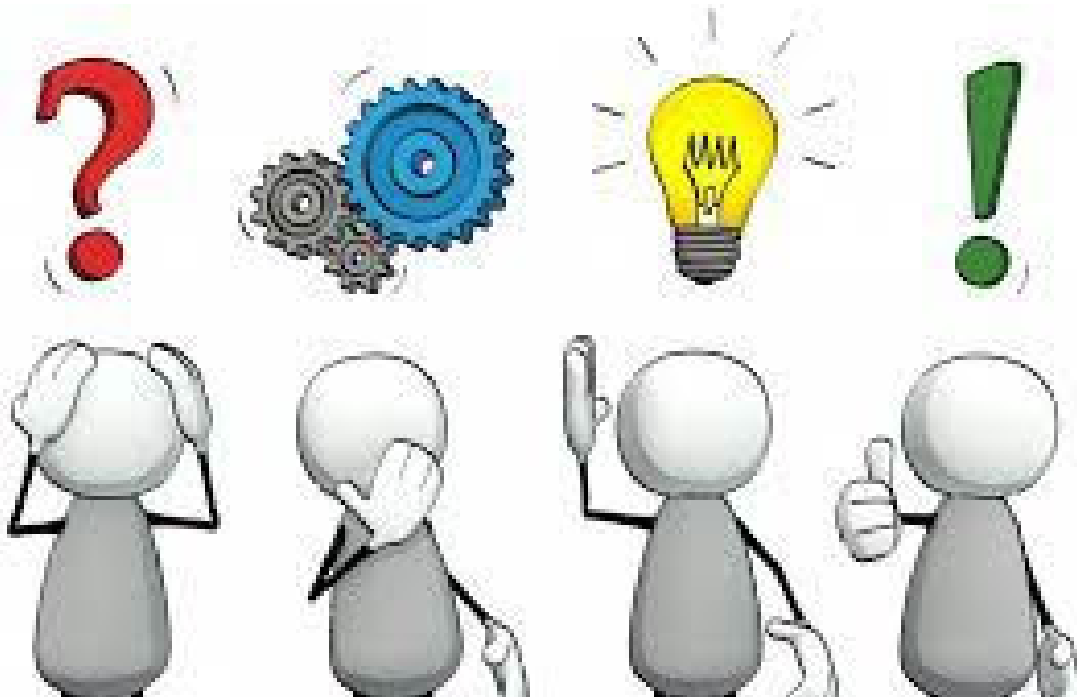




Year 11 Unit 3

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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AM					
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English – Year 11– Unit 3

WEEK 1 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde		
Quotation	Techniques	Context
'like some disconsolate prisoner'	Simile Adjective - 'disconsolate'	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, victorian values.
'blistered and distained'	Verbs Symbolism	Description of the door - links to setting and the Urban city. Symbolic of the characters.
'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.
'something troglodytic'	Imagery Metaphor Contrast Unspecified pronoun- 'something'	Description of Hyde. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution. Image of Hyde as monstrous.

WEEK 2 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde		
Quotation	Techniques	Context
'there came a blackness about his eyes'	Noun - blackness Noun - eyes Symbolism - eyes	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality. Eyes as the window to the soul.
'the moment I choose I can be rid of Mr. Hyde'	Irony - especially the verb 'choose' Personal pronoun 'I' vs detached, formal noun 'Mr Hyde'	Description of Jekyll. Lies and deceit - Jekyll is misguided and in denial.
'O God!' I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again'	Repetition Verb - screamed Exclamation mark	Lanyon. Religion vs science
'man is not truly one, but truly two'	Syntactical parallelism Adverb - 'truly' Noun - 'man'	Jekyll's discovery towards the end of the novella. Links to duality, lies and deceit, secrecy, Victorian values
'the smile was struck out of his face'	Sibilance - in smile and face Verb - struck Voiceless velar stop - 'K' in 'struck'	Description of Jekyll. Links to duality, Fin-de-siècle Fears, Reputation, Repression and Appearances.

WEEK 3 Quotations: Jekyll and Hyde		
Quotation	Techniques	Context
'a great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven'	Imagery Pathetic fallacy Contrast - 'chocolate'	Description of the setting, links to Religion. Reflects the themes of the novella.
'with ape-like fury'	Simile Animalistic Imagery Noun - 'fury'	Description of Hyde - animalistic, uncontrollable. Links to Physiognomy, Darwinism/Evolution.

'murderous mixture of timidity and boldness'	Alliteration - sinister effect Juxtaposition Noun - 'mixture'	Description of Hyde. Links to theme of duality and science vs religion. Links to the gothic.
'The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away'	Graphic imagery Contrast - rosy and pale Fricative - 'flesh, fallen'	Description of Lanyon. Links to science vs religion, secrecy and silence.


WEEK 4: AN INSPECTOR CALLS-Key Quotations


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

WEEK 5: AN INSPECTOR CALLS-Key Quotations

	Quotation	Techniques	Context
Act 2	'Women of the town'	Euphemism	Gerald – playing down womanising/prostitution and repeated by Mrs B to highlight her ignorance
Act 2	'A girl of that sort'	Euphemism	Mrs B – trying to blame Eva for her own position
Act 2	'Mother – stop – stop!'	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
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
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
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 1:			RAG
1.	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.	
2.	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.	
3.	Ion	A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons.	
4.	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.	
5.	Subatomic Particles		
6.	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.	
7.	Period	A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells.	
8.	Group	A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell.	
9.	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the Periodic Table– These all have 1 electron in their outer shell.	
10.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the Periodic table– These all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.	
Week 2:			
11.	Plum pudding model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge.	
12.	Nuclear Model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus.	
13.	Alpha particle scattering	The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus.	
14.	Independent Variable	The variable that is changed during the experiment.	
15.	Dependent Variable	The variable that depends on the independent variable, it is measured during the experiment.	
16.	Control variable	Variables that are kept the same throughout an investigation to ensure results are reproducible.	
17.	Resolution	The smallest interval measurable on a piece of scientific equipment. A thermometer has a resolution of +/- 0.5 degrees.	
18.	Accuracy	How close the mean result is to the true value of what is being measured.	
19.	Precision	How spread out the results are compared to the mean value.	
20.	Key Equations	1. acid + metal → salt + hydrogen 2. acid + base → salt + water 3. acid + alkali → salt + water 4. acid + carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide	
Week 3:			
21.	Active transport	The movement of substances from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution against a concentration gradient, requiring energy from respiration.	
22.	Xylem	The non-living transport tissue in plants that transports water from the roots to the leaves and shoots.	
23.	Phloem	The living transport tissue in plants that carries dissolved food (sugars) around the plant.	
24.	Ventilated	Movement of air or water into and out of the gas exchange organ, for example lungs or gills.	
25.	Gene	A short section of DNA, found on a chromosome, which contains the instructions needed to make a protein (and so controls the development of a characteristic).	
26.	Chromosome	A long molecule of DNA found in the nucleus, which carries genes.	
27.	Mitosis	Part of the cell cycle where one set of new chromosomes are pulled to each end of the cell forming two identical nuclei during cell division.	
28.	Cell cycle	The three-stage process of cell division in a body cell that involves mitosis and results in the formation of two identical daughter cells.	

29.	Cloning	The production of identical offspring by asexual reproduction.	
30.	Stem cells	Undifferentiated cells with the potential to form a wide variety of different cell types.	
Week 4:			
31.	Pathogen	A harmful microbe that causes disease.	
32.	Bacterium	A prokaryotic, single-celled microorganism without a nucleus. Some bacteria are able to cause disease.	
33.	Virus	A non-living, disease-causing agent about 1/100th of the size of a bacterial cell. Can only replicate within host body cells.	
34.	Fungus	A microorganism that can cause disease and that produces spores that can be spread to other organisms.	
35.	Protist	A pathogen that is often transferred to other organisms by a vector, which doesn't get the disease itself.	
36.	Human Defences		
Week 5:			
37.	Physical Plant Defences	Are defences that get in the way of pathogens, e.g. bark and cell walls.	
38.	Mechanical Plant Defences	Defences which move or easily break off, e.g. leaves which curl up when touched, thorns and hairs.	
39.	Chemical Plant Defences	Are defences that use chemicals, for example whether they are poisonous, excrete antibacterial chemicals or foul tasting.	
40.	Antibiotics	A drug used to kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.	
41.	Antibodies	A protein produced by white blood cells in response to the presence of an antigen (e.g. on the surface of a pathogen).	
42.	Antigens	A molecule on the surface of a cell. A foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies.	
43.	Phagocytosis	The process by which white blood cells engulf foreign cells and digest them.	
44.	Vaccination	The injection of a dead or inactive pathogen to provide immunity against a particular disease.	
45.	Immunity	The ability of white blood cells to respond quickly to an infection.	
46.			

Subject - History Year 9, 10 & 11 Unit 1 Recap Cold War Korea & Vietnam

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.	The Kaiser ruled over German states. Each state had a _____ what to represent them?	Bundesrat	
4.	The Kaiser was advised by a (state the title of the job) _____	Chancellor	
5.	Who was King Phillip II of Spain married to from 1554 until 1558?	Mary I (Elizabeth's sister)	
6.	Who did Philip propose to after Mary's death?	Elizabeth I	
7.	Who did Elizabeth send money and volunteers to help after 1566.	Protestant Dutch rebels fighting against Philip II of Spain.	
8.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference	
9.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	
10.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955	
Week 2:			
11.	Kaiser Wilhelm II introduced _____ to Germany	industrialisation	
12.	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.	
13.	What 3 key impacts did World War 1 have on Germany?	a) Bankrupt b) Politically unstable c) Defeated	
14.	What position (job title) was Friedrich Ebert, the leader of the SPD, the first person to have?	Germany's first President	
15.	How did Elizabeth increase England's involvement in the Dutch Rebellion in 1585?	She sent Robert Dudley and 7,000 troops to fight against the Spanish.	
16.	What was an old or captured ship which was set on fire and sent into the middle of an enemy fleet called?	Fireship	
17.	How many ships were in the 1588 Spanish Armada?	151	
18.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	
19.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	
20.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	
Week 3:			
21.	Ebert changed Germany from a monarchy to having no monarchy. What was this called?	Weimar Republic	
22.	What was the Weimar constitution?	A formal set of rules of how Germany was governed.	

23.	Give one example of a rule from the Weimar Constitution.	Everyone over 20 could vote	
24.	What was the voting system used for the Reichstag (German Parliament) called?	Proportional Representation	
25.	Who was Elizabeth I's mother?	Anne Boleyn	
26.	What happened to her?	She was executed in 1536 (just before Elizabeth's third birthday).	
27.	Why was Elizabeth imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1554.	She was accused of supporting a rebellion against her sister Queen Mary.	
28.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4 th April 1967	
29.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	
30.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre	
Week 4:			
31.	What was the position (job title) directly beneath the President within the German Government?	Chancellor	
32.	What were the Germans forced to sign in 1919?	The Treaty of Versailles	
33.	What was the army reduced to as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	100, 000	
34.	What was the amount of reparations the German Government were forced to pay as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	£6.6 billion	
35.	What year did Elizabeth I become Queen of England?	1558	
36.	How old was she when she was coronated?	25	
37.	What was made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and influenced tax and was responsible for passing laws?	Parliament	
38.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3 rd November 1969	
39.	Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops	Vietnamisation	
40.	A logistical network of roads and trails that ran from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia.	Ho Chi Minh Trail	
Week 5:			
41.	List the three main political uprisings in Germany with the year they happened in.	a) Spartacist Uprising - 1919 b) Kapp Putsch - 1920 c) Munich Putsch - 1923	
42.	What was the cause of Matthias Erzberger being assassinated in August 1921?	He had signed the Armistice in 1918	
43.	What were the political strand on the extreme left called?	Communists	
44.	What were the political strand on the extreme right called?	Nazis	
45.	Why did it have limited power during Elizabeth's	She decided when to call Parliament and how	

	reign?	much of their advice she should listen to.	
46.	Who were Elizabeth's main advisors who were responsible for the day to day running of the country?	The Privy Council	
47.	Who were appointed by the queen to take administrative responsibility for a particular area of the country.	Lord Lieutenants	
48.	What happened in March 1969?	Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins	
49.	Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia	April 1970	
50.	Khmer Rouge	Communist organisation in Cambodia	

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Supply	How much of a resource someone has.	
2.	Demand	How much of a resource someone wants/needs.	
3.	Resource management	Control and monitoring resources so that they do not run out.	
4.	Malnourishment	Caused by not having enough to eat or not eating a nutritious diet.	
5.	Agribusiness	Large-scale industrial farming.	
6.	Organic farming	Farming that does not use artificial fertilisers or pesticides.	
7.	Food miles	The distance covered supplying food to consumers.	
8.	Food security	Access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.	
9.	Sustainable food supply	Food production that avoids damaging natural resources, providing good quality produce and social and economic benefits to local communities.	
10.	Carbon footprint	Measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels.	
Week 2:			
11.	Water surplus	When the water supply is greater than demand.	
12.	Water deficit	When demand for water is greater than supply.	
13.	Water transfer	Matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another with water deficit.	
14.	Grey water	Recycled water that is used immediately instead of treated first.	
15.	Groundwater management	Regulation and control of water levels, pollution, ownership and use of groundwater.	
16.	Sustainable water supply	Meeting the present-day need for safe, reliable and affordable water without reducing supply for future generations.	
17.	Energy mix	Range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable.	
18.	Energy security	Uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.	
19.	Energy exploitation	Developing and using energy resources to the greatest possible advantage, usually for profit.	
20.	Energy conservation	Reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently.	
Week 3:			
21.	Non-renewable energy	A resource that cannot be replaced when it is used up, such as oil, natural gas or coal.	
22.	Renewable energy	Power that is generated using natural resources that will not run out, eg wind and wave power.	
23.	Fracking	The process of drilling down into the earth before a high-pressure water mixture is directed at the rock to release the gas inside.	
24.	Shale gas	Natural gas that is found trapped within shale formations of fine-grained sedimentary rock.	
25.	Nuclear power	Energy released by a nuclear reaction, especially by fission or fusion.	
26.	Sustainable energy supply	Energy that can potentially be used well into the future without harming future generations.	
27.	Water conflict	Disputes between different regions or countries about the distribution and use of water.	
28.	Waterborne diseases	Diseases like cholera and typhoid caused by microorganisms in contaminated water.	
29.	Water security	Availability of reliable sources of acceptable quantity and quality of water.	
30.	Water insecurity	When water availability is insufficient to ensure the good health and livelihood of a population, due to short supply or poor quality.	

Week 4:			
31.	Supply	How much of a resource someone has.	
32.	Demand	How much of a resource someone wants/needs.	
33.	Resource management	Control and monitoring resources so that they do not run out.	
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French - Year 11 – Revision of tenses

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	