



# Unit 2, Year 10

## Knowledge Organiser



<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor</b>	

	<b>AMon</b>	<b>ATue</b>	<b>AWed</b>	<b>AThu</b>	<b>AFri</b>
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English – Year 10 – Unit 2 – Transformations

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

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

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

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

**Science – Year 10 – Unit 2**

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

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



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

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

**Subject - History Year 10 Unit 1 Cold War Korea & Vietnam**

<b>Week 1:</b>		<b>RAG</b>
1.	Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops	<b>Vietnamisation</b>
2.	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.	<b>Ho Chi Minh Trail</b>
3.	What happened in March 1969?	<b>Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins</b>
4.	Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia	<b>April 1970</b>
5.	Khmer Rouge	<b>Communist organisation in Cambodia</b>
6.	What was the term used to describe poor people who were physically able to work and were forced to?	<b>Able-bodied poor</b>
7.	What did Elizabeth introduce towards the end of her reign which formalised earlier acts and laws of poor relief?	<b>1601 Poor Law</b>
8.	What were the three main features of the 1601 Poor Law?	<b>Nationwide poor rate introduced (people who didn't contribute went to jail), begging was banned and almshouses were built.</b>
9.	Who was the Elizabethan pirate who was the first sailor to circumnavigate the globe?	<b>Sir Francis Drake</b>
10.	During what years did Sir Francis Drake circumnavigate the world?	<b>Between 1577 and 1580.</b>
<b>Week 2:</b>		
11.	Pathet Lao	<b>Communist organisation in Laos</b>
12.	What happened on 8 February 1972?	<b>ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos</b>
13.	Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam	<b>1970</b>
14.	What happened in February 1972?	<b>Nixon is the first US President to visit China</b>
15.	Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held	<b>October 1972</b>
16.	What was he also well-known for?	<b>Pirating Spanish ships - bringing back gold, silver and jewels, making a huge profit.</b>
17.	What was the name of his cousin, who was the first Englishmen to trade African slaves?	<b>John Hawkins</b>
18.	As well as attacking the Spanish and circumnavigating the globe, how did Sir Francis Drake help Elizabeth as Queen?	<b>He claimed new lands for England and made valuable trading contacts with the Spice Islands.</b>
19.	Who developed a new type of galleon which was faster, lighter and better able to withstand harsh weather conditions than ships in the Spanish fleet?	<b>Drake's cousin Sir John Hawkins.</b>
20.	Which English explorer set up a colony in North Carolina for Elizabeth?	<b>Sir Walter Raleigh</b>

<b>Week 3:</b>		
21.	What happened in March 1973?	<b>Last of US forces leave Vietnam</b>
22.	What happened in December 1974?	<b>North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam</b>
23.	Saigon fell to Communism and Vietnam was unified again under Communist control.	<b>April 1975</b>
24.	What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	<b>The Marshall Plan</b>
25.	Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945?	<b>Winston Churchill</b>
26.	What was the name of this colony whose inhabitants mysteriously disappeared?	<b>Roanoke</b>
27.	What was Sir Walter Raleigh imprisoned in the Tower of London in June 1592?	<b>For marrying one of Elizabeth's ladies-in-waiting without her permission.</b>
28.	Following his release in August 1592 what did Raleigh lead?	<b>A very successful naval attack against the Spanish.</b>
29.	What did Elizabeth pass in 1559 which made England a Protestant country but allowed Catholics to worship privately?	<b>The Religious Settlement</b>
30.	What two laws made up the 1559 Religious Settlement?	<b>The Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity</b>
<b>Week 4:</b>		
31.	What was the Western military alliance called?	<b>NATO</b>
32.	What was the communist military alliance called?	<b>The Warsaw Pact</b>
33.	What was Truman's policy of containing communism called?	<b>The Truman Doctrine</b>
34.	What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called?	<b>38<sup>th</sup> parallel</b>
35.	What was the name of the leader of North Korea in 1948?	<b>Kim-II-sung</b>
36.	Which of these made Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church of England?	<b>The Act of Supremacy</b>
37.	Who were the groups of extreme Protestants who objected to any compromise with Catholic ideas.	<b>Puritans</b>
38.	Following the 1559 Act of Uniformity what happened to Catholics who refused to attend Church of England services?	<b>They were forced to pay a fine of a shilling a week.</b>
39.	Which law increased this to an even bigger fine of £20 per month?	<b>1581 - Act to retain the Queen's subjects in their due obedience</b>
40.	What else did the 1581 - Act to retain the Queen's subjects in their due obedience include?	<b>Anyone found to have persuaded someone to convert to Catholicism was guilty of treason and could be put to death.</b>
<b>Week 5:</b>		
41.	What was the name of the leader of South Korea in 1948?	<b>Syngman Rhee</b>

42.	What is the capital of South Korea?	Seoul	
43.	What does the term capitalist mean?	Individuals are free to own businesses and land and compete with others.	
44.	What was the name of the US Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea?	General MacArthur	
45.	What was the reason for MacArthur's sacking?	For sending troops back into North Korea	
46.	What did Pope Pius V do in 1570, which greatly increased the threat Elizabeth faced from Catholics in England?	Issued a Papal Bull of Excommunication against Elizabeth	
47.	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.	
48.	When did it become treason to attend a Catholic mass?	1581	
49.	What did Elizabeth make illegal in 1585?	To have a Catholic priest in your home	
50.	What were Catholics in England not allowed to do after 1593?	Travel more than 5 miles from their homes	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	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	
52.	What was the country called which controlled Indochina during the Second World War?	Japan	
53.	Who led the Vietnamese communists fighting the French after the Second World War?	Ho Chi Minh	
54.	What was Ho Chi Minh famous for as a military leader?	Using Guerilla tactics to defeat the French.	
55.	In what battle were the French were decisively beaten by the Vietnamese communists?	The Battle of Dien Bien Phu	
56.	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	
57.	What did the rebels do in Durham?	They took control of Durham Cathedral and held an illegal Catholic mass.	
58.	Which plot involved an Italian Banker and the Duke of Norfolk?	The Ridolfi Plot, 1571	
59.	What did this plot plan to do?	Invade England from the Netherlands at the same time as another northern rebellion.	
60.	Which plot planned to assassinate Elizabeth, invade from France and organise an English Catholic uprising?	The Throckmorton Plot, 1583	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	What was the name of the conference that was to decide the future of Vietnam after this battle?	The Geneva Conference	
62.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17 <sup>th</sup> parallel	
63.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
64.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between		

	the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	<b>Cold War</b>	
65.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	<b>democracy</b>	
66.	What happened as a result of the Babington Plot in 1586?	<b>Mary Queen of Scots was executed</b>	
67.	Which English Cardinal trained priests to travel to England to convert English people back to Catholicism?	<b>William Allen</b>	
68.	Which religious group first arrived in England in 1580 to convert Protestants to Catholicism?	<b>The Jesuits</b>	
69.	What happened to one of the Jesuit leaders Edmund Campion in 1581?	<b>He was hanged, drawn and quartered</b>	
70.	Which religious group believed in more extreme Protestant ideas?	<b>Puritans</b>	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71.	System where the government is run by one party which controls a country's industry and resources.	<b>Communism/Socialism</b>	
72.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	<b>containment</b>	
73.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	<b>nationalist</b>	
74.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	<b>veto</b>	
75.	Situation where no one can win.	<b>stalemate</b>	
76.	What did groups of Puritans try to set up in Norwich in 1580 and London in 1592?	<b>Separatist Churches</b>	
77.	Which two powerful members of Elizabeth's Privy Council were Puritan?	<b>Robert Dudley and Sir Francis Walsingham</b>	
78.	Following the deaths of Robert Dudley (1588) and Sir Francis Walsingham (1590), what changed about Elizabeth's approach to dealing with Puritans?	<b>She took a harsher approach towards Puritans.</b>	
79.	Which Archbishop of Canterbury introduced rules to crack down on Puritanism?	<b>John Whitgift</b>	
80.	Who did Mary Queen of Scots marry in 1558?	<b>The heir to the French throne</b>	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
81.	What happened in October 1949?	<b>China becomes Communist</b>	
82.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	<b>April 1950</b>	
83.	What happened in October 1950?	<b>China entered the Korean war</b>	
84.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	<b>July 1953</b>	
85.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	<b>May 1954</b>	
86.	Why did Mary have to flee Scotland in 1568?	<b>She had become less popular due to her Catholic religion and many believed she had murdered her second husband.</b>	
87.	How long did Elizabeth keep Mary Queen of Scots prisoner for?	<b>19 years</b>	
88.	How did Anthony Babington try to communicate with Mary Queen of Scots	<b>Hiding coded letters in beer barrels which were taken to her room.</b>	
89.	How did Walsingham prove that Mary was supporting	<b>Mary's servants were really his spies and they gave</b>	

	Babington's plot?	<b>him her coded letters to Babington.</b>	
<b>90.</b>	When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?	<b>8 February, 1586</b>	

**French - Year 10 – Unit 2 – 8.2H**

**11.1G, 11.1F, 11.1H**

**6.2G, 6.2F, 6.2H**

**1.2G**

	<b>Week 1: 8.2H - Les visites en ville (P,P,F) Visits to the city</b>	<b>RAG</b>
1.	<b>Quand j'étais petite, j'allais en Espagne</b>	<b>When I was little, I used to go to Spain</b>
2.	<b>Ces jours-ci, je vais en France</b>	<b>These days, I go to France</b>
3.	<b>L'année prochaine, j'irai en Suisse</b>	<b>Next year, I will go to Switzerland</b>
4.	Malheureusement, il a plu hier	Unfortunately, it rained yesterday
5.	D'habitude, le soleil brille	Usually, the sun shines
6.	Je pense qu'il va faire beau demain	I think that it will be nice weather tomorrow
7.	Quand j'étais plus jeune, j'aimais voyager en avion	When I was younger, I used to like to travel by plane
8.	Maintenant, je préfère voyager en voiture	Now, I prefer to travel by car
9.	Cependant, j'aimerais faire le tour de France en vélo	However, I would like to do the tour de France by bike
10.	Ce sera une véritable aventure!	It will be a real adventure!
	<b>Week 2: 11.1G - Continuer ses études, oui ou non? To continue studying, yes or no?</b>	
11.	<b>L'année prochaine, ...</b>	<b>Next year, ...</b>
12.	<b>je voudrais continuer mes études</b>	<b>I would like to continue my studies</b>
13.	<b>je voudrais trouver du travail</b>	<b>I would like to find a job</b>
14.	j'aimerais faire un apprentissage	I would like to do an apprenticeship
15.	je veux faire une année sabbatique	I want to do a gap year
16.	je veux étudier	I want to study
17.	je ne veux pas étudier	I don't want to study
18.	parce que c'est utile / trop difficile	because it's useful / too difficult
19.	Ce qui me passionne, c'est .....	What I am passionate about is ...
20.	Ce que je trouve ennuyeux, c'est ...	What I find boring is ...
	<b>Week 3: 11.1F - L'orientation Future options</b>	
21.	<b>Je suis fort(e) en langues vivantes</b>	<b>I am strong in modern languages</b>
22.	<b>Je suis faible en sciences</b>	<b>I am weak in science</b>
23.	<b>Je crois que je suis travailleur/travailleuse</b>	<b>I think that I am hardworking</b>
24.	Mais, je ne suis pas très organisé(e)	But, I am not very organised
25.	Je voudrais devenir comptable	I would like to become an accountant
26.	Si possible, je veux travailler dans un bureau	If possible, I want to work in an office
27.	Je veux passer le bac	I want to take the baccalaureate
28.	J'en ai marre des examens	I'm fed up with exams
29.	Je voudrais avoir ma propre entreprise	I would like to have my own business
30.	J'aimerais faire le tour du monde	I would like to go around the world
	<b>Week 4: 11.1H - Université ou apprentissage? Uni or apprenticeship?</b>	
31.	<b>Si je réussis à mes examens, je passerai le bac</b>	<b>If I pass my exams, I will take the baccalaureate</b>
32.	<b>Si je ne réussis pas à mes examens, je trouverai un petit job</b>	<b>If I don't pass my exams, I will find a job</b>
33.	<b>Quand j'aurai 18 ans, j'irai en fac</b>	<b>When I'm 18, I will go to university</b>
34.	Je ne ferai pas un apprentissage	I will not do an apprenticeship
35.	J'ai envie de trouver un emploi	I want to find a job



36.	J'ai l'intention de travailler	I intend to work	
37.	J'aimerais gagner un bon salaire	I would like to earn a good salary	
38.	Je ne sais pas ce que <b>je vais faire</b>	I don't know what <b>I am going to do</b>	
39.	Je terminerai mes études	I will finish my studies	
40.	Je voyagerai autour du monde	I will travel around the world	
<b>Week 5: 6.2G - Un régime alimentaire équilibré? A balanced diet?</b>			
41.	<b>Pour rester en forme,</b>	<b>To stay in shape</b>	
42.	<b>il faut manger équilibré</b>	<b>you need to eat a balanced diet</b>	
43.	<b>j'ai un régime assez sain</b>	<b>I have quite a healthy diet</b>	
44.	Généralement, je mange des fruits et des légumes	Generally, I eat fruit and vegetables	
45.	Normalement, je prends des produits laitiers	Normally, I take/have dairy products	
46.	Souvent, j'évite de manger de la viande	Often, I avoid eating meat	
47.	En plus, j'essaie de ne pas boire des boissons sucrées	In addition, I try not to drink sugary drinks	
48.	Je dois manger trois repas par jour	I must eat 3 meals a day	
49.	Il faut boire beaucoup d'eau	You need to drink a lot of water	
50.	pour rester en bonne santé / pour être en forme	to stay healthy / to be fit	
<b>Week 6: 6.2F: Mon mode de vie avant et maintenant My lifestyle then and now</b>			
51.	<b>Quand j'avais huit ans,</b>	<b>When I was 8,</b>	
52.	<b>je ne faisais pas de sport</b>	<b>I didn't used to do any sport</b>	
53.	<b>je me relaxais en lisant un livre</b>	<b>I used to relax reading a book</b>	
54.	j'avais un régime alimentaire sain	I used to have a healthy diet	
55.	je mangeais des fruits	I used to eat fruit	
56.	<b>Maintenant,</b>	<b>Now,</b>	
57.	je fais de la natation	I swim	
58.	je m'entraîne régulièrement	I train regularly	
59.	je sais que fumer et boire est malsain	I know that smoking and drinking is unhealthy	
60.	c'est dangereux pour la santé	it's dangerous for the health	
<b>Week 7: 6.2H - Opération 'remise en forme'! Operation 'get back in shape'</b>			
61.	<b>Pour être en meilleure santé,</b>	<b>To be in better health,</b>	
62.	<b>je voudrais faire du jogging</b>	<b>I would like to do jogging</b>	
63.	<b>j'aimerais aller à la salle de sport</b>	<b>I would like to go to the gym</b>	
64.	Si j'avais plus de temps,	If I had more time,	
65.	je me coucherais plus tôt	I would go to bed earlier	
66.	je dormirais au moins huit heures par nuit	I would sleep at least 8 hours per night	
67.	je prendrais plus de temps pour me détendre	I would spend more time relaxing	
68.	Il vaudrait mieux aussi ne jamais fumer,	it would be best also to never smoke,	
69.	ne boire d'alcool que <i>rarement</i>	to only <i>rarely</i> drink alcohol	
70.	ne manger que les produits sains	to only eat healthy products	
<b>Week 8: Conjunctions - words used to link parts of sentences together</b>			
71.	<b>et</b>	<b>and</b>	
72.	<b>mais</b>	<b>but</b>	

73.	<b>donc</b>	<b>so / therefore</b>	
74.	alors	so	
75.	car	because / as	
76.	et puis	and then	
77.	ou	or	
78.	parce que	because	
79.	lorsque / quand	when	
80.	si	if	
	<b>Week 9: 1.2G - On se marie?</b>	<b>Are we getting married?</b>	
81.	<b>J'ai un petit copain / une petite copine</b>	<b>I have a boyfriend / a girlfriend</b>	
82.	<b>Je n'ai pas de petit(e) ami(e)</b>	<b>I don't have a boyfriend / girlfriend</b>	
83.	<b>Je voudrais me marier</b>	<b>I would like to get married</b>	
84.	Je ne voudrais pas me marier	I would not like to get married	
85.	J'aimerais avoir des enfants	I would like to have children	
86.	Je n'aimerais pas avoir d'enfants	I would not like to have children	
87.	Mon/ma partenaire idéal(e) est ...	My ideal partner is ...	
88.	On a les même centres d'intérêt	We have the same interests	
89.	Il / elle porte des lunettes	He / she wears glasses	
90.	Il / elle a les yeux bleus / les cheveux blonds	He / she has blue eyes / blond hair	

## Geography Year 10 Unit 2 - Urban Issues and Challenges

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Urban	A built up area with houses, shops and services. A town or city.	
2.	Rural	The countryside, including farms and villages.	
3.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people living in towns and cities.	
4.	Rural-urban migration	People moving from the countryside to a town or city.	
5.	HIC	High income countries (rich/developed).	
6.	NEE	Newly emerging economy (starting to develop quickly).	
7.	LIC	Low income countries (poor/developing).	
8.	Natural increase	Where birth rates are higher than death rates, increasing population.	
9.	Push factors	Things that make people want to leave an area.	
10.	Pull factors	Things that attract people to live in an area.	
Week 2:			
11.	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million.	
12.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year.	
13.	Formal economy	The official economy controlled by the government.	
14.	Informal economy	The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government.	
15.	Unemployment	The number of people not in paid employment.	
16.	Favela	A slum, often an illegal squatter settlement.	
17.	Site and service scheme	Giving people a chance to buy or rent a piece of land. The land is then connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services.	
18.	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.	
19.	Population distribution	How the population is spread over an area.	
20.	Net migration	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.	
Week 3:			
21.	Regeneration	Improvements made to urban areas.	
22.	Enterprise zone	Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area.	
23.	Sustainability	The ability to meet the needs of the present without affecting future generations ability to meet their needs.	
24.	Social planning	Government planning to meet the needs of the people.	
25.	Urban sprawl	The spread of an urban area into the countryside.	
26.	Greenfield sites	Land that is being used for agriculture that is being considered for development.	
27.	Urban greening	Increasing the amount of green areas in a city.	
28.	Brownfield site	An area of disused industry.	
29.	Social deprivation	The reduction or prevention of culturally normal interaction between an individual and the rest of society.	
30.	Rural-urban fringe	The area where the urban and rural areas meet.	
Week 4:			

31.	Urban	A built up area with houses, shops and services. A town or city.	
32.	Rural	The countryside, including farms and villages.	
33.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people living in towns and cities.	
34.	Rural-urban migration	People moving from the countryside to a town or city.	
35.	HIC	High income countries (rich/developed).	
36.	NEE	Newly emerging economy (starting to develop quickly).	
37.	LIC	Low income countries (poor/developing).	
38.	Natural increase	Where birth rates are higher than death rates, increasing population.	
39.	Push factors	Things that make people want to leave an area.	
40.	Pull factors	Things that attract people to live in an area.	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41.	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million.	
42.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year.	
43.	Formal economy	The official economy controlled by the government.	
44.	Informal economy	The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government.	
45.	Unemployment	The number of people not in paid employment.	
46.	Favela	A slum, often an illegal squatter settlement.	
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48.	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.	
49.	Population distribution	How the population is spread over an area.	
50.	Net migration	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	Regeneration	Improvements made to urban areas.	
52.	Enterprise zone	Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area.	
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<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	Urban	A built up area with houses, shops and services. A town or city.	
62.	Rural	The countryside, including farms and villages.	
63.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people living in towns and cities.	

64.	Rural-urban migration	People moving from the countryside to a town or city.	
65.	HIC	High income countries (rich/developed).	
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67.	LIC	Low income countries (poor/developing).	
68.	Natural increase	Where birth rates are higher than death rates, increasing population.	
69.	Push factors	Things that make people want to leave an area.	
70.	Pull factors	Things that attract people to live in an area.	
Week 8:			
71.	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million.	
72.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year.	
73.	Formal economy	The official economy controlled by the government.	
74.	Informal economy	The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government.	
75.	Unemployment	The number of people not in paid employment.	
76.	Favela	A slum, often an illegal squatter settlement.	
77.	Site and service scheme	Giving people a chance to buy or rent a piece of land. The land is then connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services.	
78.	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.	
79.	Population distribution	How the population is spread over an area.	
80.	Net migration	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.	
Week 9:			
81.	Regeneration	Improvements made to urban areas.	
82.	Enterprise zone	Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area.	
83.	Sustainability	The ability to meet the needs of the present without affecting future generations ability to meet their needs.	
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