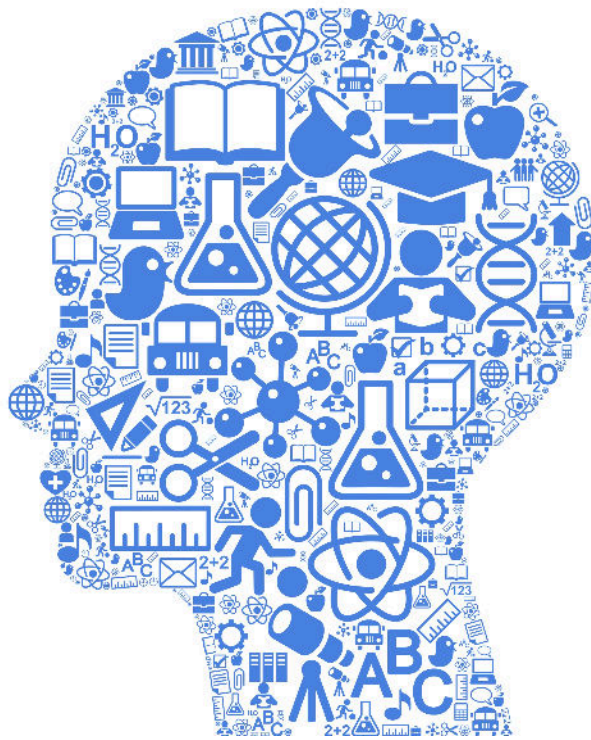




Year 11 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

English – Year 11 – Unit 2

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... bombarded '	semantic field - military; both verbs emphasise the power of the storm
29	<i>Storm on the Island</i>	'spits like a tame cat /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 huge peak, black and huge '	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>	' light shines through' ' sun shines through'	Light imagery; semantic field of light does the concepts of fragility and nature
37	<i>Tissue</i>	'daylight breaks through capitals 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	<i>Checking out Me History</i>	' <u>Bandage</u> up me eye... blind me...'	Verb; metaphors of visual impairment demonstrate that being kept ignorant of history is disabling
41	<i>Checking out Me History</i>	'I <u>carving</u> out me identity'	Verb; metaphor shows that he is sculpting his own sense of self
42	<i>Checking out Me History</i>	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	<i>London</i>	' <u>mind-forged manacles</u> '	Alliteration; metaphor; Refers to the restraints that we put on what can do
44	<i>London</i>	' <u>black'ning church</u> '	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	<i>London</i>	<i>How the youthful Harlots <u>curse/Blasts</u> the new-born Infants <u>tear/</u> And <u>blights</u> with plagues the Marriage hearse'</i>	Auditory imagery; Plosive alliteration Emphasises the unhealthy conditions of London's poor citizens

Week 8: Bayonet Charge

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

Week 9: Macbeth

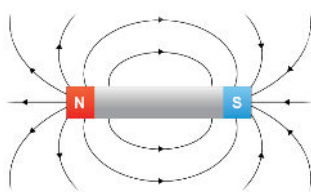
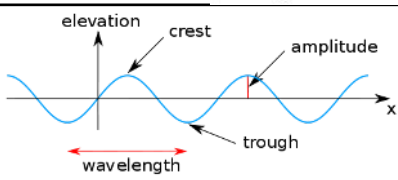
51	<i>Thou <u>marshall'st</u> me the way that I was going</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 1)	Imagery; Pronoun use ; Macbeth hallucinates the dagger which directs him to Duncan's room.
52	<i>Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done't</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Foreshadowing; Emotive language; Imagery The first sign of Lady Macbeth wavering.
53	<i>Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Metaphor; Foreshadowing Macbeth hallucinates after killing King Duncan.
54	<i>Will all great <u>Neptune's oceans</u> wash this blood clean from my hands?</i> Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Interrogative; Metaphor; Allusion Macbeth worries that there is not enough water to clean his hands. Foreshadows Lady Macbeth's desperate attempts in Act 5, Sc 1.
55	<i>A <u>little water</u> clears us of this deed</i> Lady Macbeth (Act 2, Sc 2)	Irony; Symbolism Lady Macbeth wishes to wash away Duncan's blood to feel innocent.

Week 10: Creative Writing



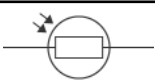

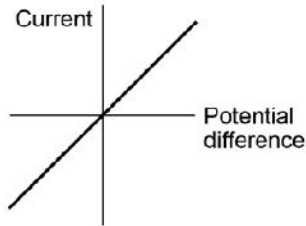
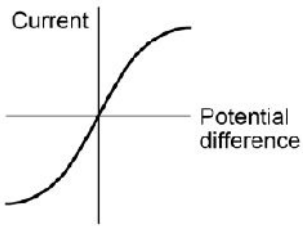
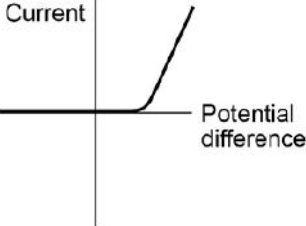
Write a paragraph in your practice book describing the image below.



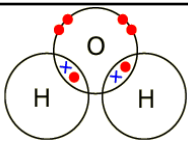
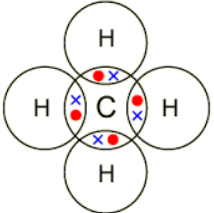
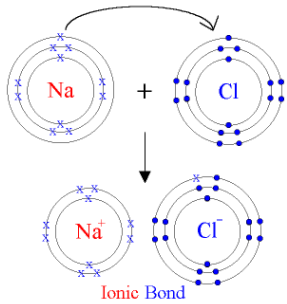
Science – Year 11 – Unit 2

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.	

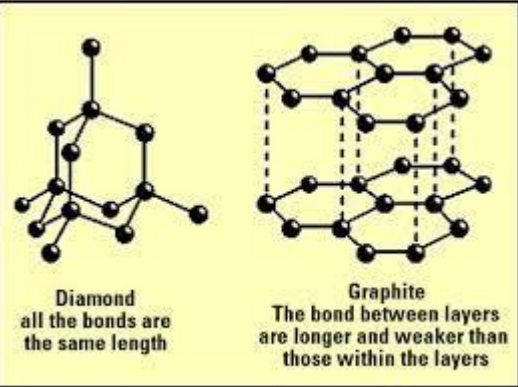
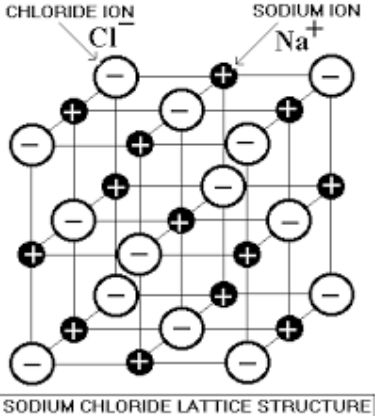
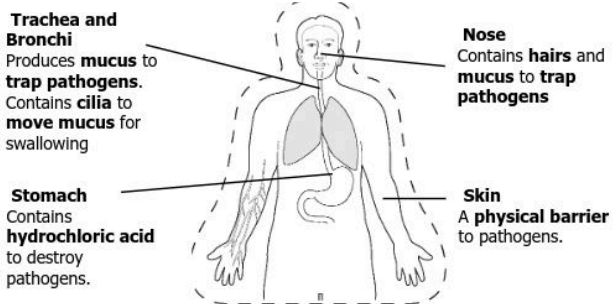
27.	(HT) Split ring commutator	Metal contacts on the coil of a direct current motor that connects the rotating coil continuously to its electrical power supply.													
28.	Newton's First Law	An object will continue at constant speed and direction unless acted on by a force													
29.	Newton's Second Law	resultant force = mass × acceleration													
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	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>relative charge</th> <th>relative mass</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>proton</td> <td>+1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>neutron</td> <td>0 neutral</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>electron</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1 / 1840</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		relative charge	relative mass	proton	+1	1	neutron	0 neutral	1	electron	-1	1 / 1840	
	relative charge	relative mass													
proton	+1	1													
neutron	0 neutral	1													
electron	-1	1 / 1840													
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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Fixed Resistor</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Filament Lamp</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diode</p>  </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		

Week 9

76.	Carbon Structures	 <p>Diamond all the bonds are the same length</p> <p>Graphite The bond between layers are longer and weaker than those within the layers</p>	
77.	Graphene	A single layer of graphite	
78.	Giant Ionic Lattice	 <p>CHLORIDE ION Cl^-</p> <p>SODIUM ION Na^+</p> <p>SODIUM CHLORIDE LATTICE STRUCTURE</p>	
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 10:			
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	 <p>Trachea and Bronchi Produces mucus to trap pathogens. Contains cilia to move mucus for swallowing</p> <p>Nose Contains hairs and mucus to trap pathogens</p> <p>Stomach Contains hydrochloric acid to destroy pathogens.</p> <p>Skin A physical barrier to pathogens.</p>	

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)?	9th 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 kind of speeches was he able to give?	Powerful speeches about the problems in 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?	Mein Kampf	

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	
Week 10			
91.	What was the German Emperor called – before the	Kaiser	

	democratic system?		
	What was the title for the German Head of State?	President	
	When was Eisenhower president of the US?	1953-61	
	What did the Wall Street Crash in America cause in Germany?	The Great Depression	
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	Who were the groups of extreme Protestants who objected to any compromise with Catholic ideas.	Puritans	

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

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 buy some clothes	Je vais acheter des vêtements	
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 <i>to do</i> my homework every day	Je vais <i>faire</i> mes devoirs tous les jours	
35.	I am going <i>to watch</i> a film at the cinema next week	Je vais <i>regarder</i> un film au cinéma la semaine prochaine	
36.	I am going <i>to listen</i> to my favourite song this evening	Je vais <i>écouter</i> ma chanson préférée ce soir	
37.	I am going <i>to sing</i> loud with my friends	Je vais <i>chanter</i> fort avec mes copains / mes amis	
38.	I am going <i>to work</i> hard for my exams because it is important	Je vais <i>travailler</i> dur pour mes examens car c'est important	
39.	I am going <i>to prefer</i> university	Je vais <i>préférer</i> l'université	
40.	I am going <i>to think</i> about my future	Je vais <i>penser</i> 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.	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	

Week 10: Revision of all tenses			
91.	I have a brother and a sister	J' ai un frère et une soeur	
92.	I have watched a really good film	J' ai regardé un film vraiment bien	
93.	I went to town yesterday	Je suis allé(e) en ville hier	
94.	I used to play / I was playing tennis	Je jouais au tennis	
95.	I am going to buy some clothes	Je vais acheter des vêtements	
96.	I will watch the football game	Je regarderai le jeu de foot	
97.	I would like to eat my lunch	Je voudrais / J'aimerais manger mon déjeuner	
98.	Unfortunately, I had eaten all the sweets	Malheureusement, j'avais mangé tous les bonbons	
99.	It is necessary that I make an effort	il faut que je fasse un effort	
100.	I don't want	Je ne veux pas	

Geography – Year 11 – Unit 2 – The Changing Economic World

Week 1,4,7,10			RAG
1.	Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.	
2.	Development gap	The difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries (between HICs and LICs).	
3.	Development Indicators	Help show the level of development of an area.	
4.	Gross national income (GNI)	A measurement of economic activity that is calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population.	
5.	Human Development Index (HDI)	A method of measuring development in which GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview.	
6.	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.	
7.	Literacy rate	The percentage of people who have basic reading and writing skills.	
8.	Birth rate	The number of births in a year per 1000 of the total population.	
9.	Death rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population.	
10.	Infant mortality	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.	
Week 2,5,8:			
11.	Demographic Transition Model	A model showing how populations should change over time in terms of their birth rates, death rates and total population size.	
12.	Dependency ratio	The ratio of people between working and non working age.	
13.	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	
14.	Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce.	
15.	Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.	
16.	Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, which were mostly territories of the former British Empire.	
17.	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company that has operations in more than one country.	
18.	Emergency aid	Help given after a disaster or war.	
19.	Development aid	Help given to improve quality of life.	
20.	De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry.	
Week 3,6,9:			
21.	International aid	Money, goods and services given by the government of one country or a multilateral institution such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund to help the quality of life and economy of another country.	
22.	Post-industrial economy	The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.	
23.	Industrial structure	The relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.	
24.	Service industries (tertiary industries)	The economic activities that provide various services - commercial (shops and banks).	
25.	Science parks	Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established. Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in cooperation with the university.	
26.	Business Parks	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road.	
27.	Information	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies – especially those that speed up	

	technologies	communication and the flow of information.	
28.	North-South divide (UK)	Economic and cultural differences between Southern England and Northern England. There are clear differences in health conditions, house prices, earnings, and political influence.	
29.	European Union	An international organisation of 28 European countries, including the UK, formed to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.	
30.	Globalisation	The process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade) and people (migration and tourism) worldwide.	