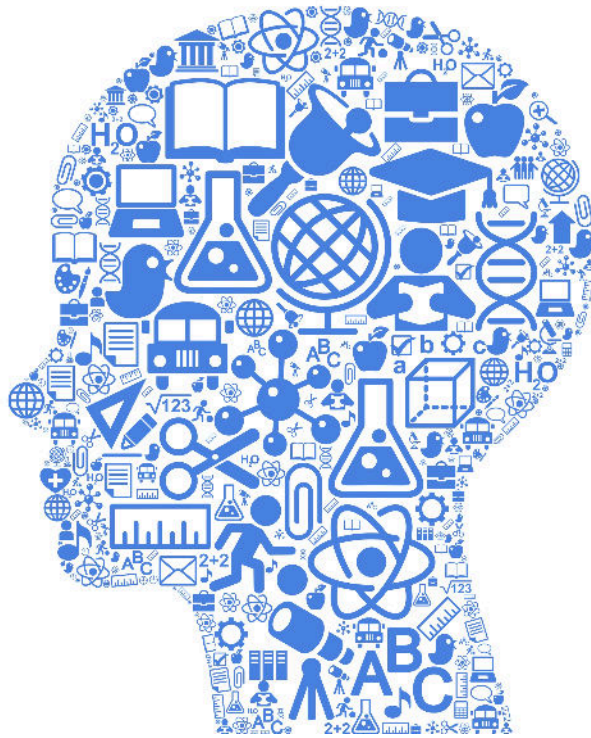




Year 10 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



| | |
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| Name | |
| Tutor | |

English – Year 10 – Unit 2 – Transformations

7

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

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

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

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| 51 | J&H Chapter Summary | 10 - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case | Jekyll tells his story of how and why he created Mr Hyde. | |
| 52 | J&H Context | Robert Louis Stevenson | Stevenson was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him a dual identity; Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides. | |
| 53 | J&H Context | Psychoanalysis | Analysis of the relationships between the conscious and the unconscious mind. | |
| 54 | J&H Theme | Duality | Duality refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil in Jekyll and Hyde. | |
| 55 | J&H Quotation | 'When I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This, too, was myself.' | Juxtaposition used twice | Jekyll explaining his feelings towards Hyde. Links to duality and lies and deceit. |
| 56 | J&H Quotation | '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 |

Week 10

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

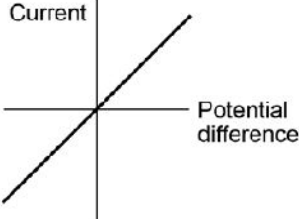
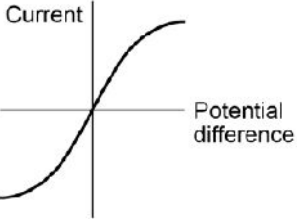
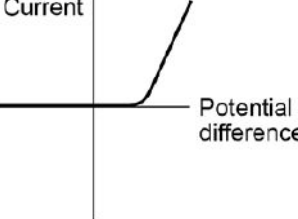


Science – Year 10 – Unit 2

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

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

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

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| | | time | |
| 80. | Specific Heat Capacity | The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C | |
| 81. | 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> | |
| 82. | Earth wire | The yellow and green wire. This is a safety precaution so that electricity doesn't flow through the casing of the appliance which can be touched. | |
| 83. | Live wire | The live wire carries the AC voltage into the plug. | |
| 84. | Neutral Wire | The neutral wire has a voltage of 0V and completes the circuit of the plug so electricity can flow back to the source. | |
| Week 10: | | | |
| 85. | Artery | Takes oxygenated blood away from the heart. Thick, muscular walls to withstand pressure. | |
| 86. | Vein | Takes deoxygenated blood towards the heart. Usually has valves to prevent backflow of blood and thin walls. | |
| 87. | Capillary | Network of tiny vessels linking the arteries and the veins. | |
| 88. | Double circulatory system | Pumps blood simultaneously towards and away from the heart. | |
| 89. | Xylem | Carries water and minerals from the roots around the plant. Vessels are strengthened by lignin to withstand pressure. Cell walls are waterproof. | |
| 90. | Phloem | Carries dissolved sugars made through photosynthesis around the plant. End of cells contain pores to allow dissolved sugars to move between cells. | |
| 91. | Transpiration | The loss of water vapour from the leaves by evaporation from cells and then out through the stomata. | |
| 92. | Translocation | The movement of dissolved sugars around the plant. | |
| 93. | Anaerobic Respiration | No oxygen needed. Provides less energy than aerobic respiration as glucose not fully oxidised. Occurs during intensive exercise. In cytoplasm. Glucose → lactic acid | |
| 94. | Anaerobic Respiration (plant/yeast cells) | In yeast cells it is called fermentation – economically important for manufacture of bread and alcoholic drinks. In cytoplasm. Glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide | |

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

| Week 1: | | RAG |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops | Vietnamisation |
| 2. | A logistical network of roads and trails that ran from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia. | Ho Chi Minh Trail |
| 3. | What happened in March 1969? | Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins |
| 4. | Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia | April 1970 |
| 5. | Khmer Rouge | Communist organisation in Cambodia |
| 6. | What was the term used to describe poor people who were physically able to work and were forced to? | Able-bodied poor |
| 7. | What did Elizabeth introduce towards the end of her reign which formalised earlier acts and laws of poor relief? | 1601 Poor Law |
| 8. | 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. |
| 9. | Who was the Elizabethan pirate who was the first sailor to circumnavigate the globe? | Sir Francis Drake |
| 10 | During what years did Sir Francis Drake circumnavigate the world? | Between 1577 and 1580. |
| Week 2: | | |
| 11 | Pathet Lao | Communist organisation in Laos |
| 12 | What happened on 8 February 1972? | ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos |
| 13 | Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam | 1970 |
| 14 | What happened in February 1972? | Nixon is the first US President to visit China |
| 15 | Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held | October 1972 |
| 16 | What was he also well-known for? | Pirating Spanish ships - bringing back gold, silver and jewels, making a huge profit. |
| 17 | What was the name of his cousin, who was the first Englishmen to trade African slaves? | John Hawkins |
| 18 | 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. |
| 19 | Who developed a new type of galleon which was faster, lighter and better able to withstand harsh weather conditions than ships in the Spanish fleet? | Drake's cousin Sir John Hawkins. |

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| 20 | Which English explorer set up a colony in North Carolina for Elizabeth? | Sir Walter Raleigh | |
| Week 3: | | | |
| 21 | What happened in March 1973? | Last of US forces leave Vietnam | |
| 22 | What happened in December 1974? | North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam | |
| 23 | Saigon fell to Communism and Vietnam was unified again under Communist control. | April 1975 | |
| 24 | What was the name of the US initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947? | The Marshall Plan | |
| 25 | Who said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945? | Winston Churchill | |
| 26 | What was the name of this colony whose inhabitants mysteriously disappeared? | Roanoke | |
| 27 | 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. | |
| 28 | Following his release in August 1592 what did Raleigh lead? | A very successful naval attack against the Spanish. | |
| 29 | What did Elizabeth pass in 1559 which made England a Protestant country but allowed Catholics to worship privately? | The Religious Settlement | |
| 30 | What two laws made up the 1559 Religious Settlement? | The Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity | |
| Week 4: | | | |
| 31 | What was the Western military alliance called? | NATO | |
| 32 | What was the communist military alliance called? | The Warsaw Pact | |
| 33 | What was Truman's policy of containing communism called? | The Truman Doctrine | |
| 34 | What is the line which separates North Korea from South Korea called? | 38 th parallel | |
| 35 | What was the name of the leader of North Korea in 1948? | Kim-Il-sung | |
| 36 | Which of these made Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church of England? | The Act of Supremacy | |
| 37 | Who were the groups of extreme Protestants who objected to any compromise with Catholic ideas. | Puritans | |
| 38 | 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. | |
| 39 | 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 | |
| 40 | 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. | |

| Week 5: | | |
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| 41 | What was the name of the leader of South Korea in 1948? | Syngman Rhee |
| 42 | What is the capital of South Korea? | Seoul |
| 43 | What does the term capitalist mean? | Individuals are free to own businesses and land and compete with others. |
| 44 | What was the name of the US Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea? | General MacArthur |
| 45 | What was the reason for MacArthur's sacking? | For sending troops back into North Korea |
| 46 | What did Pope Pius V do in 1570, which greatly increased the threat Elizabeth faced from Catholics in England? | Issued a Papal Bull of Excommunication against Elizabeth |
| 47 | How did Elizabeth's attitude towards Catholics in England change after the 1570 Papal Bull? | She could no longer rely on their loyalty and made laws to disrupt their activities. |
| 48 | When did it become treason to attend a Catholic mass? | 1581 |
| 49 | What did Elizabeth make illegal in 1585? | To have a Catholic priest in your home |
| 50 | What were Catholics in England not allowed to do after 1593? | Travel more than 5 miles from their homes |
| Week 6: | | |
| 51 | What was the name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before the Second World War and up to the Battle of Dien Bien Phu? | French Indochina |
| 52 | What was the country called which controlled Indochina during the Second World War? | Japan |
| 53 | Who led the Vietnamese communists fighting the French after the Second World War? | Ho Chi Minh |
| 54 | What was Ho Chi Minh famous for as a military leader? | Using Guerilla tactics to defeat the French. |
| 55 | In what battle were the French were decisively beaten by the Vietnamese communists? | The Battle of Dien Bien Phu |
| 56 | Which rebellion was led by the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland and also involved the Duke of Norfolk? | The Northern Rebellion/The Revolt of the Northern Earls, 1569 |
| 57 | What did the rebels do in Durham? | They took control of Durham Cathedral and held an illegal Catholic mass. |
| 58 | Which plot involved an Italian Banker and the Duke of Norfolk? | The Ridolfi Plot, 1571 |
| 59 | What did this plot plan to do? | Invade England from the Netherlands at the same time as another northern rebellion. |
| 60 | Which plot planned to assassinate Elizabeth, invade from France and organise an English Catholic uprising? | The Throckmorton Plot, 1583 |
| Week 7: | | |
| 61 | What was the name of the conference that was to decide the future of Vietnam after this battle? | The Geneva Conference |
| 62 | The line of latitude which divided Vietnam | 17th parallel |

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| 63 | The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference | President Eisenhower | |
| 64 | A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile. | Cold War | |
| 65 | System which allows people to vote for their leaders. | democracy | |
| 66 | What happened as a result of the Babington Plot in 1586? | Mary Queen of Scots was executed | |
| 67 | Which English Cardinal trained priests to travel to England to convert English people back to Catholicism? | William Allen | |
| 68 | Which religious group first arrived in England in 1580 to convert Protestants to Catholicism? | The Jesuits | |
| 69 | What happened to one of the Jesuit leaders Edmund Campion in 1581? | He was hanged, drawn and quartered | |
| 70 | Which religious group believed in more extreme Protestant ideas? | Puritans | |
| Week 8: | | | |
| 71 | System where the government is run by one party which controls a country's industry and resources. | Communism/Socialism | |
| 72 | A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country. | containment | |
| 73 | Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence. | nationalist | |
| 74 | The right to block a decision made by the majority. | veto | |
| 75 | Situation where no one can win. | stalemate | |
| 76 | What did groups of Puritans try to set up in Norwich in 1580 and London in 1592? | Separatist Churches | |
| 77 | Which two powerful members of Elizabeth's Privy Council were Puritan? | Robert Dudley and Sir Francis Walsingham | |
| 78 | Following the deaths of Robert Dudley (1588) and Sir Francis Walsingham (1590), what changed about Elizabeth's approach to dealing with Puritans? | She took a harsher approach towards Puritans. | |
| 79 | Which Archbishop of Canterbury introduced rules to crack down on Puritanism? | John Whitgift | |
| 80 | Who did Mary Queen of Scots marry in 1558? | The heir to the French throne | |
| Week 9: | | | |
| 81 | What happened in October 1949? | China becomes Communist | |
| 82 | Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South | April 1950 | |
| 83 | What happened in October 1950? | China entered the Korean war | |
| 84 | Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War | July 1953 | |
| 85 | French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu | May 1954 | |
| 86 | Why did Mary have to flee Scotland in 1568? | She had become less popular due to her Catholic religion and many believed she had murdered her second husband. | |
| 87 | How long did Elizabeth keep Mary Queen of Scots prisoner for? | 19 years | |

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| 88 | How did Anthony Babington try to communicate with Mary Queen of Scots | Hiding coded letters in beer barrels which were taken to her room. | |
| 89 | How did Walsingham prove that Mary was supporting Babington's plot? | Mary's servants were really his spies and they gave him her coded letters to Babington. | |
| 90 | When was Mary Queen of Scots executed? | 8 February, 1586 | |

| Week 10 | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| 91 | Pathet Lao | Communist organisation in Laos |
| 92 | What happened on 8 February 1972? | ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos |
| 93 | Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam | 1970 |
| 94 | What happened in February 1972? | Nixon is the first US President to visit China |
| 95 | Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held | October 1972 |
| 96 | What was he also well-known for? | Pirating Spanish ships - bringing back gold, silver and jewels, making a huge profit. |
| 97 | What was the name of his cousin, who was the first Englishmen to trade African slaves? | John Hawkins |
| 98 | 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. |
| 99 | 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. |
| 100 | Which English explorer set up a colony in North Carolina for Elizabeth? | Sir Walter Raleigh |

3.1G, 3.1F, 3.1H
3.2G, 3.2F, 3.2H
Revision of Theme 1

| | Week 1: 2.2G - Mon mode de vie | My lifestyle | RAG |
|--|--|---|------------|
| 1. | Partage ton chocolat! | Share your chocolate! | |
| 2. | Fais tes devoirs! | Do your homework! | |
| 3. | Mange des fruits! | Eat fruit! | |
| 4. | Bois de l'eau! | Drink water! | |
| 5. | Crois en toi! | Believe in yourself! | |
| 6. | Suis tes rêves! | Follow your dreams! | |
| 7. | Quel sport aimes-tu? | What sport do you like? | |
| 8. | Quelle couleur préfères-tu? | What colour do you prefer? | |
| 9. | Quels légumes manges-tu? | Which vegetables do you eat? | |
| 10. | Quelles voitures aimes-tu? | Which cars do you like? | |
| Week 2: 2.2F - Hier, j'ai ... | | Yesterday, I have ... | |
| 11. | I have played (I played) football | J'ai joué au foot | |
| 12. | I have eaten (I ate) sweets | J'ai mangé des bonbons | |
| 13. | I have watched (I watched) a film | J'ai regardé un film | |
| 14. | I have chosen (I chose) a croissant | J'ai choisi un croissant | |
| 15. | I have slept (I slept) all night | J'ai dormi toute la nuit | |
| 16. | I have sold (I sold) my bike | J'ai vendu mon vélo | |
| 17. | I have lost (I lost) my money | J'ai perdu mon argent | |
| 18. | Je l'aime | I love him/her | |
| 19. | Je lui demande | I ask him/her | |
| 20. | Je te parle | I'm speaking to you | |
| Week 3: 2.2H - Comment rester en bonne santé? | | How to stay in good health? | |
| 21. | I do sport | Je fais du sport | |
| 22. | I do swimming | Je fais de la natation | |
| 23. | I am active | Je suis actif / active | |
| 24. | I eat fruit and vegetables | Je mange des fruits et des légumes | |
| 25. | I don't eat meat | Je ne mange pas de viande | |
| 26. | Il faut éviter les drogues | You have to avoid drugs | |
| 27. | C'est bon pour la santé | It's good for the health | |
| 28. | C'est mauvais pour la santé | It's bad for the health | |
| 29. | C'est facile | It's easy | |
| 30. | C'est difficile | It's difficult | |
| Week 4: 3.1G - Les règles scolaires | | School rules | |
| 31. | A lesson | Une leçon / un cours | |
| 32. | Homework | Les devoirs | |
| 33. | A team | Une équipe | |
| 34. | Oublier | To forget | |
| 35. | Porter un uniforme | To wear a uniform | |

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| 36. | Le collège / le lycée | Secondary school | |
| 37. | Les ordinateurs | Computers | |
| 38. | Je peux | I can | |
| 39. | Je dois | I have to | |
| 40. | Je préfère | I prefer | |
| Week 5: 3.1F - Lycée et université? | | Secondary school and university? | |
| 41. | I like history | J'aime l'histoire | |
| 42. | I don't like maths | Je n'aime pas le maths | |
| 43. | My favourite subject is French | Ma matière préférée c'est le français | |
| 44. | Je veux aller à l'université | I want to go to university | |
| 45. | Je ne veux pas faire un apprentissage | I don't want to do work experience | |
| 46. | Je voudrais voyager | I would like to travel | |
| 47. | Je voudrais gagner de l'argent | I would like to earn money | |
| 48. | Je ne voudrais pas travailler dans un bureau | I would not like to work in an office | |
| 49. | Je rêve de voyager | I dream of travelling | |
| 50. | Bonne chance! | Good luck! | |
| Week 6: 3.1H - L'école de mes rêves | | The school of my dreams | |
| 51. | Je pense que | I think that | |
| 52. | A mon avis | In my opinion | |
| 53. | J'aimerais faire plus de sport | I would like to do more sport | |
| 54. | J'aimerais porter mes propres vêtements | I would like to wear my own clothes | |
| 55. | J'aimerais faire plus de sport | I would like to do more sport | |
| 56. | Je voudrais plus de musique | I would like more music | |
| 57. | J'étudierais le chinois | I would study Chinese | |
| 58. | interdire | To forbid, ban | |
| 59. | le cyber intimidation | cyber bullying | |
| 60. | les règlements scolaire | School rules | |
| Week 7: 3.2G - Quel métier pour toi? | | What job for you? | |
| 61. | Je suis journaliste | I am a journalist | |
| 62. | Je voudrais être | I would like to be | |
| 63. | Je veux être | I want to be | |
| 64. | Je vais être | I am going to be | |
| 65. | Je ne voudrais pas être | I would not like to be | |
| 66. | Je ne veux pas être | I don't want to be | |
| 67. | Je ne vais pas être | I am not going to be | |
| 68. | aidant/aidante | carer | |
| 69. | écrivain(e) | author/writer | |
| 70. | Il faut <i>aimer</i> | You have <i>to/you must like</i> | |
| Week 8: 3.2F - Mon métier créatif | | My creative job | |
| 71. | Il y a | There is / there are | |

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| 72. | Il y aura | There will be | |
| 73. | J'espère gagner | I hope to win | |
| 74. | Je rêve de | I dream of | |
| 75. | C'est le meilleur métier! | It's the best job! | |
| 76. | Je suis connu(e) | I am famous / well known | |
| 77. | Je travaille dur | I work hard | |
| 78. | le monde | world | |
| 79. | un entretien | an interview | |
| 80. | le monde | world | |
| Week 9: 3.2H - Mon stage en entreprise My work experience | | | |
| 81. | Je fais un stage (en entreprise) | I'm doing work experience | |
| 82. | Je travaille dans un magasin | I'm working in a shop | |
| 83. | Je m'occupe des enfants | I take care of children | |
| 84. | Je suis en train de travailler | I am in the middle of working | |
| 85. | Je viens de finir mes devoirs | I have just finished my homework | |
| 86. | une grève | a strike | |
| 87. | pratiquer | to practice | |
| 88. | la loi | law | |
| 89. | dehors | outside | |
| 90. | une entreprise | a company | |

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| Week 10: Revision of Theme 1 | | | |
| 91. | Follow your dreams! | Suis tes rêves! | |
| 92. | I have played (I played) football | J'ai joué au foot | |
| 93. | It's good for the health | C'est bon pour la santé | |
| 94. | I have to | Je dois | |
| 95. | I want to go to university | Je veux aller à l'université | |
| 96. | I would like more music | Je voudrais plus de musique | |
| 97. | I want to be | Je veux être | |
| 98. | It's the best job! | C'est le meilleur métier! | |
| 99. | I'm working in a shop | Je travaille dans un magasin | |
| 100. | I take care of animals | Je m'occupe des animaux | |

Geography Year 10 Unit 2 - Urban Issues and Challenges

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

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|----------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 31. | Wave-cut notch | An indent at the bottom of the cliffs caused by erosion. | |
| 32. | Wave-cut Platform | The rocky shore left behind when hard cliffs are eroded. | |
| 33. | Beach | Deposits of sand and shingle. | |
| 34. | Sand dunes | Hills of sand formed by the wind. | |
| 35. | Spit | A narrow strip of sand or shingle that extends into the sea from the land. | |
| 36. | Bar | A strip of sand or shingle that extends across a bay. | |
| 37. | Hard Engineering | Using artificial structures to stop erosion including sea wall, rock armour, gabions and Groynes. | |
| 38. | Soft Engineering | Using natural processes to stop erosion including, beach nourishment, dune regeneration and dune fencing. | |
| 39. | Managed retreat | Allowing the sea to erode or flood less valuable land. | |
| 40. | Beach Nourishment | Sand or shingle added to the beach to create a bigger barrier. | |
| Week 5: | | | |
| 41. | Megacity | A city with a population of over 10 million. | |
| 42. | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year. | |
| 43. | Formal economy | The official economy controlled by the government. | |
| 44. | Informal economy | The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government. | |
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| 49. | Population distribution | How the population is spread over an area. | |
| 50. | Net migration | The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. | |
| Week 6: | | | |
| 51. | Regeneration | Improvements made to urban areas. | |
| 52. | Enterprise zone | Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area. | |
| 53. | Sustainability | The ability to meet the needs of the present without affecting future generations ability to meet their needs. | |
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| 55. | Urban sprawl | The spread of an urban area into the countryside. | |
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| Week 7: | | | |
| 61. | Urban | A built up area with houses, shops and services. A town or city. | |

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|-----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 62. | Rural | The countryside, including farms and villages. | |
| 63. | Urbanisation | The increasing percentage of people living in towns and cities. | |
| 64. | Rural-urban migration | People moving from the countryside to a town or city. | |
| 65. | HIC | High income countries (rich/developed). | |
| 66. | NEE | Newly emerging economy (starting to develop quickly). | |
| 67. | LIC | Low income countries (poor/developing). | |
| 68. | Natural increase | Where birth rates are higher than death rates, increasing population. | |
| 69. | Push factors | Things that make people want to leave an area. | |
| 70. | Pull factors | Things that attract people to live in an area. | |

Week 8:

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--|
| 71. | Megacity | A city with a population of over 10 million. | |
| 72. | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year. | |
| 73. | Formal economy | The official economy controlled by the government. | |
| 74. | Informal economy | The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government. | |
| 75. | Unemployment | The number of people not in paid employment. | |
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| 77. | Site and service scheme | Giving people a chance to buy or rent a piece of land. The land is then connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services. | |
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| 79. | Population distribution | How the population is spread over an area. | |
| 80. | Net migration | The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. | |

Week 9:

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|--|
| 81. | Regeneration | Improvements made to urban areas. | |
| 82. | Enterprise zone | Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area. | |
| 83. | Sustainability | The ability to meet the needs of the present without affecting future generations ability to meet their needs. | |
| 84. | Social planning | Government planning to meet the needs of the people. | |
| 85. | Urban sprawl | The spread of an urban area into the countryside. | |
| 86. | Greenfield sites | Land that is being used for agriculture that is being considered for development. | |
| 87. | Urban greening | Increasing the amount of green areas in a city. | |
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| 89. | Social deprivation | The reduction or prevention of culturally normal interaction between an individual and the rest of society. | |
| 90. | Rural-urban fringe | The area where the urban and rural areas meet. | |

Week 10:

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| 91. | Oxbow lakes | Where lateral erosion causes meanders to be cut off forming lakes. | |
| 92. | Floodplain | The flat areas next to a river, normally found in the lower course. | |

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|-------------|------------------|---|--|
| 93. | Levee | Natural river banks formed by deposition when a river floods. They can be reinforced by humans. | |
| 94. | Flood | Where there is too much water for a river channel to cope with, water spills onto the floodplain. | |
| 95. | Storm Hydrograph | A graph showing the effects on a river's discharge from a rain event. | |
| 96. | Discharge | The amount of water passing a specific point of a river. Measured in CUMECS. | |
| 97. | Precipitation | Amount of rainfall, snow, hail or sleet. | |
| 98. | Lag time | The difference between the peak discharge and peak rainfall | |
| 99. | Hard Engineering | Using artificial structures to stop flooding including levees and Dams. | |
| 100. | Soft Engineering | Using natural processes to stop flooding including Flood plain zoning and river restoration. | |