called?	38th parallel	
Week 4:			
31.	What was the name of the leader of North Korea in 1948?	Kim-Il-sung	
32.	What was the name of the leader of South Korea in 1948?	Syngman Rhee	
33.	What is the capital of South Korea?	Seoul	
34.	What was the name of the new political party which many ordinary workers voted for during the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II?	Social Democratic Party (SPD)	
35.	Who's main role was to ensure that the laws passed by Parliament were properly enforced?	Justices of the Peace (JPs)	
36.	Who was Elizabeth I's most trusted advisor and served as Secretary of State twice?	William Cecil	
37.	Who was Elizabeth's 'spymaster'?	Francis Walsingham	
38.	What happened in 1562?	Elizabeth nearly died from smallpox	
39.	What religion was Elizabeth I?	Protestant	
40.	Who was Elizabeth's childhood friend, who many assumed she would marry.	Robert Dudley	
Week 5:			
41.	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.	
42.	What 3 key impacts did World War I have on Germany?	a) Bankrupt b) Politically unstable c) Defeated	
43.	What does the term capitalist mean?	Individuals are free to own businesses and land and compete with others.	
44.	What is the technique called when you apply heat to a wound to stop the blood flowing?	cauterisation	
45.	When was the Northern Rebellion, led by Catholic lords in England?	1569	
46.	What rebellion did Elizabeth face in 1571?	The Ridolfi Plot	
47.	Who was executed in 1572 for his involvement in the Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot?	The Duke of Norfolk	
48.	Who did Elizabeth make the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1599?	Robert Devereux (The Earl of Essex)	
49.	In what year did he lead a rebellion against Elizabeth for which he was executed?	1601	

50.	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	
Week 6:			
51.	What position (job title) was Friedrich Ebert, the leader of the SPD, the first person to have?	Germany's first President	
52.	Ebert changed Germany from a monarchy to having no monarchy. What was this called?	Weimar Republic	
53.	What was the name of the US Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea?	General MacArthur	
54.	What was the reason for MacArthur's sacking?	For sending troops back into North Korea	
55.	What were the three groups underneath the Queen in Elizabethan society?	the nobility, followed by the gentry and then the Peasantry.	
56.	How did rich Elizabethans show off their wealth through their food?	Having meals made up mostly of meat and drinking wine.	
57.	What fashion trend did wealthy Elizabethan women follow?	They whitened their faces and wore fine clothes.	
58.	What was the name of the book written by the famous Medieval surgeon John Ardene in 1350?	The Practice of Surgery	
59.	What is a place to put human waste called?	cesspit	
60.	Name an Arab Muslim physician and surgeon who invented 26 new surgical instruments.	Abulcasis	
Week 7:			
61.	What was the Weimar constitution?	A formal set of rules of how Germany was governed.	
62.	Give one example of a rule from the constitution.	Everyone over 20 could vote	
63.	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	
64.	Why did they do this?	To show they did not have to work outside and get a tanned face.	
65.	What was a key element of both men and women's fashion?	The ruff worn around the neck.	
66.	What did rich Elizabethans' build to show off their wealth?	Great country houses	
67.	What was one of the most popular forms of Elizabethan entertainment?	Theatre	
68.	What did people think was a major cause of disease in the Middle Ages and Renaissance period (not God or the four humours this time)?	Miasma (bad smells in the air)	
69.	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348	
70.	What caused this disease to spread?	Infected fleas carried by rats.	
Week 8			
71.	What was the voting system used for the Reichstag (German Parliament) called?	Proportional Representation	
72.	What was the position (job title) directly beneath the President within the German Government?	Chancellor	
73.	What was the country called which controlled Indochina during the Second World War?	Japan	

74.	Who led the Vietnamese communists fighting the French after the Second World War?	Ho Chi Minh	
75.	What was he famous for as a military leader.	Using Guerilla tactics to defeat the French.	
76.	Which playwright was particularly popular during Elizabeth's reign?	William Shakespeare	
77.	Which theatre was built by the Lord Chamberlain's men (William Shakespeare's theatre company) in 1599?	The Globe Theatre	
78.	Which religious group was opposed to the theatre?	Puritans	
79.	List two consequences for the Black Death.	a) Food shortages b) Rising prices	
80.	What did the peasants demand following the Black Death and why?	Higher wages as there were less workers	
Week 9:			
81.	What were the Germans forced to sign in 1919?	The Treaty of Versailles	
82.	What was the army reduced to as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	100, 000	
83.	In what battle were the French were decisively beaten by the Vietnamese communists?	The Battle of Dien Bien Phu	
84.	What was the name of the conference that was to decide the future of Vietnam after ths battle?	The Geneva Conference	
85.	What was the myth in which Hitler and other nationalists blamed groups such as the Communists and Jews for Germany's defeat in WWI?	The stab in the back myth	
86.	What is Elizabeth's reign often referred to?	a 'golden age'	
87.	Why was this?	It was an era of new scientific experimentation, technological development and new ideas in the arts.	
88.	What was alchemy?	Trying to turn cheap metal into gold	
89.	When was the Middle Ages (give dates)	1000-1500	
90.	What is the cutting open of a body or plant to study it called?	Dissection	

French - Year 11 – Revision of tenses, justifications and negatives

Week 1: Present tense		Le présent	RAG
1.	I have	J'ai	
2.	I am	Je suis	
3.	I do/make	Je fais	
4.	I go/am going	Je vais	
5.	I play/am playing	Je joue	
6.	I have to (help)	Je dois (aider)	
7.	I can (sing)	Je peux (chanter)	
8.	I want (to work)	Je veux (travailler)	
9.	I prefer	Je préfère	
10.	I think that	Je pense que	
Week 2: The perfect tense		Le passé composé	
11.	I have been	J'ai été	
12.	I went	Je suis allé(e)	
13.	I have done / I did	J'ai fait	
14.	I have watched	J'ai regardé	
15.	I have drunk / I drank	J'ai bu	
16.	I have read / I read	J'ai lu	
17.	I have had / I had	J'ai eu	
18.	I have worked / I worked	J'ai travaillé	
19.	I have preferred / I preferred	J'ai préféré	
20.	I have thought that / I thought that	J'ai pensé que	
Week 3: The imperfect		L'imparfait	
21.	I used to play / I was playing	Je jouais	
22.	I used to be / I was	J'étais	
23.	I used to have / I had	J'avais	
24.	I used to watch / I was watching	Je regardais	
25.	I used to go	J'allais	
26.	I used to eat	Je mangeais	
27.	I used to sing	Je chantais	
28.	I used to work	Je travaillais	
29.	I used to prefer	Je préférais	
30.	I used to think that	Je pensais que	
Week 4: The near future		Le futur proche	
31.	I am going to have	Je vais avoir	
32.	I am going to be	Je vais être	
33.	I am going to go	Je vais aller	
34.	I am going to do	Je vais faire	
35.	I am going to watch	Je vais regarder	
36.	I am going to listen	Je vais écouter	
37.	I am going to sing	Je vais chanter	
38.	I am going to work	Je vais travailler	
39.	I am going to prefer	Je vais préférer	
40.	I am going to think	Je vais penser	
Week 5: The future		Le futur	
41.	I will have	J'aurai	
42.	I will be	Je serai	
43.	I will go	J'irai	
44.	I will do	Je ferai	
45.	I will watch	Je regarderai	
46.	I will listen	J'écouterai	

47.	I will sing	Je chanterai	
48.	I will work	Je travaillerai	
49.	I will prefer	Je préférerai	
50.	I will think	Je penserai	
Week 6: The conditional Le conditionnel			
51.	I would have	J'aurais	
52.	I would be	Je serais	
53.	I would go	J'irais	
54.	I would do	Je ferais	
55.	I would watch	Je regarderais	
56.	I would like	Je voudrais / J'aimerais	
57.	I would sing	Je chanterais	
58.	I would work	Je travaillerais	
59.	I would prefer	Je préférerais	
60.	I would think	Je penserais	
Week 7: Le plus-que-parfait The pluperfect			
61.	Before going on holiday, I had bought new clothes	Avant de partir en vacances, j'avais acheté des nouveaux vêtements	
62.	Unfortunately, I had eaten all the sweets	Malheureusement, j'avais mangé tous les bonbons	
63.	Before going out, my friend had done her homework	Avant de sortir, ma copine avait fait ses devoirs	
64.	I had tried!	J'avais essayé!	
65.	I had recycled the paper	J'avais recyclé le papier	
66.	We had reduced the pollution	On avait réduit la pollution	
67.	I had gone to the bakery	J'étais allé(e) à la boulangerie	
68.	She had gone to university	Elle était allé(e) à l'université	
69.	He had gone on holiday	Il était parti en vacances	
70.	They had returned to England	Ils étaient retournés en Angleterre	
Week 8: The subjunctive Le subjonctif			
71.	The following expressions are followed by the subjunctive:		
72.	before ...	avant que ...	
73.	although ...	bien que ...	
74.	provided that ...	à condition que ...	
75.	we / you / one must / it is necessary that ...	il faut que ...	
76.	... I have a good job	j'aie un bon travail	
77.	... I make an effort	je fasse un effort	
78.	... my results to be good	mes résultats soient bons	
79.	... I am disciplined	je sois discipliné(e)	
80.	... I go to university	j'aille à l'université	
Week 9: Justifications and negatives			
81.	because	parce que / car	
82.	because	vu que / puisque	
83.	because	étant donné que	
84.	I don't want	Je ne veux pas	
85.	I never smoke	Je ne fume jamais	
86.	He doesn't do anything	Il ne fait rien	
87.	I don't see anybody	Je ne vois personne	
88.	There is no more homework	Il n'y a plus de devoirs	
89.	I only have one sister	Je n'ai qu' une soeur	
90.	He speaks neither French or Spanish	Il ne parle ni français ni espagnol	

Geography – Year 11 – Unit 1 – The Challenge of Natural Hazards and Physical Landscapes of the UK

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Natural Hazard	A natural event that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death.	
2.	Destructive Plate Margin example	The Pacific Ring of Fire.	
3.	Constructive plate margin example	The Mid Atlantic Ridge.	
4.	Conservative plate margin example	The San Andreas Fault.	
5.	L'Aquila 2009 size, date and time.	Size: Magnitude 6.3 on the Richter scale Year: 2009 Time: 3:32 am	
6.	L'Aquila 2009 primary effects	308 people died / 1,500 injured / 10-15000 buildings collapsed, San Salvatore hospital damaged, many historical buildings damaged.	
7.	L'Aquila 2009 secondary effects	Landslides triggered by aftershocks damaged roads / number of students at L'Aquila university decreased / rents on housing increased.	
8.	L'Aquila 2009 immediate responses	40, 000 tents used for shelter / the Italian red cross searched for survivors within one hour / water and food distributed / mortgages and bills were suspended / EU gave \$552.9 million to begin rebuilding.	
9.	L'Aquila 2009 Long term responses	Residents did not pay taxes in 2010 during the immediate recovery period / students were given free tuition fees to attend the university / 1 government official and 6 scientists went to prison during investigations / it took approximately 15 years to rebuild L'Aquila.	
10.	Nepal 2015 size, date and time.	Size: 7.8 on the Richter scale Year: 2015 Time: 11:56 am	
Week 2:			
11.	Nepal 2015 primary effects	8,841 people died / 16,800 injured / 26 hospitals, and 50% of schools destroyed, reduced supply of food, water and electricity.	
12.	Nepal 2015 secondary effects	1 million people homeless / avalanche on Mount Everest killed 19 people / reduced numbers of tourists visiting Nepal / rice seed was destroyed meaning people could not grow food.	
13.	Nepal 2015 immediate responses	Nepal requested international help / the UK gave \$126 million for emergency aid / the Red Cross provided tents for 225,000 people / the WHO distributed medical supplies / sherpas carried supplies into hard to reach areas / Facebook launched its Safe feature.	
14.	Nepal 2015 long term responses	Nepal created a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment / 23 areas needed completely rebuilding / \$274 million was promised from abroad for rebuilding / Mount Everest was opened by August for tourists.	
15.	Why do people live in Hazard zones?	Geothermal energy (Iceland) / Farming (ash creates fertile soil) / Tourism (volcanoes are beautiful) / Poverty (attachments to the area you are from).	
16.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 size and date.	Size: Category 5 with wind speeds up to 314km/hr Date: hit the Philippines on 8 November 2013.	
17.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 primary effects	6190 people died / 90% of Tacloban city destroyed / airport, homes and roads badly damaged / seed stocks lost.	
18.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 secondary effects	Oil barges ran aground causing a massive oil leak / looting happened as survivors fought for food supplies / sea water contaminated the land..	
19.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013	800,000 people were evacuated before the storm / aid arrived 3 days later by plane /	

	immediate responses	curfew was imposed to stop looting / \$1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged / main airport reopened after 3 days / power was restored after a week.	
20.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 long term responses	Build Back Better was the pledge of the government (no build areas designated along some coastlines) / new storm surge warning system / mangroves replanted.	
Week 3:			
21.	Reducing the effects of tropical storms.	Monitoring - satellites and planes to see storms emerging, improvements in prediction using computer models. Protection - storm shelters, shutters on windows, better housing, remove trees that are close to buildings. Planning - disaster supply kits, training emergency services, building evacuation centres.	
22.	Somerset levels 2014 causes	Flooding of the rivers Tone and Parrett - this was because it was the wettest January since records began. High tides prevented water getting to the sea. Lastly, the rivers had not been dredged for 20 years.	
23.	Somerset levels 2014 effects	Social - 600 homes flooded, 16 farms evacuated, villages cut off, power supplies down. Economic - £10 million in damage, farmers lost money, people could not get to work. Environmental - sewage contaminated flood water debris left from the flood.	
24.	Somerset levels 2014 responses	Immediate responses - Homeowners coped the best they could, Villages cut off used boats to get shopping etc, Local volunteers helped out. Long-term - £20 million flood action plan by the environment agency, 8km of the Tone and Parrett were dredged, river banks and roads have been raised, some flood defences built.	
25.	Evidence of climate change	Ice cores (CO ₂), tree rings, historical records such as diaries, current sea level rise and visible melting of the ice caps.	
26.	Causes of natural climate change	1) volcanic eruptions (global cooling) 2) orbital changes/Milankovitch cycles 3) solar activity.	
27.	The greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's heat by gas in the atmosphere.	
28.	The human causes of climate change	Increase in carbon dioxide due to burning of fossil fuels in power stations and cars. Increase in methane production due to livestock and rice farming.	
29.	Adaptation to climate change examples	Maldives - raising houses on stilts, sea defences, restoring mangroves. Himalayas - creating artificial glaciers to store water until the summer. The Gambia - shade trees planted, new efficient irrigation systems, drought resistant crops used.	
30.	Mitigation of climate change examples	Carbon capture, renewable/green energy sources, planting trees, international agreements to cut greenhouse gas emissions.	
Week 4			
31.	Destructive and constructive waves	Destructive waves have a bigger swash than backwash, a larger wave height and a shorter wavelength, they erode the beach. Opposite for constructive waves.	
32.	Headlands and bays	Formed when there are bands of hard and soft rock lying at an angle to the sea. The softer rock erodes faster creating bays. The harder rock is left sticking out to sea forming headlands.	
33.	Spits	Spits are formed where there is a large amount of eroded material that is moved along the shore by longshore drift. If the coastline changes direction at a river mouth then the sea may lose energy, depositing the material forming a spit. Spits have a hooked end as they cannot grow across a river and salt marshes grow up behind spits due to mud trapped from the river.	
34.	Sea walls	Reflect wave energy, they are very effective but very expensive.	
35.	Groynes	Trap sediment building up the beach, this is great for tourism but speeds up erosion along the coast.	

36.	Rock armour	Absorbs wave energy, these are very effective and cheaper than a sea wall but they are still expensive and make getting to the beach difficult.	
37.	Gabions	Absorbs wave energy and allow cliff drainage, these are cheap but break easily.	
38.	Dune regeneration	Planting marram grass to trap sand building up the dunes, great for wildlife but dunes will not stand up to big storms.	
39.	Dune fencing	Fences trap sand building up the dunes, they also keep people off of the dunes.	
40.	Beach nourishment	Building up the beach to act as a barrier, this will need repeating often.	
Week 5			
41.	Lyme Regis		
42.	Lyme Regis		
43.	Lyme Regis		
44.	Gorges	Gorges form in the upper course of a river when hard rock lies over soft rock. At a waterfall the water falls into the plunge pool and the energy spreads out causing the soft rock to erode creating an overhang. Eventually the overhang collapses and the waterfall retreats leaving a gorge.	
45.	Oxbow lakes	Oxbow lakes occur in the middle course where meanders move; this is because the water moves faster on the outside of a meander causing erosion, deposition occurs on the inside where the water is slower. Over time meanders may move towards each other. When they reach each other the river takes the shortest route, reducing the speed of water on the meander, this causes deposition to occur cutting off the old meander, forming an oxbow lake.	
46.	Floodplains and Levees	Floodplains occur in the lower course when meanders move sideways eroding valley sides. Levees are formed when rivers flood, sediment is deposited on the side of the river forming a river bank.	
47.	Human causes of Flooding	Urbanisation, deforestation, soil compaction by machinery.	
48.	Physical causes of flooding.	Amount of precipitation, saturated soil, impermeable rock, snow melt, steep slopes.	
49.	Flood management	Hard engineering - Dams, Embankments, Flood relief channels, channel straightening. Soft engineering - Planting trees, floodplain zoning, river restoration, warning systems.	
50.	Boscastle flood management	Aim - to prevent Boscastle from the risk of another flash flood occurring Strategies - raised arch or bridged, channel widened, land-use zoning, gauging station to monitor and predict, flood wall, clearing vegetation to avoid debris/blockages.	
Week 6			
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