



HOUSTONE  
SCHOOL

# Year 9 – 100% Book Term 1 (Part 2) 2022

NAME	
FORM GROUP	

# Computer Science 1

## Python 3 cheatsheet (the basics)



### Interact with the user (input and output)

Print a message

```
print('Hello, world!')
```

Print multiple values (of different types)

```
ndays = 365  
print('There are', ndays, 'in a year!')
```

Asking the user for a string

```
name = input('What is your name? ')
```

Asking the user for a whole number (an integer)

```
num = int(input('Enter a number: '))
```

### Decide between options

Decide to run a block (or not)

```
x = 3  
if x == 3:  
    print('x is 3!')
```

Decide between two blocks

```
mark = 80  
if mark >= 50:  
    print('pass!')  
else:  
    print('fail')
```

Decide between many blocks

```
mark = 80  
if mark >= 65:  
    print('credit!')  
elif mark >= 50:  
    print('pass!')  
else:  
    print('fail')
```

elif can be used without else

elif can be used many times

Are two values equal?

```
x == 3
```

△ two equals signs, not one

Are two values not equal?

```
x != 3
```

Less than another?

```
x < 3
```

Greater than another?

```
x > 3
```

Less than or equal to?

```
x <= 3
```

Greater than or equal to?

```
x >= 3
```

The answer is a Boolean:

```
True or False
```

### String manipulation

Compare two strings

```
msg = 'hello'  
if msg == 'hello':  
    print('howdy')
```

Less than another string?

```
if msg < 'n':  
    print('a-m')  
else:  
    print('n-z')
```

△ strings are compared character at a time (lexicographic order)

Is a character in a string?

```
'e' in msg
```

Is a string in another string?

```
'ell' in msg
```

Convert to uppercase

```
msg.upper()  
also lower and title
```

Count a character in a string

```
msg.count('l')
```

Replace a character or string

```
msg.replace('l', 'x')
```

Delete a character or string

```
msg.replace('l', '')
```

Is the string all lowercase?

```
msg.islower()
```

also isupper and istitle

### Text (strings)

Single quoted

```
'perfect'
```

Double quoted

```
"credit"
```

Multi-line

```
'''Hello,  
World!'''
```

Add (concatenate) strings

```
'Hello' + 'World'
```

Multiply string by integer

```
'Echo...' * 4
```

Length of a string

```
len('Hello')
```

Convert string to integer

```
int('365')
```

### Variables

Creating a variable

```
celsius = 25
```

Using a variable

```
celsius*9/5 + 32
```

### Whole numbers (integers)

Addition and subtraction

```
365 + 1 - 2
```

Multiplication and division

```
25*9/5 + 32
```

Powers (2 to the power of 8)

```
2**8
```

Convert integer to string

```
str(365)
```

### Repeat a block (a fixed number of times)

Repeat a block 10 times

```
for i in range(10):  
    print(i)
```

Count from 0 to 9

```
range(10)
```

△ range starts from 0 and goes up to, but not including, 10

Sum the numbers 0 to 9

```
total = 0  
for i in range(10):  
    total = total + i  
print(total)
```

Count from 1 to 10

```
range(1, 11)
```

Count from 10 down to 1

```
range(10, 0, -1)
```

Count 2 at a time to 10

```
range(0, 11, 2)
```

Count down 2 at a time

```
range(10, 0, -2)
```

Repeat a block over list (or string) indices

```
msg = 'I grok Python!'  
for i in range(len(msg)):  
    print(i, msg[i])
```

### Putting it together: Celsius to Fahrenheit converter

Ask the user for a temperature in degrees Celsius

```
celsius = int(input('Temp. in Celsius: '))
```

Calculate the conversion

```
fahrenheit = celsius*9/5 + 32
```

Output the result

```
print(fahrenheit, 'Fahrenheit')
```



Learn more in *Intro. to Programming @ groklearning.com*

# Computer Science 2

1. What is <b>binary</b> ?	A number system that has two states 1 (on) and 0 (off)
2. What is <b>denary</b> ?	A number system that uses units of 10 (the number system we use as humans!)
3. Why do computers use binary?	Because they are made up of lots of switches called transistors that can only be on or off (1 or 0).
4. What is a <b>bit</b> ?	One binary number (a 1 or a 0)
5. a) Converting binary to denary	Put the binary number in the table below If the column has a 1 in it, add it!
6. a) Converting denary to binary	Look at the denary number you need to convert e.g. 30 Work from left to right on the table Start looking at the columns in the table and ask yourself 'Does this column fit into this number?' E.g. does 128 fit into 30? 128 – no, 64 – no, 32 – no, 16 – yes 30-16 = 14 We are left with 14. Carry on working down Does 8 fit into 14 – yes. 14-8 = 6 Does 4 fit into 6 – yes. 6-4 = 2 Does 2 fit into 2 – yes. 2-2=0

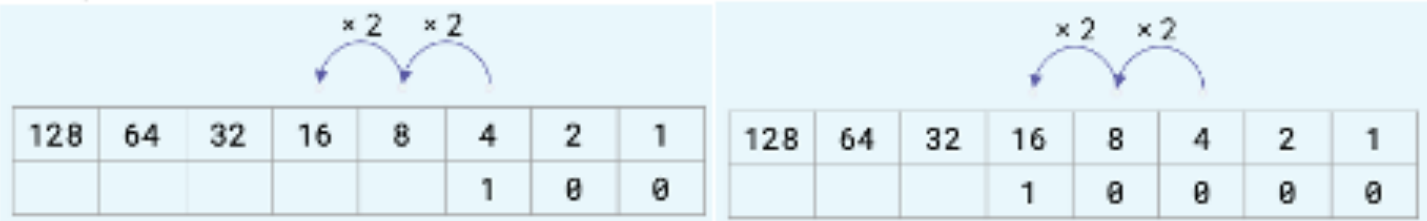
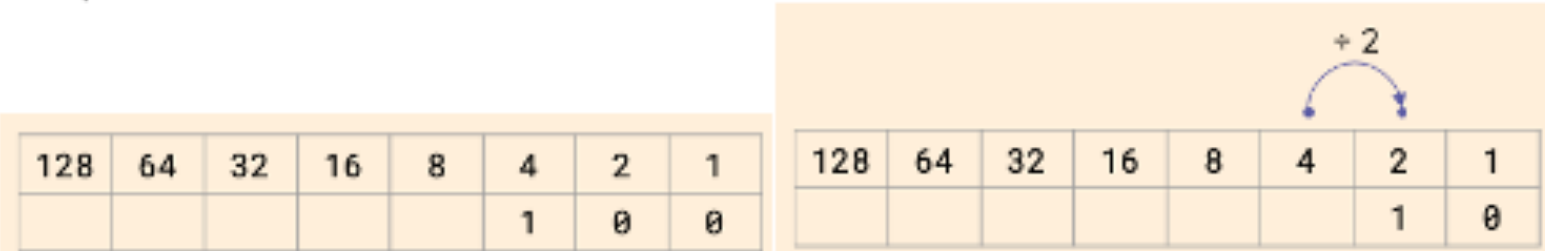
7. Binary table:

<b>128</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

5b) Converting binary to denary example								6b) Converting denary to binary (e.g. 30 to binary)							
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
		1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
101111 in binary is 47 in decimal															

# Computer Science 3

8. Binary <u>addition</u> rules	9. Binary <u>subtraction</u> rules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math>0+0=0</math></li><li>• <math>0+1=1</math></li><li>• <math>1+1=10</math></li><li>• <math>1+1+1=11</math></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <math>0-0=0</math></li><li>• <math>1-1=0</math></li><li>• <math>1-0=1</math></li><li>• <math>0-1=1</math> (after borrowing)</li></ul>

10. Binary shift right	<p>Shifting all the bits to the right (dividing by 2 each time)</p> <p>Example:</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="675 596 1378 706"><tr><td>128</td><td>64</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1396 596 2094 706"><tr><td>128</td><td>64</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1						1	0	0	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1				1	0	0	0	0
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					1	0	0																										
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1																										
			1	0	0	0	0																										
11. Binary shift left	<p>Shifting all the bits to the left (multiplying by 2 each time)</p> <p>Example:</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="675 1021 1439 1149"><tr><td>128</td><td>64</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1457 1021 2211 1149"><tr><td>128</td><td>64</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1						1	0	0	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1							1	0
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12. Overflow	<b>Overflow</b> occurs when the result of a calculation is <b>too large</b> .
13. Underflow	<b>Underflow</b> occurs when the result of a calculation is <b>too small</b> .

# English 1: Animal Farm

WHO'S WHO? KEY CHARACTERS	
1. Mr Jones	The drunk owner of Manor Farm. Does not look after the animals well. Represents Tsar Nicholas II
2. Mrs Jones	Mr Jones' wife. She is run out of Manor Farm with her husband when the animals rebel
3. Old Major	A wise and intelligent pig who inspires the rebellion. Represents Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin
4. Napoleon	A menacing and intimidating pig, who takes control of the farm following the rebellion. Represents Joseph Stalin
5. Snowball	A brave and intelligent pig who initially stands beside Napoleon following the rebellion, but is eventually chased out of the farm. Represents Leon Trotsky
6. Boxer	A trusting and hardworking horse. Represents the working class within Russia
7. Squealer	A pig who is second-in-command to Napoleon. A clever speaker. Represents Stalin's propaganda machine (Pravda), specifically Vyacheslav Molotov
8. Clover	A good-hearted female cart-horse and Boxer's close friend
9. Moses	The tame raven who spreads stories of Sugarcandy Mountain, the paradise to which animals supposedly go when they die. Represents religious propaganda
10. Mollie	The vain, flighty mare who pulls Mr. Jones's carriage. Mollie craves the attention of human beings and loves being groomed and pampered. Represents the bourgeoisie who fled Russia after the revolution
11. Benjamin	The long-lived donkey who refuses to feel inspired by the Rebellion. Benjamin firmly believes that life will remain unpleasant no matter who is in charge
12. Muriel	The white goat who reads the Seven Commandments to Clover whenever Clover suspects the pigs of violating their prohibitions
13. Mr Frederick	The tough, shrewd operator of Pinchfield, a neighbouring farm. Represents Adolf Hitler
14. Mr Pilkington	The easygoing gentleman farmer who runs Foxwood, a neighbouring farm. Represents the capitalist governments of Britain and the United States
15. Mr Whymper	The human solicitor whom Napoleon hires to represent Animal Farm in human society
16. The dogs	Napoleon rears the dogs from puppies to 'protect' the farm. Represent the Russian secret police
17. Minimus	The poet pig who writes verse about Napoleon and pens the banal patriotic song "Animal Farm, Animal Farm" to replace the earlier idealistic hymn "Beasts of England," which Old Major passes on to the others
18. The hens	they bravely protest about their eggs being taken
19. The young pigs	they speak out against Napoleon and are executed as a result
20. The sheep	they interrupt debate on the farm with chants of "four legs good, two legs bad". They play a crucial role in Napoleon's rise to power. Represent the indoctrinated Russian working class

KEY THEMES/CONCEPTS	
21. communism	A classless society where all property is owned publicly
22. dictatorship	A country ruled by someone who has complete authority
23. exile	When someone is away from their home country and is refused permission to return
24. propaganda	Information, often biased or misleading, designed to persuade people to adopt a particular point of view
25. rhetorical device	The linguistic techniques used as part of persuasive speaking or writing
26. scapegoating	Irrationally putting the blame for something on a group or individual
27. tyrant	A cruel and oppressive ruler

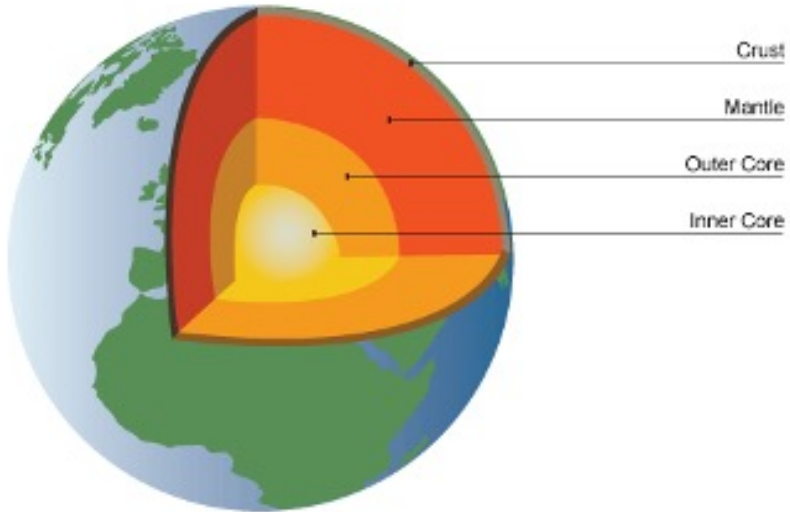
KEY CONTEXT	
28. The Russian Revolution	The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social revolution that took place in the former Russian Empire which began during the First World War. This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a socialist form of government following two successive revolutions and a bloody civil war.
29. Stalinism	Stalinism is the means of governing and Marxist-Leninist policies implemented in the Soviet Union from 1927 to 1953 by Joseph Stalin
30. George Orwell	The writer of the novella. Experienced the benefits and fears of a communist society during his time spent during the Spanish Civil War
31. Allegory	a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one

# English 2: Animal Farm

WHAT HAPPENS?	
<b>32. Chapter One</b>	Old Major calls a meeting of all the animals. We meet all the main characters as they enter the barn. Old Major, in his speech, points out that no animal knows the meaning of happiness and that all their hard work and produce goes to benefit man. If man was removed the animals would not have to work so hard and would have more to eat. He ends the meeting by assuring them that the revolution to remove man would come eventually and teaches them the song 'Beasts of England' which becomes their 'national anthem'.
<b>33. Chapter Two</b>	Old Major dies in his sleep in early March. The pigs are recognised as being the cleverest animals - particularly Snowball, Napoleon and Squealer. We also meet Moses, the tame raven, who says he knows the existence of a place called Sugarcandy Mountain (heaven). The revolution happened more quickly than expected. When Jones and 4 of his farmhands started whipping the animals to get them under control, they turned and butted and kicked, driving Jones off his farm. The animals destroy everything that reminds them of human domination. They celebrate and the pigs, who have learned to read and write, paint the 7 commandments on the wall of the barn. The pigs manage to milk the cows, who are rather uncomfortable by this time, and Napoleon guards it while they all goof off to survey their farm. When they return the milk has disappeared.
<b>34. Chapter Three</b>	The pigs have taken charge of the farm which is now called Animal Farm rather than Manor Farm. The harvest is good and everyone works hard knowing that the produce is theirs. Boxer works harder than anyone. They fly a flag over the farm to symbolise their ownership. Meetings are held every week where the pigs outline their ideas and hold debates. Snowball and Napoleon never agree on what should be done. Snowball organises lots of committees to make everyone feel involved in the running of the farm but really the pigs are in control. 9 puppies are born and Napoleon takes them aside to rear them himself. It is announced that the milk and apples are to be reserved for the pigs alone. Squealer is sent to explain that the reason for this is because the pigs do all the brain work, without which Jones would probably return. This terrifies the animals and is used frequently to keep them from complaining about the preferential treatment for the pigs.
<b>35. Chapter Four</b>	Pigeons start to spread the word about the rebellion to other farms. We meet the owners of the two neighbouring farms - Foxwood owned by Mr. Pilkington and Pinchfield owned by Mr. Frederick. They fear that rebellion will spread to their farms so join with Jones to mount an attack on Animal Farm to regain control. The animals unite to defeat them in the Battle of the Cowshed. All the animals fight except for Mollie who hides. They later make medals to be presented for bravery. Snowball and Boxer receive Animal Hero 1 <sup>st</sup> Class medals and a sheep who was killed is posthumously awarded an Animal Hero 2nd Class medal. Nobody seems to notice the irony of dividing animals into classes when they are all supposed to be equal.
<b>36. Chapter Five</b>	Mollie disappears. She cannot bear to live without her ribbons and sugar which the other animals regard as being the sweeteners used by man to control them. The winter is a hard one. Snowball puts forward the idea of a windmill to provide electricity to heat their stalls and ease their workload. Napoleon disagrees and trains the sheep to bleat '4 legs good, 2 legs bad.' every time Snowball tries to speak. These two pigs are obviously competing for leadership of the farm and Snowball is certainly the more popular. When he appears to be losing the argument, Napoleon calls up the 9 puppies he had taken away some months earlier. They chase Snowball off the farm and Napoleon assumes complete control. Squealer convinces the animals that Snowball has always been a traitor, that he was not brave in the Battle of the Cowshed and that he stole the idea of the windmill from Napoleon himself.
<b>37. Chapter Six</b>	The animals work hard to build the windmill, Boxer being the one who did most of the heavy work. His 2 slogans are introduced - 'I will work harder' and 'Napoleon is always right.' Napoleon decides to start trading with the neighbouring farms, Foxwood and Pinchfield. He uses a middleman Whymper to conduct business with them. When the animals see Napoleon ordering Whymper around, it makes them forget that they are not supposed to deal with humans. The pigs move into the farmhouse and start to sleep in beds. Commandment 4 has 'with sheets' added to it and Squealer convinces the animals that they must have forgotten that bit. Because the other animals never learned to read properly, they believe Squealer and agree that the pigs must have more comforts than they do if they are to prevent Jones coming back. A violent storm destroys the windmill. Napoleon blames Snowball and tells the animals to rebuild it with stronger walls.
<b>38. Chapter Seven</b>	There is a severe food shortage but to convince the outside world that all is well, the food bins are filled with sand and merely topped up with grain. The hens are ordered to give up their eggs for the pigs to sell. When they stage a small protest by dropping their eggs from the rafters, Napoleon starves them until they give in. Napoleon is rarely seen in public any more and announcements are always made by Squealer. The animals are told that Snowball was always in league with Jones and that even now Snowball is plotting with Jones to overthrow the farm. To prove his point, he makes 4 pigs confess to having secret meetings with Snowball. They are immediately slaughtered. Then 3 hens, a goose and 3 sheep also confess to similar crimes and receive a similar fate. 'Beasts of England' is banned and Minimus composes another song in praise of Napoleon to replace it. Napoleon awards himself medals.
<b>39. Chapter Eight</b>	The 6th commandment is changed to 'No animal shall kill any other animal without cause.' The animals work harder than ever for less food though the pigs and dogs always have plenty. Napoleon decides to sell timber to Pilkington. The windmill is finished and called Napoleon Mill. When Napoleon discovers that Pilkington has paid for the timber with forged notes, he becomes friendly with Frederick instead. Pilkington then attacks the farm one night and blows up the windmill with dynamite. When Napoleon is seen in public, he always has a black cockerel walking in front of him like a trumpeter. A gun is fired on his birthday and he eats from the best china dinner service with a food taster to try his food to make sure it is not poisoned. He now behaves like a king or emperor.
<b>40. Chapter Nine</b>	Rations are reduced once again and work on the windmill starts for a third time. Boxer's ambition is to finish it before he retires so he works even harder than usual. A school is built for the piglets and they are encouraged to avoid the other animals who now have to step aside to let them pass. Despite the food shortage, produce is sold to provide machinery for the windmill and whisky for Napoleon's table. The barley is reserved to brew beer for the pigs. Moses returns to the farm with tales of Sugarcandy Mountain. The animals, now starving and desperate, are more inclined to listen - there may be a better world after death. The pigs view him as dangerous. Boxer collapses through overwork. Napoleon assures the other animals that he is being taken to a hospital to be cared for but he sells him to a glue manufacturer in return for whisky. When Benjamin points out that the van in which he was taken away said 'Horse Slaughterer' on the side, Squealer replies that it used to belong to the horse slaughterer but now belongs to the vet.
<b>41. Chapter Ten</b>	Years later few of the animals are alive who remember the days before the rebellion. The windmill is finished but is used for milling corn to be sold at a profit rather than for electricity to make the animals' lives easier. Squealer takes away the sheep for a week. On their return, they bleat '4 legs good, 2 legs better' as the pigs appear walking on their back legs and carrying whips. The commandments are scrubbed off the barn wall and replaced with just one - 'All animals are equal but some are more equal than others.' The pigs start to wear clothes and the farm is called Manor Farm once again. One evening the animals look in the farmhouse window where the pigs and local farmers are drinking and playing cards. As they look from pig to man and back, it becomes hard to tell which is which.

# Geography 1

## Tectonic Hazards

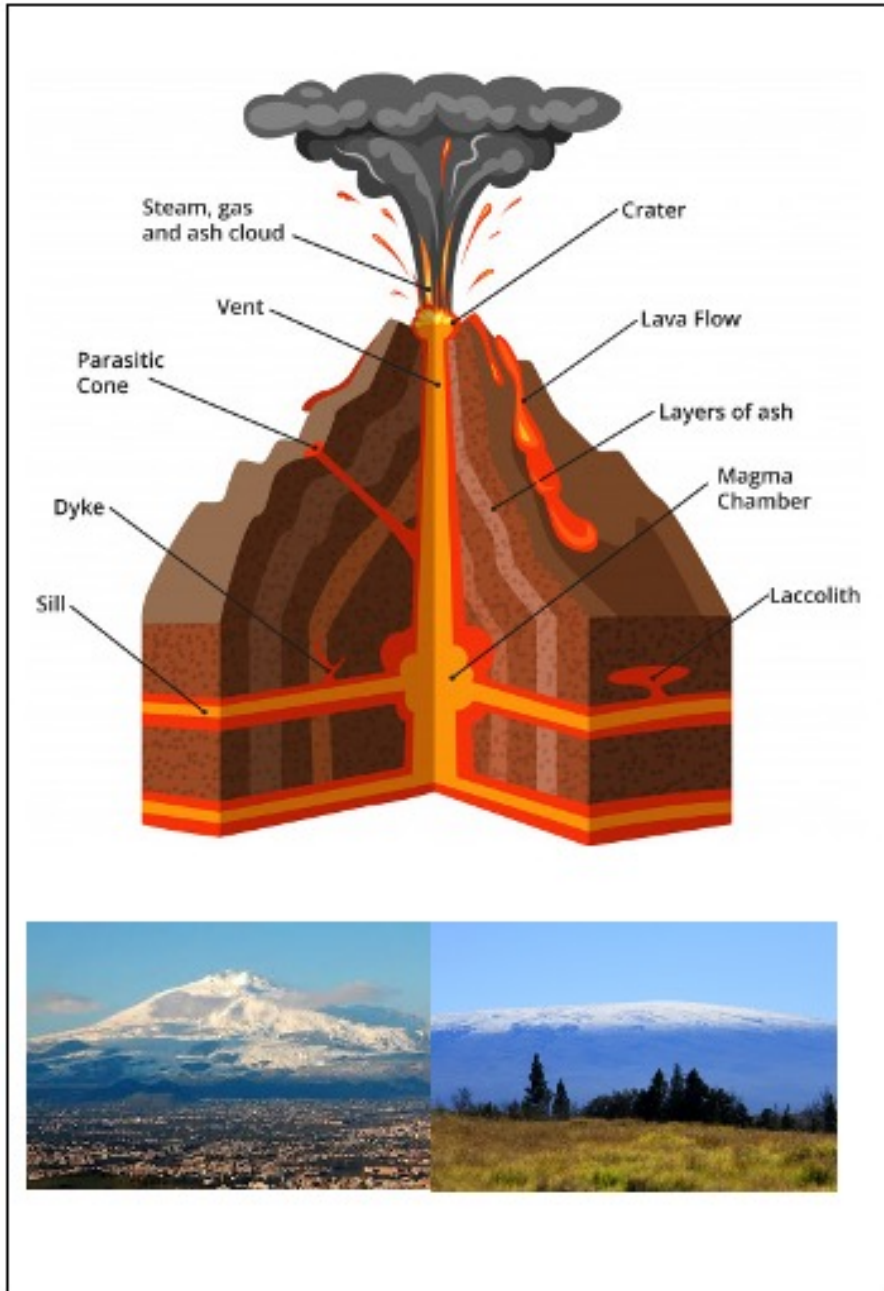


Continental Crust	Oceanic Crust
Located beneath the Earth's continents.	Located beneath the Earth's oceans.
Thick – Average thickness of between 20 and 50 miles.	Thin – Average thickness of between 3 and 5 miles.
Less dense – Air can get into the crust.	Dense – Water can get into the crust.
Made from granite and other sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.	Made of basalt and other igneous rocks.
Older – Millions/billions of years old	New – Always being made. Hours/days old.

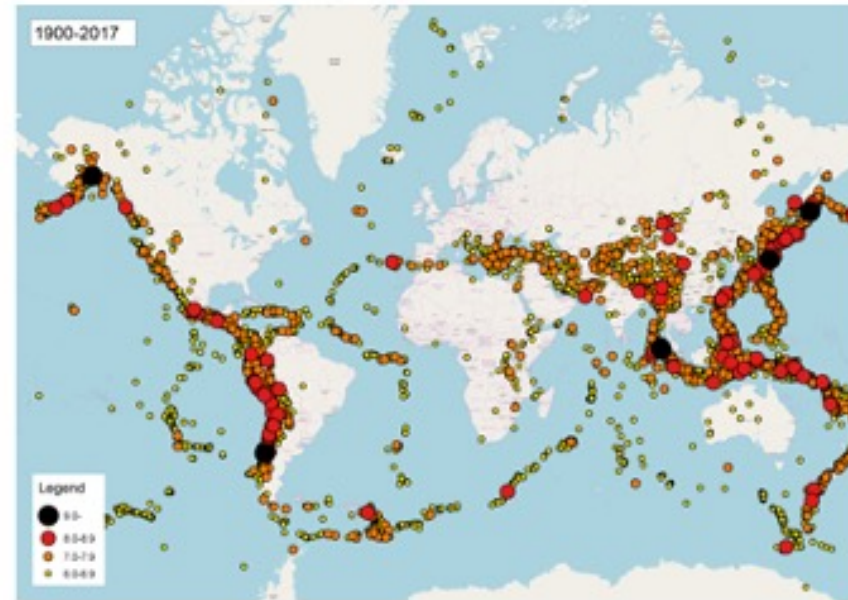


1. Inner Core	The inner most layer of the Earth. Hot (6000°C), solid iron, under very high pressure.
2. Outer Core	The layer that surrounds the outer core. Hot (5000°C), liquid iron and nickel.
3. Mantle	The thickest layer at 2000 miles. Hot (1200°C - 4000°C) Silicon Oxide and Magnesium Oxide.
4. Crust	The outer most layer. Cool (30°C on average). Oceanic and continental. Made from basalt and granite.
5. Tectonic Plates	The smaller subdivides of the Earth's crust. There are 14 main tectonic plates.
6. Convection Currents	The process by which tectonic plates are moved. Hot, less dense magma in the mantle rises towards the crust, cools becoming denser, then sinks.
7. Continental Drift	Alfred Wegener's theory that the tectonic plates moved. Used world map, rock type and fossil evidence to prove his theory.
8. Pangea	The supercontinent, where all of the Earth's landmass was joined together.
9. Conservative Boundary	2 tectonic plates, either oceanic or continental, move in opposite directions past each other, or in the same direction but at different speeds.
10. Collision Boundary	2 tectonic plates of the same density, usually both continental, move in opposite directions towards each other. Fold mountain form here.
11. Constructive Boundary	2 tectonic plates of different densities, though usually 2 oceanic plates, move in opposite directions away from each other. New rock is created. Ocean ridges form here.
12. Destructive Boundary	2 tectonic plates of different densities, 1 continental and 1 oceanic move in opposite directions towards each other. The denser, oceanic plate is subducted beneath the less dense continental plate. Ocean trenches are formed here.
13. Subduction	The movement of the denser, oceanic plate beneath the less dense, continental plate. Only occurs at destructive plate boundaries.
14. Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust through which magma can be erupted.
15. Volcanologist	A scientist that studies volcanoes.
16. Composite Volcano	A steep sided, conical volcano that erupts viscous lavas.
17. Shield Volcano	A shallow sided, hill shaped volcano that erupts non-viscous lavas.
18. Viscous	Sticky, less fluid
19. Non-Viscous	Runny. More fluid
20. Pyroclastic Flow	Volcanic material erupted in an eruption column, pulled back down the sides of the volcano under gravity.
21. Lahar	A mix of water and volcanic material.
22. Explosive Eruption	A violent eruption caused by viscous lavas trapping gas and blocking the vent of the volcano.
23. Effusive Eruption	An eruption of lava only.
24. Phreatic Eruption	An eruption caused by a build of steam in the volcano.
25. Earthquake	Violent shaking of the Earth's crust, caused by the release of energy at plate boundaries.
26. Focus	The point in the crust where the energy is released.
27. Epicentre	The point on the surface, directly above the focus.
28. P Wave	Primary waves released by earthquakes. Move through solids and liquids. Very fast.
29. S Wave	Secondary waves released by earthquakes. Move on the surface and cause the shaking. Move much slower.
30. Hazard Map	Identifying and mapping areas of increased risk and vulnerability to a hazard.
31. Tsunami	Giant waves formed in a large body of water, usually in the sea or ocean.
32. Megathrust	An earthquake caused by the 'bouncing back' of the continental plate at a destructive plate boundary.

# Geography 2



## Earthquake Distribution





# History 1

## Causes of the First World War



### Timeline

- 1882** – Germany made the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy
- 1894** – France and Russia signed an alliance
- 1904** – Britain joined the arms race and signed entente [agreement] with France
- 1907** – France, Britain and Russia formed an alliance: the Triple Entente
- 1908** – A-H annexed [took over] Bosnia
- 1914**
  - 28 June** – Serb nationalists assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia
  - 23 July** – A-H declared war on Serbia
  - 29 July** – Russia promised to help Serbia and prepared for war against A-H
  - 1 August** – GER declared war on RUS 2 August – FR prepared for war with GER
  - 3 August** – Germany implemented the Schlieffen Plan by declaring war on France and attacking through Belgium
  - 4 August** – Britain declared war on GER
  - 6 August** – Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia

### Countries and alliances

- 1) Triple Alliance** – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
- 2) Triple Entente** – France, Britain and Russia
- 3) Austria-Hungary** – ruled a large empire in central and eastern Europe; wanted control in the Balkans and access to the Mediterranean
- 4) Russia** – ruled a large empire in the east and across Asia; wanted access to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, and influence in the Balkans
- 5) The Balkans** – south-east Europe: Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Albania, Montenegro
- 6) Germany** – unified as a state/empire in 1871, wanted to extend power/empire in Europe and beyond; building a powerful navy
- 7) Great Britain** – ruled a large empire including India, Canada, Australia and parts of Asia and Africa; relied on navy for security through control of sea routes
- 8) France** – defeated by Germany in 1871 and lost (Alsace-Lorraine); empire in Africa, extended control of Morocco 1905 and 1911

### Armies, navies and plans

- 9) Schlieffen Plan** – Germany's plan to fight and win a war against France and Russia, by defeating France first
- 10) Dreadnought** – a large and powerful battleship
- 11) Arms race** – competition to have the most powerful weapons/largest army
- 12) Naval race** – competition to have the largest or most powerful navy

### People with power

- 13) Emperor Franz Josef** – emperor of Austria-Hungary
- 14) Kaiser Wilhelm** – emperor of Germany
- 15) Tsar Nicholas** – emperor of Russia
- 16) Sir Edward Grey** – British foreign secretary
- 17) Raymond Poincaré** – President of France

### The assassination

- 18) Archduke Franz Ferdinand** – heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary
- 19) Gavrilo Princip** – a Bosnian student, member of the Black Hand, a gang who hated Austrian rule of Bosnia
- 20) Bosnia** – a small country ruled by Austria-Hungary
- 21) Sarajevo** – capital of Bosnia
- 22) Serbia** – wanted control of Bosnia

### Ideas and attitudes

- 23) Imperialism** - pride in empire, a desire to expand
- 24) Nationalism** - pride in one's country, possibly leading to
  - A desire for independence
  - Hostility to rival countries
  - Competition between 'races'/ peoples/nations to survive and thrive
- 25) Militarism** - Pride in and admiration for the armed forces and military values
- 26) Pacifism** – a commitment to peace and rejection of war

# History 2

## Russia under Stalin's rule



### Timeline

**1848** – the Communist Manifesto published, outlining the principles of Communism

**1914-1917** – Russia fought Germany and Austria-Hungary in the First World War

**February 1917** – revolution in Russia overthrew the Tsar's government

**October 1917** – another revolution, Lenin and the Bolsheviks seized power, intending to introduce Communism in Russia

**1921** – Russia renamed the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) [Socialist ≈ Communist]

**1924** – Lenin died

**1927** – Stalin consolidated his position as leader of the USSR

**1928** – First Five Year Plan introduced to modernise agriculture and industry in the USSR

**1932-3** – a serious famine in the USSR kills millions 1934 – Kirov assassinated

**1936-8** – Great Terror – millions arrested and killed

### Key people

- 1) **Karl Marx** – philosopher who suggested the idea of Communism
- 2) **Tsar Nicholas II** – emperor of Russia, lost control in the revolution of February 1917
- 3) **Vladimir Lenin** – leader of the Bolshevik group in the Russian Communist party, took power in Russia in October 1917
- 4) **Joseph Stalin** – became leader of the USSR after Lenin's death in 1924

### Places

- 5) **Moscow** – capital city of Russia/the USSR after 1917
- 6) **Leningrad** – major city formerly (and now) called St Petersburg
- 7) **Siberia** – remote region of Russia, partly in the Arctic; many gulags were located here
- 8) **USSR** – the Russian empire after 1921
- 9) **Soviet** – Russian/belonging to Russia after 1921

**10) Bolshevik Revolution** – Lenin and the Bolsheviks promised 'peace, bread and land'

**11) Communism** – the ideal of abolishing private property to create equality and govern in the interests of working people

**12) Five Year Plan** – a plan to create large collective farms and build lots of factories to modernise the USSR

**13) Collectivisation** – small family farms were grouped together to create one large farm owned by the government and worked by the peasants

**14) Kulak** – farmers accused of being 'rich and selfish', anyone who opposed collectivisation

**15) Kommunalka** – communal apartments where many families lived together sharing kitchens and bathrooms

**16) Great Terror** – suspected opponents of the regime from the Communist party, the government, writers, musicians, artists, scientists, army officers, and many others were arrested; many were shot without trial; some trials were rigged; some were taken to gulags

**17) NKVD** – the secret police, responsible for arresting anyone suspected of opposing the Soviet government

**18) Gulag** – prison/slave labour camp system in the USSR; anyone thought to be an opponent or enemy of the government or causing problems was deported to work in these

**19) Deaths in the famine:** estimated between 5m and 9m across the USSR

**20) Prisoners in the gulags by 1938:** 2 million

**21) Deaths in the gulags:** 1-3 million

**22) Arrests during the Terror:** 1.3 million or more

# Spanish 1

## Vocabulary 5a – Pets

01 – ¿Tienes mascotas?	Do you have any pets?
02 – Tengo un caballo	I have a horse
03 – Tengo una cobaya	I have a guinea pig
04 – Tengo un conejo	I have a rabbit
05 – Tienes un gato	You have a cat
06 – Tienes un perro	You have a dog
07 – Tienes un pez	You have a fish
08 – Tiene un ratón	He/She has a mouse
09 – Tiene una serpiente	He/She has a snake
10 – No tengo mascotas	I don't have any pets

## Vocabulary 5b – Colours

01 – ¿Cómo es? / ¿Cómo son?	What is it like? / What are they like?
02 – Blanco/a	White
03 – Amarillo/a	Yellow
04 – Negro/a	Black
05 – Rojo/a	Red
06 – Verde	Green
07 – Marrón	Brown
08 – Azul	Blue
09 – Rosa	Pink
10 – Naranja	Orange

## Vocabulary 6a – Small Words

01 – No	No / Not
02 – Sí	Yes
03 – Mi	My (singular)
04 – Mis	My (plural)
05 – Tu	Your (singular)
06 – Tus	Your (plural)
07 – Su	His / Her (singular)
08 – Sus	His / Her (plural)
09 – Mi cantante favorita	My favourite singer
10 – Su programa favorito	His / Her favourite programme

# Spanish 2

## Vocabulary 6b – Small Words

01 – Mi hermana	My sister
02 – Mis hermanos	My siblings / My brothers
03 – Tu perro	Your dog
04 – Sus mascotas	His / Her pets
05 – muy	very
06 – bastante	quite
07 – un poco	a little / a bit
08 – a la derecha	on the right
09 – a la izquierda	on the left
10 – Creo que...	I think that...

## Vocabulary 7a – Opinions

01 – ¿Qué te gusta hacer?	What do you like to do?
02 – Me gusta...	I like...
03 – Me gusta mucho...	I really like...
04 – No me gusta...	I don't like...
05 – No me gusta nada...	I don't like at all...
06 – navegar por Internet	to surf the Internet
07 – chatear	to chat online
08 – escuchar música	to listen to music
09 – jugar a los videojuegos	to play videogames
10 – mandar SMS	to send text messages

## Vocabulary 7b – Reasons

01 – ver la televisión	to watch TV
02 – leer	to read
03 – escribir correos	to write emails
04 – salir con mis amigos	to go out with my friends
05 – ...porque es...	...because it's...
06 – ...porque no es...	...because it's not...
07 – aburrido/a	boring
08 – interesante	interesting
09 – divertido/a	amusing, fun, funny
10 – estúpido/a	stupid

# Spanish 3

## Vocabulary 8a – Hobbies

01 – ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?	What do you do in your free time?
02 – Bailo	I dance
03 – Bailas	You dance
04 – Canto karaoke	I sing karaoke
05 – Hablo con mis amigos	I talk with my friends
06 – Monto en bici	I ride my bike
07 – Saco fotos	I take photos
08 – Saca fotos	He/She takes photos
09 – Toco la guitarra	I play the guitar
10 – Tocamos la guitarra	We play the guitar

## Vocabulary 8b – Frequency

01 – Bailáis	You (plural) dance
02 – Bailan	They dance
03 – Canta karaoke	He/She sings karaoke
04 – Cantamos karaoke	We sing karaoke
05 – Sacamos fotos	We take photos
06 – Toca la guitarra	He/She plays the guitar
07 – A veces	Sometimes
08 – De vez en cuando	From time to time
09 – Nunca	Never
10 – Todos los días	Every day

## Vocabulary 9a – Weather

01 – ¿Qué tiempo hace?	What is the weather like?
02 – Hace calor	It is hot
03 – Hace frío	It is cold
04 – Hace sol	It is sunny
05 – Hace buen tiempo	It is good weather
06 – Hace mal tiempo	It is bad weather
07 – Lluve	It is raining
08 – Nieva	It is snowing
09 – Cuando...	When...
10 – ¿Qué haces cuando llueve?	What do you do when it's raining?

# Spanish 4

## Vocabulary 9b – Seasons

01 – Estaciones	Seasons
02 – En...	In / On / At
03 – Primavera	Spring
04 – Verano	Summer
05 – Otoño	Autumn
06 – Invierno	Winter
07 – generalmente	generally
08 – con	with
09 – mucho	a lot
10 – ¿Y tú?	And you?

## Vocabulary 10a – Sports

01 – ¿Qué deporte haces?	What sports do you do?
02 – Hago artes marciales	I do martial arts
03 – Hago atletismo	I do athletics
04 – Hago equitación	I do horseriding
05 – Hago gimnasia	I do gymnastics
06 – Hago natación	I do swimming
07 – Juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
08 – Juego al fútbol	I play football
09 – Juego al tenis	I play tennis
10 – Juego al voleibol	I play volleyball

## Vocabulary 10b – Days of the Week

01 – Lunes	Monday
02 – Martes	Tuesday
03 – Miércoles	Wednesday
04 – Jueves	Thursday
05 – Viernes	Friday
06 – Sábado	Saturday
07 – Domingo	Sunday
08 – Los lunes	On Mondays
09 – Los martes	On Tuesdays
10 – Los miércoles	On Wednesdays