

Unit 2, Year 11

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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WEEK 1: AN INSPECTOR CALLS-Key Quotations				
		Quotation	Techniques	Context
1	Act 2	<i>'Women of the town'</i>	Euphemism	Gerald – playing down womanising/prostitution and repeated by Mrs B to highlight her ignorance
2	Act 2	<i>'A girl of that sort'</i>	Euphemism	Mrs B – trying to blame Eva for her own position
3	Act 2	<i>'Mother – stop – stop!'</i>	Noun Repetition Exclamative	Sheila changes her use of nouns – there is a distance between her and her parents now. She is also hysterical as she has worked out Eric's role, but her mother hasn't
4	Act 3	<i>'One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us'</i>	Symbolism Repetition	The Inspector uses common names to represent the whole of the working class who need help and support
5	Act 3	<i>'We don't live alone, we are members of one body'</i>	Pronouns Repetition	The Inspector is Priestley's mouthpiece for social responsibility
6	Act 3	<i>'they will be taught in fire and blood and anguish'</i>	Metaphor Religious imagery	Represents the break-down of society. Could be foreshadowing the World Wars

Week 2: J/H - focus on later chapters		
7	<i>'with ape-like fury'</i>	Description of Hyde - animalistic, uncontrollable
8	Jekyll's laboratory is a <i>'dingy, windowless structure'</i> with <i>'light falling dimly through the foggy cupola'</i>	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.
9	<i>'The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city.'</i>	Links to secrecy and silence, duality and the gothic.
10	<i>'The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away'</i>	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.
11	<i>'the smile was struck out of his face'</i>	Sibilance - in smile and face Verb - struck

WEEK 3: Poetry Devices		
12	Emotive Language	The deliberate choice of words and phrases to evoke (create) an emotional response to a subject.
13	Alliteration	Repetition of consonant sounds.
14	Fricatives	Repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds.
15	Sibilance	Repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants).
16	Plosives	Repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.
17	Caesura	A midline pause , often marked with punctuation / A pause within a line of poetry.
18	Enjambment	When a sentence or phrase runs onto the next line (no punctuation at the end of the line).
19	Volta	A turning point in the poem.

Week 4: Exposure and Charge of the Light Brigade

20	<i>Exposure</i>	"Merciless iced winds that knife us"	Personification emphasises nature as the enemy.
21	<i>Exposure</i>	"Like twitching agonies of men among the brambles"	Simile/ graphic imagery
22	<i>Exposure</i>	"massing...army attacks...ranks"	Semantic field of war emphasises nature as the enemy.
23	<i>Charge of the Light Brigade</i>	" Half a league, half a league, half a league onward"	Repetition conveys the image of an army marching.
24	<i>Charge of the Light Brigade</i>	"Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die"	Repetition. Soldiers are required to follow orders even if they disagree with them.
25	<i>Charge of the Light Brigade</i>	" Cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them"	Repetition shows how outnumbered the soldiers were.
26	<i>Charge of the Light Brigade</i>	"Honour the charge they made! Honour the Light Brigade!"	Imperative. Tennyson's message is to honour their bravery.

27

Week 5: Storm on the Island and Prelude			
27	<i>Storm on the Island</i>	Structure and Form	Blank verse using colloquial language. Block stanzas show the resilience of the people.
28	<i>Storm on the Island</i>	'pummels... <u>bombarded</u>'	semantic field - military; both verbs emphasise the power of the storm
29	<i>Storm on the Island</i>	'spits <u>like a tame cat</u>/Turned savage'	simile evokes sense of something once trusted becoming unpredictable and violent
30	<i>Storm on the Island</i>	'we build our houses squat'	present tense creates immediacy
31	<i>Extract from 'The Prelude'</i>	Structure and Form	Blank verse and frequent enjambment used throughout, echoing easy and natural flow of memories
32	<i>Extract from 'The Prelude'</i>	'a <u>huge</u> peak, black and <u>huge</u>'	Repetition shows how fear has affected the speaker
33	<i>Extract from 'The Prelude'</i>	'until they melted all into one track'	Theme- transience of nature's beauty (transience -lasting for a short time)



Week 6: Tissue			
34	<i>Tissue</i>	Structure and Form	Written in three parts: history, human experience and the creation of human life
35	<i>Tissue</i>	'Paper...Koran...Maps too...fine slips... living tissue'	Semantic field of paper
36	<i>Tissue</i>	'<u>light</u> shines through' '<u>sun</u> shines through'	Light imagery; semantic field of light does the concepts of fragility and nature
37	<i>Tissue</i>	'daylight breaks through <u>capitals</u> and monoliths'	dual meaning tissues to themes of writing and geography
38	<i>Tissue</i>	'turned into your skin'	Final single line of the poem which provides more emphasis through separation, perhaps like the thinned paper work with time


Week 7: Checking out Me History and London- revision			
39	<i>Checking out Me History</i>	'Dem tell me... <u>Dem</u> tell me...'	Dialect; repetition; creates a clear identity

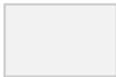
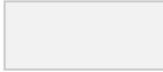
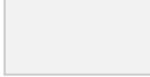
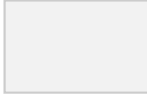







40	Checking out Me History	' Bandage up me eye... blind me...'	Verb; metaphors of visual impairment demonstrate that being kept ignorant of history is disabling
41	Checking out Me History	'I carving out me identity'	Verb; metaphor shows that he is sculpting his own sense of self
42	Checking out Me History	Structure and Form	A mixture of stanzas and broken lines suggesting a break with tradition. The sections about British history use rhyme, making them sound childish.
43	London	' mind-forged manacles '	Alliteration; metaphor; Refers to the restraints that we put on what can do
44	London	' black'ning church '	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.
45	London	How the youthful Harlots <u>curse</u>/Blasts the new-born Infants <u>tear</u>/ And <u>blights</u> with plagues the Marriage hearse'	Auditory imagery; Plosive alliteration Emphasises the unhealthy conditions of London's poor citizens



Week 8: Bayonet Charge			
46	Bayonet Charge	The <u>patriotic</u> tear that brimmed in his eye / Sweating like molten iron	Adjective Simile
47	Bayonet Charge	"<u>cold</u> <u>clockwork</u> of the stars and nations"	Alliteration
48	Bayonet Charge	"his foot hung like statuary in midstride."	Caesura
49	Bayonet Charge	"a <u>yellow</u> hare that rolled like a flame/ And <u>crawled</u> in a threshing circle":	Adjective Simile Emotive language
50	Bayonet Charge	"King, honour, human dignity, etc"	List

Week 9: Macbeth		
51	Thou <u>marshall'st</u> me the way that I was going Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 1)	Imagery; Pronoun use ; Macbeth hallucinates the dagger which directs him to Duncan's room.
52	Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done't Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Foreshadowing; Emotive language; Imagery The first sign of Lady Macbeth wavering.
53	Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Metaphor; Foreshadowing Macbeth hallucinates after killing King Duncan.
54	Will all great <u>Neptune's oceans</u> wash this blood clean from my hands? 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.
55	A <u>little water</u> clears us of this deed Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Irony; Symbolism Lady Macbeth wishes to wash away Duncan's blood to feel innocent.

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

28.	Newton's First Law	An object will continue at constant speed and direction unless acted on by a force	
29.	Newton's Second Law		
30.	Newton's Third Law	Whenever two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite.	
Week 4:			
31.	Vector	A quantity that has both size and direction.	
32.	Scalar	A quantity that has size only.	
33.	Weight	The force of gravity acting on an object.	
34.	Mass	The amount of matter an object is made of.	
35.	Work done	The amount of energy transferred	
36.	Elastic deformation	When an object can return to its original shape after being stretched or compressed	
37.	Limit of proportionality	The point at which the extension of a spring stops increasing in proportion with force	
38.	Distance	How much ground an object has covered during its motion (scalar)	
39.	Displacement	How far an object is from its starting position (vector)	
40.	Acceleration	The rate of change of velocity	
Week 5:			
41.	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.	
42.	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.	
43.	Ion	A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons.	
44.	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.	
45.	Subatomic Particles		
46.	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.	
47.	Period	A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells.	
48.	Group	A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell.	
49.	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the Periodic Table– These all have 1 electron in their outer shell.	
50.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the Periodic table– These all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.	
Week 6:			
51.	Stem cells	Undifferentiated cells with the potential to form a wide variety of different cell types.	
52.	Specialised cell	A cell which performs a specific function.	
53.	Embryonic stem cells	Stem cells from an early embryo that can differentiate to form the specialised cells of the body.	
54.	Adult stem cells	Stem cells that are found in adults that can differentiate and form a limited number of cells.	
55.	Differentiate	The process where cells become specialised for a particular function.	
56.	Zygote	The single new cell formed by the fusion of gametes in sexual reproduction.	
57.	Therapeutic cloning	A process where an embryo is produced that is genetically identical to the patient so the cells can then be used in medical treatments.	
58.	Communicable Diseases	A disease that can spread between individuals.	
59.	Non Communicable Diseases	A disease that cannot spread between individuals.	
60.	Pathogen	A harmful microbe that causes disease.	
Week 7:			
61.	Diode	A component that only allows current to flow in only one direction.	

62.	Diode Symbol		
63.	Thermistor	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the temperature. In hot conditions the resistance drops.	
64.	Thermistor Symbol		
65.	Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the intensity of the light shining on it. The greater the light intensity, the lower the resistance.	
66.	LDR Symbol		
67.	Light Emitting Diode (LED)	A component that only allows current to flow in one direction and also gives off light.	
68.	LED Symbol		
69.	Ohmic Conductor	A component where the Potential Difference across a component is proportional to the current at a constant temperature.	
70.	Component I-V Characteristics	<p style="text-align: center;"> Fixed Resistor Filament Lamp Diode </p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 180px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 180px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 180px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  </div> </div>	
Week 8:			
71.	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.	
72.	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.	
73.	Water molecule		
74.	Methane molecule		
75.	Sodium Chloride		
76.	Carbon Structures		

77.	Graphene	A single layer of graphite	
78.	Giant Ionic Lattice		
79.	State symbols	(s) – solid, (l) – liquid, (g) – gas, (aq) – aqueous, dissolved in water	
80.	Neutralisation	The chemical reaction of an acid with a base in which a salt and water are formed. If the base is a carbonate, carbon dioxide is also produced.	
Week 9:			
81.	Physical Plant Defences	Are defences that get in the way of pathogens, e.g. bark and cell walls.	
82.	Mechanical Plant Defences	Defences which move or easily break off, e.g. leaves which curl up when touched, thorns and hairs.	
83.	Chemical Plant Defences	Are defences that use chemicals, for example whether they are poisonous, excrete antibacterial chemicals or foul tasting.	
84.	Antibiotics	A drug used to kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.	
85.	Antibodies	A protein produced by white blood cells in response to the presence of an antigen (e.g. on the surface of a pathogen).	
86.	Antigens	A molecule on the surface of a cell. A foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies.	
87.	Phagocytosis	The process by which white blood cells engulf foreign cells and digest them.	
88.	Vaccination	The injection of a dead or inactive pathogen to provide immunity against a particular disease.	
89.	Immunity	The ability of white blood cells to respond quickly to an infection.	
90.	Human Defences		

History Year 11 Unit 1 Germany, Conflict and Tension in Asia & Elizabethan England

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What happened in October 1949?	China becomes Communist	
2.	Stalin gives Kim-II-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950	
3.	What happened in October 1950?	China entered the Korean war	
4.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953	
5.	What was the German Emperor called – before the democratic system?	Kaiser	
6.	What was the title for the German Head of State?	President	
7.	What were 'World policies' to turn Germany into a great power called?	<i>Weltpolitik</i>	
8.	In Elizabethan England who was considered responsible if a person was living in poverty.	Themselves (the person in poverty)	
9.	Why was life particularly difficult for Elizabethans living in poverty.	There was no welfare system or support for anyone who fell on hard times.	
10.	What did the Church of England teach people about poverty?	Everyone had a 'divinely appointed' position in society.	
Week 2:			
11.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954	
12.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference	
13.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	
14.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II become Emperor of Germany?	1888	
15.	When did the Naval Race begin with Britain?	1898	
16.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate (include day, month & year)?	9 th Nov. 1918	
17.	When did Hitler join the German Workers Party?	1919	
18.	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.	
19.	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.	
20.	What were the other main causes of poverty in Elizabethan England?	The cloth trade collapsed, bad harvests and wars.	
Week 3:			
21.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955	
22.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	
23.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	
24.	When Hitler joined the German Workers Party what	Powerful speeches about the problems in	

	kind of speeches was he able to give?	Germany	
25.	When he became leader of the German Workers Party what did he change the name to?	National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi/NSDAP)	
26.	Name two new features that he added?	a) A swastika b) The SA	
27.	The term used in Elizabethan England to describe a wandering beggar who often turned to crime.	Vagabond	
28.	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.	
29.	Who were the impotent poor?	People unable to work due to age, disability or other infirmity.	
30.	What was the term used to describe poor people who were physically able to work and were forced to?	Able-bodied poor	
Week 4:			
31.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	
32.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4th April 1967	
33.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	
34.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre	
35.	In 1920 membership of the Nazi Party was 3000. What had it grown to by 1921?	5000	
36.	Who was holding the political meeting Hitler disturbed during the Munich Putsch of 1923?	Gustav von Kahr	
37.	What did Hitler try to use this event to achieve?	Try and take over Germany	
38.	What did Elizabeth introduce towards the end of her reign which formalised earlier acts and laws of poor relief?	1601 Poor Law	
39.	What were the three main features of the 1601 Poor Law?	Nationwide poor rate introduced (people who didn't contribute went to jail), begging was banned and almshouses were built.	
40.	Who was the Elizabethan pirate who was the first sailor to circumnavigate the globe?	Sir Francis Drake	
Week 5:			
41.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3rd November 1969	
42.	Capital of North Vietnam	Hanoi	
43.	Capital of South Vietnam	Saigon	
44.	The Nazis were stopped by the police. How many policemen were shot? How many Nazis were shot?	a) 4 policemen b) 16 Nazis were shot	
45.	Hitler was arrested. What did Hitler use his trial as an opportunity for?	To gain media attention for his ideas	
46.	Hitler was on trial for treason. What was he sentenced to and how long did he actually serve in prison?	a) sentenced to 5 years in prison b) serving 9 months in prison	

47.	While in prison what book did Hitler write?	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
48.	During what years did Sir Francis Drake circumnavigate the world?	Between 1577 and 1580.	
49.	What was he also well-known for?	Pirating Spanish ships - bringing back gold, silver and jewels, making a huge profit.	
50.	What was the name of his cousin, who was the first Englishmen to trade African slaves?	John Hawkins	
Week 6:			
51.	Bordering countries to Vietnam	Laos & Cambodia	
52.	What was the communist organisation that fought against the Japanese?	Vietminh	
53.	Who was the Communist leader of North Vietnam 1954-69?	Ho Chi Minh	
54.	What did Germany sign In 1928 agreeing never to go to war with counties?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	
55.	What two plans did Stresemann agree with the USA to get financial support from them and what years were they agreed?	a) Dawes Plan - 1924 b) Young Plan - 1929	
56.	How much was the Dawes Plan loan worth?	800 million gold Marks	
57.	As well as attacking the Spanish and circumnavigating the globe, how did Sir Francis Drake help Elizabeth as Queen?	He claimed new lands for England and made valuable trading contacts with the Spice Islands.	
58.	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?	Drake's cousin Sir John Hawkins.	
59.	Which English explorer set up a colony in North Carolina for Elizabeth?	Sir Walter Raleigh	
60.	What was the name of this colony whose inhabitants mysteriously disappeared?	Roanoke	
Week 7:			
61.	Who was the Communist Military leader and later Deputy Prime Minister of North Vietnam?	Vo Nguyen Giap	
62.	What was the NVA?	North Vietnamese Army. The official army of the North.	
63.	What was the NLF?	National Liberation Front – Vietcong. Communist guerrilla army, formed in the South	
64.	What was the name of the monk famed for self-immolation in 1963?	Thich Quang Duc	
65.	The film industry grew. Name a famous German actress worldwide from the time.	Marlene Dietrich	
66.	Name a new type of architecture introduced in Germany during the “Golden Age” period.	Bauhaus	
67.	What was the new type of art from the “Golden Age” period called?	Avant-garde	
68.	What was Sir Walter Raleigh imprisoned in the Tower of London in June 1592?	For marrying one of Elizabeth's ladies-in-waiting without her permission.	

69.	Following his release in August 1592 what did Raleigh lead?	A very successful naval attack against the Spanish.	
70.	What did Elizabeth pass in 1559 which made England a Protestant country but allowed Catholics to worship privately?	The Religious Settlement	
Week 8			
71.	Who was the Non-Communist leader of South Vietnam 1954-1963?	Ngo Dinh Diem	
72.	The Non-Communist Army of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Army)	ARVN	
73.	When was Eisenhower president of the US?	1953-61	
74.	What did the Wall Street Crash in America cause in Germany?	The Great Depression	
75.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million	
76.	What did the middle classes widely fear?	Communism	
77.	As a result of this widespread fear which political party did it encourage them to vote for?	Nazi Party	
78.	What two laws made up the 1559 Religious Settlement?	The Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity	
79.	Which of these made Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church of England?	The Act of Supremacy	
80.	Who were the groups of extreme Protestants who objected to any compromise with Catholic ideas.	Puritans	
Week 9:			
81.	Who was president of the US 1961-63?	Kennedy	
82.	When was Johnson president of the US?	1963-69	
83.	Who was president of the US 1969-74	Nixon	
84.	What was Josef Goebbels in charge of in the Nazi Party?	Propaganda	
85.	What key idea did Josef spread as propaganda?	'Work and Bread'	
86.	President Hindenburg appointed two Chancellors. What were they called?	a) Papen b) Schleicher	
87.	Following the 1559 Act of Uniformity what happened to Catholics who refused to attend Church of England services?	They were forced to pay a fine of a shilling a week.	
88.	Which law increased this to an even bigger fine of £20 per month?	1581 - Act to retain the Queen's subjects in their due obedience	
89.	What else did the 1581 - Act to retain the Queen's subjects in their due obedience include?	Anyone found to have persuaded someone to convert to Catholicism was guilty of treason and could be put to death.	
90.	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	

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

	Week 1: Present tense	Le présent	RAG
1.	I have a brother and a sister	J'ai un frère et une soeur	
2.	I am English	Je suis anglais / Je suis anglaise	
3.	I do my homework in the evenings	Je fais mes devoirs le soir	
4.	I go to town usually	Je vais en ville d'habitude	
5.	I play games online	Je joue à des jeux en ligne	
6.	I have to revise every weekend	Je dois réviser tous les weekends	
7.	I can speak French	Je peux parler français	
8.	I want to work in a school	Je veux travailler dans une école	
9.	I prefer to play football	Je préfère jouer au foot	
10.	I think that it is very good	Je pense que c'est très bien	
	Week 2: The perfect tense	Le passé composé	
11.	I have been to France this summer	J'ai été en France cet été	
12.	I went to town yesterday	Je suis allé(e) en ville hier	
13.	I have done / I did my work	J'ai fait mon travail	
14.	I have watched a really good film	J'ai regardé un film vraiment bien	
15.	I have drunk / I drank a hot chocolate	J'ai bu un chocolat chaud	
16.	I have read / I read a magazine	J'ai lu un magazine	
17.	I have had / I had a nice present	J'ai eu un joli cadeau	
18.	I have worked / I worked in a shop	J'ai travaillé dans un magasin	
19.	I have preferred / I preferred to stay at home	J'ai préféré rester à la maison / chez moi	
20.	I have thought that / I thought that it was a good day	J'ai pensé que c'était une bonne journée	
	Week 3: The imperfect	L'imparfait	
21.	I used to play / I was playing tennis	Je jouais au tennis	
22.	I used to be / I was happy	J'étais content	
23.	I used to have / I had a dog	J'avais un chien	
24.	I used to watch / I was watching football on TV	Je regardais le foot à la télé	
25.	I used to go to town every Saturday	J'allais en ville tous les samedis	
26.	I used to eat a lot of sweets	Je mangeais beaucoup de bonbons	
27.	I used to sing at school	Je chantais au collège	
28.	I used to work on Sundays	Je travaillais le dimanche	

29.	I used to prefer to play rugby	Je préférais jouer au rugby	
30.	I used to think that it was interesting	Je pensais que c'était intéressant	
Week 4: The near future		Le futur proche	
31.	I am going to have time to relax	Je vais avoir le temps de relaxer	
32.	I am going to be late unfortunately	Je vais être en retard malheureusement	
33.	I am going to go on holiday next year	Je vais aller en vacances l'année prochaine	
34.	I am going to do my homework every day	Je vais faire mes devoirs tous les jours	
35.	I am going to watch a film at the cinema next week	Je vais regarder un film au cinéma la semaine prochaine	
36.	I am going to listen to my favourite song this evening	Je vais écouter ma chanson préférée ce soir	
37.	I am going to sing loud with my friends	Je vais chanter fort avec mes copains / mes amis	
38.	I am going to work hard for my exams because it is important	Je vais travailler dur pour mes examens car c'est important	
39.	I am going to prefer university	Je vais préférer l'université	
40.	I am going to think about my future	Je vais penser à mon futur	
Week 5: The future		Le futur	
41.	I will have a car	J'aurai une voiture	
42.	I will be a teacher	Je serai professeur	
43.	I will go to Spain	J'irai en Espagne	
44.	I will do an apprenticeship	Je ferai un apprentissage	
45.	I will watch the football game	Je regarderai le jeu de foot	
46.	I will listen to a song	J'écouterai une chanson	
47.	I will sing at the party	Je chanterai à la fête	
48.	I will work in a restaurant	Je travaillerai dans un restaurant	
49.	I will prefer to go out	Je préférerai sortir	
50.	I will think of my future	Je penserai à mon avenir	
Week 6: The conditional		Le conditionnel	
51.	I would have studied harder	J'aurais étudié plus dur	
52.	I would be pleased	Je serais heureux/se	
53.	I would go to work if I could	J'irais au travail si je pouvais	
54.	I would do some shopping	Je ferais du shopping / des courses	
55.	I would watch a film if I had a TV	Je regarderais un film si j'avais une télé	
56.	I would like to eat my lunch	Je voudrais / J'aimerais manger mon déjeuner	

57.	I would sing louder	Je chanterais plus fort	
58.	I would work harder	Je travaillerais plus dur	
59.	I would prefer to go out	Je préférerais sortir	
60.	I would think about others	Je penserais aux autres	
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'aie 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 2 - The Challenges of an urbanising world and The changing Economic world

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Where are megacities appearing?	Megacities are appearing in NEEs and LICs. As they develop, vast numbers of people migrate into cities.	
2.	Why is Rio an important city?	Locally - provides vast amounts of jobs. Nationally - centre of international trade and banking. Internationally - attracts businesses from abroad. Rio is well connected to the world.	
3.	Rio SOCIAL opportunities	Potential for better quality housing, better education for children, better healthcare, better social activities.	
4.	Rio ECONOMIC Opportunities	Potential for better paid jobs for people. Chance to create businesses.	
5.	Rio SOCIAL Challenges	Lack of healthcare, lack of decent housing, lack of services such as water and energy.	
6.	Rio ECONOMIC Challenges	Many jobs are low paid, high unemployment in the favelas. Many informal jobs that do not pay tax.	
7.	Rio ENVIRONMENTAL Challenges	Traffic congestion causes air pollution, water pollution from 200 tonnes of sewage entering rivers and the sea each day. Waste pollution from poor waste collection.	
8.	Favela Challenges	High crime (drug wars), few jobs, poor access to services and education, poorly built houses.	
9.	Favela Bairro Project (FBP)	Aims to improve favelas by paving roads, adding water supply, naming roads, securing hillsides to prevent landslides and building new health facilities.	
10.	FBP Success - Complexo do Alemão	The project has been successful, a new cable car has increased access, the police have moved out the drug gangs, people have used credit to improve their homes.	
Week 2:			
11.	FBP failures	Newly built infrastructure is not maintained well, there are too many favelas, rents are rising in favelas that improve forcing out the poorest people.	
12.	How has NATIONAL migration changed Rio?	Many young people have moved to Rio to find work (rural-urban migration). This has caused the growth of favelas and a rise in birth rates in the city.	
13.	How has INTERNATIONAL migration changed Rio?	Business people from abroad, from places such as South Korea and China have brought businesses and new cultures and ideas to the city. There has also been an influx of poorer people from neighbouring countries causing some tensions.	
14.	Why is Bristol an important city?	Locally - The largest city in the South West of the UK, providing jobs, services and education to local people. Nationally - Has 2 universities, major manufacturer of silicon chips, provides culture and entertainment (wallace and gromit). Internationally - High tech industries attract investment from abroad, international airport connects it to the world, super fast broadband connects it to the world,	
15.	How has NATIONAL migration affected Bristol?	Many young people have moved to Bristol to study at the universities. Many of these stay to get jobs in the high-tech industries. This has brought new ideas, culture and entertainment to the city (bars, restaurants, art galleries, clubs etc).	
16.	How has INTERNATIONAL migration affected Bristol?	50 countries are represented by Bristol's population. Many people from poorer countries have moved to Bristol to take low made service jobs. This has brought new cultures, languages and food to the city. St Pauls Carnival attracts 40000 people each year and celebrates migrants in Bristol.	
17.	Urban sprawl in Bristol	After WW2 Bristol expanded into the countryside with new houses built on the	

		edge of the city in places like Bradley Stoke.	
18.	Brownfield sites in Bristol.	Bristol has reduced the amount of urban sprawl by building on Brownfield sites, much of this has taken place around the docks and the harbour. by 2026, 30000 new homes will be built on brownfield sites and only 6% of homes on Greenfield.	
19.	Urban greening in Bristol.	27% of the city is to be a wildlife network. 30% of the city is to be covered in trees. 90% of the population live within 350m of parkland.	
20.	Bristol's integrated transport system	Aims to double the number of cyclists by 2020. 100 electric car charging points. Bus routes and the train station are linked so all parts of the city can be accessed. Bristol is the second most congested city in the UK.	
Week 3:			
21.	Why did the Temple Quarter in Bristol need regenerating?	Run down, old heavy industry, lots of disused buildings, home of the railway station, the first area seen by visitors to Bristol.	
22.	Enterprise zone status	This has attracted new businesses to the Temple quarter by offering tax breaks to businesses.	
23.	Improved access	Roads into the Temple quarter have been widened and there has been a new bridge over the river Avon.	
24.	Refurbished buildings	By 2020 240,000 cubic meters of building space will be regenerated for new homes, offices and businesses.	
25.	Bristol Arena built	Holds up to 1200 people, for sporting events, attracts tourists to Bristol.	
26.	Brunel's Engine Shed	Costing 1.7 million to regenerate, now holds high tech businesses such as micro chip firms.	
27.	Freiburg: a sustainable city	100,000 people are employed in environmental businesses. Local planning takes in advice from local people and local people can invest in schemes. 1,000 people are employed in the solar industry.	
28.	Sustainable water	People in Freiburg are given financial incentives to collect rainwater and have roof gardens. The city's tramways are unpaved and roads and footpaths are made of permeable material to allow water to soak into the ground.	
29.	Freiburg - green space	40% of the city is forest. 440000 trees have been planted, 56% of forests are nature conservation areas.	
30.	Freiburg integrated traffic plan.	400km of cycle paths, reduction in parking spaces, all event tickets automatically have transport tickets included. Buses, trams, trains and bike hire all link up. Car use has gone down by 30000 journeys per year and car ownership has gone down.	

Week 4			
31.	Ecosystem	A natural system made up of plants and animals and the nonliving environment.	
32.	UK Ecosystem Example	A pond. An example of a food chain would be: Decaying leaves, Midge Larva, Diving beetles, Fish, Heron.	
33.	Potential human effects on ponds.	Fertilizer use can lead to Eutrophication, ponds may be drained to water crops, fish may be added.	
34.	Natural changes to ponds	Droughts could lower the level of the pond, prolonged rainfall could flood it, washing away creatures, silt could run into it causing it to become clogged.	
35.	Biome	A global ecosystem, the main biomes are, polar, Tundra, coniferous forest, temperate grassland, temperate deciduous forest, Desert, Tropical grassland, Tropical Rainforest.	
36.	Tropical rainforests	Tropical rainforests are the most biodiverse ecosystem on the planet. They are mainly	

		found between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in South America, SE Asia and Africa.	
37.	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or a particular habitat.	
38.	Adaptation	How plants and animals change to suit their environment. Examples - Plants have drip tip leaves that help water run off to stop them breaking, they also have waxy surfaces and deep veins to get rid of water. Monkeys have claws to help them climb, thumbs to grip fruit and tails to balance, this is because their food is found high in the canopy.	
39.	Nutrient cycle	Shows the movements of nutrients within an ecosystem. Most nutrients in the rainforest are stored in the biodiversity. This is because the litter layer rots down quickly due to the moisture and heat. Nutrients in the soil are quickly taken back into plants or are washed away by the rain causing the soils to be	
40.	Deforestation	The chopping down or removal of trees. In the Amazon, most deforestation is caused by commercial farming, but mineral extraction, population growth subsistence farming and road building all cause deforestation.	
Week 5:			
41.	Deforestation impacts	The removal of trees is causing vast amounts of CO2 to be released into the atmosphere and the lack of trees is reducing the amount of CO2 removed from the atmosphere. The removal of trees is exposing the soil causing it to be washed away by the heavy rain. However there has been an improvement to the economy of Brazil and the various methods of deforestation provide a lot of jobs.	
42.	Sustainable management	1 - Replanting - this is where trees are replanted to replace those that are cut down. 2 - Selective logging - this allows the removal of older more valuable trees but most are left which preserves the overall forest. 3 - Education - educating people in the international community to buy sustainably made products. 4 - Conservation swaps - this is where wealthy governments give money to poorer countries if they protect their forests. Reducing debt - richer countries may reduce debts on poorer countries if they protect their forests. 5 - international hardwood agreements - countries have made agreements not to import certain hardwood species such as mahogany unless it is from a sustainable source.	
43.	Ecotourism	This is where small-scale tourism takes place. Its aim is to minimise the impact to the forest while providing jobs that will mean people do not have to remove the forest to make money. Ecotourism also raises awareness of rainforest issues to visitors.	
44.	Cold environments	Areas that experience temperatures below freezing for long periods of time.	
45.	Adaptations	Plants - often small, able to reproduce quickly due to the short growing season. Trees - evergreen to allow them to grow all year, have waxy needles to stop them freezing. Animals - usually thick fur to keep warm, often white to camouflage e.g. polar bear.	
46.	Low biodiversity	Cold environments have low biodiversity, there are fewer plants and animals than in most other ecosystems. This is because fewer animals have managed to adapt to the harsh conditions.	
47.	Alaska Opportunities	1) Energy, especially oil and Gas. 2) Mineral resources such as gold, silver and iron. 3) Fishing, salmon, cod and crab 4) Tourism - 2 million visitors per year.	
48.	Alaska Challenges 1	Extreme temperature - the low temperatures mean that buildings need to be well heated and insulated, this makes them expensive. Roads will freeze making them dangerous, living in cold environments is dangerous as mistakes like running out of petrol can kill you.	
49.	Alaska Challenges 2	Inaccessibility - Alaska is a long way from the rest of the UK making getting things in and out expensive, in Winter the sea may freeze, roads become blocked preventing people from getting around.	
50.	Alaska Challenges 3	Buildings and infrastructure, things can only get built in the summer which is very short. buildings have to be designed to cope with the low temperatures.	
Week 6			
51.	Alaska a wilderness under threat	Oil spills, overfishing, global warming, tourism, can all damage the fragile ecosystem.	
52.	Protecting Alaska 1	The use of technology - The trans Alaskan pipeline has been built so that oil is not need to be transported as much by sea (icebergs etc), It is built off the ground to stop the ice	

		melting,	
53.	Protecting Alaska 1	Governments - 9 million hectares have been protected in the Western Arctic Reserve. - The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration oversees the sustainability of the fishing industry.	
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