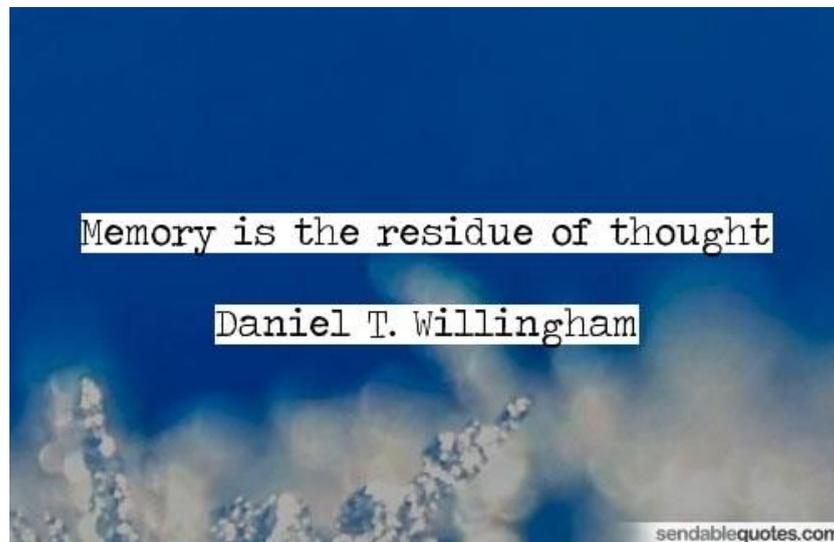




**Atlantic Academy Portland**  
an Aspirations Academy

# Year 8 Unit 2

## Homework Booklet



<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor</b>	

# Contents

**Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable**

**Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions**

**Student Self-Quizzing Model**

**Maths Homework Information**

**Reading Homework Information**

**Reading Record**

**Maths Skills Check**

**English Knowledge Organiser**

**Science Knowledge Organiser**

**History Knowledge Organiser**

**French Knowledge Organiser**

**Geography Knowledge Organiser**



## Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quiz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quiz from on which evening. Each subject has divided their Knowledge Organiser(s) into 9 'segments': these are the 9 pieces of Knowledge Organiser Homework you will complete for the relevant subjects. You have been set a different segment of the Subject Knowledge Organiser to complete each week, clearly labelled on each Knowledge Organiser. Your teacher will test you on this segment of information each week after your Subject Knowledge Organiser Homework, to assess how well you have learnt the information. The 'mark' box allows you to record your score out of 10 from your end of week quiz.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
	Maths	English	Science	History	French	Geography
Week 1 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 2 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 3 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 4 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 5 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 6 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 7 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 8 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 9 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10

## Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions

It is expected that you complete **one page** of self-quizzing, as a minimum. This should take around **30 minutes**. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser.

Tutors will check your Subject Knowledge Organiser homework the next morning during AM Tutor Time. They will be looking for a **full page of self-quizzing** on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for **purple pen ticks/corrections** and **good presentation** (including your **H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler**). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If your tutor feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, your tutor will enter you for a detention that same day.

**These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing (look, repeatedly say aloud, cover, write, check):**

1. Identify the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the week.
2. Open up your practice book and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin, the Title (the subject you are completing) on the other side of the margin line and the Date on the right hand side (see the model on the next page). Underline all three with a ruler.
3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you. Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory.
5. Check it and correct any mistakes. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to cross the knowledge point.
6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
7. Repeat the steps above until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

## Student Self-Quizzing Model

H/W English

17/7/18

- 21) **Stagecraft** - The use of setting/props to convey ideas. The front door bangs everytime a character enters or leaves, this makes the audience wonder who it is. Lighting is used to show emotion, 'pink' is used to show the rose-tinted view on life the Birlings have, but turns 'brighter...harder' when the truth comes out. ✓
- 22) **Religious imagery** - The Inspector suggests we have a 'sacred' duty of care towards and should show images of 'fire and blood and anguish' linking to the end of the world in the book of revelation where people were punished for their sins. ✓
- 23) **Social responsibility** - Priestley uses the play to promote social responsibility - The idea that we should try and help those less privileged. ✓
- 24) **Stage directions** - Guide to the actor/actress on how to present their character at that point in the play. Stage directions can also reveal extra information to the audience about the character. ✓
- 25) **Beginnings and endings** - Priestley freezes the action between Acts to make the audience wait and consider how a character will respond. They build up tension and suspense. ✓
- 26) **Omniscience** - The Inspector seems to be omniscient - he knows what will happen and how characters will react. ✓
- 27) **Symbolism** - Characters represent particular social groups (Mrs Birling represents the hypocrisy of the upper Edwardian class). ✓
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business. ✓
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business. ✓
- 29) **Graphic imagery** - The Inspector uses language to shock the Birlings and the audience. 'She burnt her insides out'. ✓
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of not saying something unpleasant. Mr and Mrs Birling use this to not look as guilty. ✗
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant. Used by Mr and Mrs Birling to make them look less guilty.



## Reading Homework Information

1. You will complete 30 minutes of reading from your Accelerated Reader book on a Tuesday and Thursday evening and over the weekend. This will total 90 minutes of reading each week.
2. After you have finished reading for 30 minutes, ask a parent/guardian to sign your reading record - a copy can be found on the following page.
3. Throughout the week, you need to ensure you are completing Star Quizzes on Accelerated Reader (ARP). You can complete a Star Quiz on your ARP book after reading it. Star Quizzes can be taken at home, during one designated afternoon tutor time per week, and in your fortnightly English Library lessons. Successful completion of Star Quizzes (ie. scoring over 80% correct) adds to your word count. Detentions will be issued to students who are not completing their reading record and/or not increasing their word count. Students achieving word counts of 500, 000 words, 1 million words, 1.5 million words and over will be rewarded and there will be prizes to celebrate.

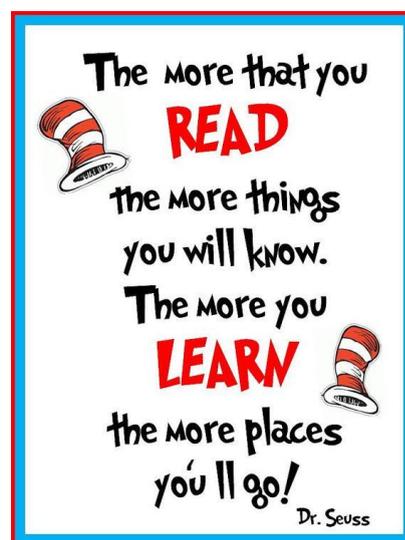
### My Login Information:

Below you will find a space to record your Accelerated Reader login information, so that you have it to hand during tutor and in class.

	<b>Accelerated Reader</b>
<b>Username</b>	
<b>Password</b>	

### Tracking My Reading Age:

	<b>ZPD and Reading Age</b>
<b>Autumn 2</b>	
<b>Spring 1</b>	
<b>Spring 2</b>	







## Maths - Year 8

### WEEK 1

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 6)(x + 5)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 2)(x + 2)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $2311 \times 10^3$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $674000 \div 10^4$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 16 km, Time = 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 90 km, Time = 1 hour 30 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $2\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 110 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 40 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{3x + 68}{8} = x + 6$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{5x + 16}{2} = x + 5$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 5	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 4 and a common ratio of 4	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £65 in the ratio 2 : 11	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £24 in the ratio 7 : 1
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £4600 by 20%	<b>Question 18</b> Decrease £7720 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(3x^2y^5)^3$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(3x^2z^4)^2$

### WEEK 2

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 2)(x - 3)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 6)(x + 3)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $21.21 \times 10^2$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $1838000 \div 10^3$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 9 km, Time = 20 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 72 km, Time = 2 hours , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $2\frac{2}{7} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 330 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 216 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{4x+6}{2} = x + 6$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{5x-23}{6} = x - 4$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 4	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 4	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £80 in the ratio 3 : 5	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £132 in the ratio 3 : 8
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £5480 by 10%	<b>Question 18</b> Decrease £4600 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(3x^3y^3)^3$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(2xy^4)^2$

### WEEK 3

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 1)(x + 4)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 7)(x + 1)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $2.367 \times 10^3$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $19060 \div 10^4$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 8 km, Time = 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 16 km, Time = 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $3\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $1\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{2}{3}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 30 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 220 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{4x-18}{2} = x - 5$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{8x-31}{6} = x - 5$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 4	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 1 and a common ratio of 2	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £42 in the ratio 1 : 5	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £24 in the ratio 5 : 3
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £7200 by 5%	<b>Question 18</b> Increase £2700 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(3x^4z^4)^4$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(3x^3y^2)^2$

WEEK 4

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 4)(x + 7)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 7)(x + 2)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $2.151 \times 10^2$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $23930 \div 10^2$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 5 km, Time = 10 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 25 km, Time = 30 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $3\frac{3}{5} \times 2\frac{2}{3}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $2\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{2}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 210 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 44 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{4x-12}{5} = x - 3$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{4x-47}{10} = x - 5$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 3 and a common ratio of 10	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 4 and a common ratio of 5	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £27 in the ratio 1 : 2	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £132 in the ratio 5 : 7
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £7720 by 20%	<b>Question 18</b> Increase £2700 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(4x^5y)^4$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(3x^3y)^2$

WEEK 5

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 6)(x - 3)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 3)(x + 5)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $1.8 \times 10^2$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $30100 \div 10^3$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 114 km, Time = 1 hour 30 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 16 km, Time = 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $2\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{3}{4}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $3\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 440 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 1080 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{2x-14}{6} = x - 3$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{3x+13}{2} = x + 5$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 3 and a common ratio of 5	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 6	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £143 in the ratio 11 : 2	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £140 in the ratio 3 : 11
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £5480 by 10%	<b>Question 18</b> Decrease £4600 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(2xy^2)^4$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(2xz)^2$

WEEK 6

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 2)(x - 4)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 3)(x + 4)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $1296 \times 10^4$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $232.3 \div 10^2$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 165 km, Time = 1 hour 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 13 km, Time = 15 minutes , speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $2\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $2\frac{1}{6} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 168 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 80 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{3x+1}{2} = x + 1$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{2x+5}{4} = x + 1$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 3 and a common ratio of 6	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 3 and a common ratio of 3	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £88 in the ratio 5 : 3	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £144 in the ratio 11 : 5
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £7200 by 5%	<b>Question 18</b> Increase £2700 by 20%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(2x^2y^4)^3$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(2xy^5)^2$

WEEK 7

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $(x + 4)(x - 6)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $(x - 3)(x + 3)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $80.5 \times 10^4$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $248.2 \div 10^2$
<b>Question 5</b> Distance = 20 km, Time = 10 minutes, speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 6</b> Distance = 8 km, Time = 30 minutes, speed = ? km/h	<b>Question 7</b> Work out $1\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{4}$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out $3\frac{3}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{3}$
<b>Question 9</b> Express 216 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 10</b> Express 165 as a product of prime factors	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $\frac{3x-12}{4} = x - 2$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $\frac{2x+28}{6} = x + 2$
<b>Question 13</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 1 and a common ratio of 3	<b>Question 14</b> List the first 4 terms of a Geometric sequence with a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 2	<b>Question 15</b> Divide £180 in the ratio 7 : 11	<b>Question 16</b> Divide £48 in the ratio 5 : 11
<b>Question 17</b> Decrease £7200 by 5%	<b>Question 18</b> Increase £2920 by 10%	<b>Question 19</b> Simplify $(2x^3y^3)^2$	<b>Question 20</b> Simplify $(4x^2z^3)^4$

WEEK 8

<b>Question 1</b> Work out $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	<b>Question 2</b> Work out $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{1}{2} =$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $44 \times 2.8 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $12.8 \times 5.8 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Evaluate $4^4$	<b>Question 6</b> Evaluate $3^2$	<b>Question 7</b> Expand $3(1 + 3x)$	<b>Question 8</b> Expand $6x(7 - 5x)$
<b>Question 9</b> Complete ? m/min = 28.8 km/h	<b>Question 10</b> Complete ? m/s = 25.2 km/h	<b>Question 11</b> Find 40% of £460	<b>Question 12</b> Find 75% of £240
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $6x = 4x + 8$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $7x + 5 = 3x + 13$	<b>Question 15</b> Make x the subject of the formula $ay = bx + c$	<b>Question 16</b> Make x the subject of the formula $\frac{y}{x} = abc$
<b>Question 17</b> Find the nth term: 8, 20, 32, 44, ...	<b>Question 18</b> Find the nth term: 5, 14, 23, 32, ...	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $5 \times (3 + 3) \times 4$	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $4 + 2 \times 2 - 3$

WEEK 9

<b>Question 1</b> Work out $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{1}{5} =$	<b>Question 2</b> Work out $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{1}{4} =$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $12 \times 7.7 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $2.9 \times 5.9 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Evaluate $3^2$	<b>Question 6</b> Evaluate $2^0$	<b>Question 7</b> Expand $5(5x + 1)$	<b>Question 8</b> Expand $5x(5x - 7)$
<b>Question 9</b> Complete ? m/s = 32.4 km/h	<b>Question 10</b> Complete ? m/s = 21.6 km/h	<b>Question 11</b> Find 95% of £980	<b>Question 12</b> Find 20% of £580
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $8x + 5 = 2x + 41$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $7x + 2 = 5x + 14$	<b>Question 15</b> Make x the subject of the formula $y = \frac{a}{x + b}$	<b>Question 16</b> Make x the subject of the formula $y = b - ax$
<b>Question 17</b> Find the nth term: 1, 5, 9, 13, ...	<b>Question 18</b> Find the nth term: 8, 14, 20, 26, ...	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $5 \times (8 + 4^2)$	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $24 - 9 \times 5$

## English – Year 8– Unit 2– Outsiders

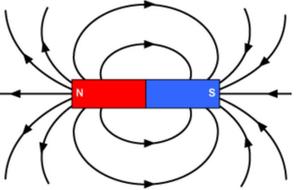
**Driving question:** To what extent does ‘otherness’ exist in our society and how do we overcome its stigma?

Week 1			RAG
1	<b>Stigma</b>	A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person	
2	<b>Activism</b>	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change	
3	<b>Unprecedented</b>	Never done or known before	
4	<b>Insight</b>	The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something	
5	<b>A FOREST</b>	Devices we can use in our persuasive writing: Alliteration Facts Opinions Repetition and Rhetorical questions Emotive language Statistics Triads	
6	<b>Theoretically</b>	An adverb that is used to say what is possible, although it may not actually happen	
7	<b>Compounding</b>	Make (something bad) worse; As in ‘Compounding this problem is the fact that the US exports about one-third of its recycling, the majority of which goes to China.’	
Week 2			
8	<b>Maniacal</b>	Exhibiting extremely wild or violent behaviour; acting with obsessive enthusiasm	
9	<b>Veranda</b>	A roofed platform along the outside of a house, level with the ground floor.	
10	<b>Roused</b>	Cease to sleep or to be inactive; wake up	
11	<b>Melancholy</b>	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause	
12	<b>Crucial</b>	Of great importance	
13	<b>Skittering</b>	Move lightly and quickly or hurriedly	
14	<b>Supercilious</b>	Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others; arrogant	
Week 3			
15	<b>Unmitigated</b>	Absolute; unqualified	
16	<b>Temerity</b>	Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity	
17	<b>Cynical</b>	Doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile	
18	<b>Assumption</b>	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof	
19	<b>Calibre</b>	The quality of someone's character or the level of their ability; the standard reached by something	
20	<b>“Herd behavior”</b>	A term used to describe the tendency of individuals to think and act as a group.	
21	<b>Connotation</b>	An idea or quality that a word expresses in addition to its meaning	
Week 4			
22	<b>Lamented</b>	Express regret or disappointment about something.	
23	<b>Degrading</b>	Causing a loss of self-respect; humiliating	
24	<b>Preposterous</b>	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.	
25	<b>Empathy</b>	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.	
26	<b>Inclusive</b>	Not excluding any section of society or any party involved in something	
Week 5			
27	<b>Indifferent</b>	Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.	
28	<b>Quivering</b>	Trembling or shaking with a slight rapid motion	
29	<b>Forsaken</b>	Abandoned or deserted.	
30	<b>Fervent</b>	Having or displaying a passionate intensity	
31	<b>Haughtily</b>	Snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious	
32	<b>Semantic field</b>	A collection of words which are related to one another	
33	<b>Compound adjective</b>	A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun	
Week 6			
34	<b>Dystopia</b>	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice	
35	<b>Facades</b>	A deceptive outward appearance; the front of a building that faces on to a street or open space	
36	<b>Functions</b>	To work or operate in a proper or particular way	

37	<b>Anarchy</b>	A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority	
38	<b>Blatantly</b>	In a completely obvious and unsubtle way	
39	<b>Covet</b>	To long to possess something, especially something belonging to another	
<b>Week 7</b>			
40	<b>Asylum</b>	A safe place	
41	<b>Groggily</b>	Dazed and weakened, as from lack of sleep:	
42	<b>Deprivation</b>	The lack or denial of something considered to be a necessity	
43	<b>Extremism</b>	The holding of extreme political or religious views	
44	<b>Empower</b>	To make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights	
45	<b>Compulsory</b>	Required by law or a rule; obligatory	
<b>Week 8</b>			
46	<b>Ethos</b>	An argument that appeals to the audience by emphasizing the speaker's credibility and authority	
47	<b>Pathos</b>	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
48	<b>Logos</b>	Ethos or the ethical appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character.	
49	<b>Sprightly</b>	Lively; full of energy	
50	<b>What is Romanticism?</b>	A poetic movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries that focused on nature and feelings.	
51	<b>Jocund</b>	Cheerful and light-hearted	
52	<b>Pensive</b>	Engaged in, involving, or reflecting deep or serious thought	
<b>Week 9</b>			
53	<b>Gibberish</b>	Unintelligible or meaningless speech or writing; nonsense	
54	<b>Discharging</b>	To tell someone officially that they can or must leave a place or situation	
55	<b>What were the Salem witchcraft trials?</b>	A series of investigations and persecutions, in 1692-1693 in America, that caused 19 convicted "witches" to be hanged and many other suspects to be imprisoned.	
56	<b>What does it mean when we say people are on a 'witch hunt'?</b>	A campaign directed against a person or group holding views considered unorthodox (contrary to what is usual, traditional, or accepted) or a threat to society.	
57	<b>Faction</b>	A small organised dissenting (disagreeing) group within a larger one	
58	<b>Abomination</b>	A thing that causes disgust or loathing	

## Science – Year 8 – Unit 2

Week 1:			RA G
1.	<b>Inherited Characteristics</b>	Features which have been passed on by an organism's parents.	
2.	<b>Environmental Characteristics</b>	Features which are caused by environmental factors and are not inherited.	
3.	<b>Classification</b>	The action or process of classifying something.	
4.	<b>Species</b>	Organisms of the same species can breed to produce fertile offspring.	
5.	<b>Vertebrates</b>	An animal which possess a backbone.	
6.	<b>Invertebrates</b>	An animal which does not possess a backbone.	
7.	<b>Evolution</b>	The gradual development of an organism over a long period of time.	
8.	<b>Cloning</b>	Make an identical copy of another organism.	
Week 2:			
9.	<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	Involves the fusion of male and female gametes producing genetic variation in the offspring.	
10.	<b>Asexual reproduction</b>	Involves only one individual and the offspring is identical to the parent.	
11.	<b>Gametes</b>	Sex cells (e.g. sperm and egg)	
12.	<b>Fertilisation</b>	a male gamete and a female gamete join together in sexual reproduction.	
13.	<b>DNA</b>	(deoxyribonucleic acid) is the complex chemical that carries genetic information. DNA is contained in chromosomes, which are found in the nucleus of most cells.	
14.	<b>Genome</b>	The genome of an organism is its hereditary information encoded in DNA.	
15.	<b>Alleles</b>	A variant of a gene.	
Week 3:			
16.	<b>Natural Selection</b>	Those with more favourable <b>phenotypes</b> are more likely to survive to breeding age.	
17.	<b>Selective Breeding</b>	Humans selecting individuals to mate in order to have young with favourable characteristics.	
18.	<b>Genetic Engineering</b>	Directly modifying an organism's genotype using biotechnology.	
19.	<b>Evolution</b>	The change in inherited characteristics of a species over generations.	
20.	<b>Extinction</b>	When the last survivor of a species dies and no more succeed it.	
21.	<b>Classification</b>	The process by which scientists sort species into separate groups.	
22.	<b>Communities</b>	Populations of different species that are interdependent living in one habitat.	
Week 4:			
23.	<b>Solute</b>	The minor component in a solution, something that is dissolved in a solvent.	
24.	<b>Solvent</b>	The liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution.	
25.	<b>Filtration</b>	The technique used to separate substances that are insoluble in the solvent e.g. sand and water.	
26.	<b>Distillation</b>	Separation of a liquid from a mixture by evaporation then condensation.	
27.	<b>Distillate</b>	The substance produced as a result of distillation.	
28.	<b>Evaporation</b>	The process of turning a liquid into a gas.	
29.	<b>Mixture</b>	One or more elements or compounds not chemically bonded together.	
30.	<b>Formulation</b>	A useful mixture - designed for a specific purpose.	
31.	<b>Alloy</b>	A mixture of metals.	
Week 5:			
32.	<b>Filtration Diagram</b>		
33.	<b>Chromatography</b>	The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent along a material such as paper.	
34.	<b>Stationary Phase</b>	The material that the mobile phase moves along to separate the mixture.	
35.	<b>Mobile Phase</b>	The solvent that dissolves the mixture to be separated.	
36.	<b>Chromatogram</b>	Pattern formed on the stationary phase as a result of chromatography.	

37.	<b>Retention Factor (Rf)</b>	How well a particular solute dissolves in the mobile phase.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
38.	<b>Potential Difference</b>	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Measured in Volts(V).	
39.	<b>Current</b>	The number of electrons flowing past a point in 1 second. Measured in Amperes (Amps or A).	
40.	<b>Resistance</b>	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms ( $\Omega$ )	
41.	<b>Electron</b>	A charged particle which flows in an electric circuit.	
42.	<b>Conductor</b>	A material which allows the flow of electric charge.	
43.	<b>Insulator</b>	A material that slows the flow of electric charge.	
44.	<b>Voltmeter</b>	A meter to measure the potential difference in volts.	
45.	<b>Ammeter</b>	A meter to measure the current in amps.	
46.	<b>Volts (V)</b>	The unit for potential difference.	
47.	<b>Amps (A)</b>	The unit for current.	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
48.	<b>Battery</b>		
49.	<b>Cell</b>		
50.	<b>Motor</b>		
51.	<b>Open Switch</b>		
52.	<b>Closed Switch</b>		
53.	<b>Accurate</b>	Close to the true value of what you are measuring.	
54.	<b>Analyse</b>	The process of looking at data and writing about what you have found out.	
55.	<b>Bar Chart</b>	A way of presenting data when one variable is discrete or categoric and the other is continuous.	
56.	<b>Categoric</b>	A variable that has values that are words.	
57.	<b>Conclusion</b>	What you write down to say what you have found out during an investigation.	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
58.	<b>Light-emitting diode (LED)</b>		
59.	<b>Bulb</b>		
60.	<b>Resistor</b>		
61.	<b>Voltmeter</b>		
62.	<b>Ammeter</b>		
63.	<b>Continuous</b>	A variable that has values that can be any number.	
64.	<b>Control Variables</b>	A variable that you have to keep the same in an investigation.	
65.	<b>Data</b>	Words or numbers that you obtain when you make observations or measurements.	
66.	<b>Dependent Variable</b>	A variable that changes when you change the independent variable.	
67.	<b>Discrete</b>	A variable that can only have whole number values.	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
68.	<b>Poles</b>	The opposite ends of a magnet.	
69.	<b>Electromagnet</b>	A magnet created by the flow of electricity in a wire.	
70.	<b>Magnetic Field</b>	The area around a magnet where the magnetic field acts.	
71.	<b>Permanent Magnet</b>	A metal which produces its own magnetic field.	
72.	<b>Magnetic Field Diagram</b>		
73.	<b>giga- (G)</b>	One hundred million (100,000,000)	
74.	<b>mega- (M)</b>	One hundred thousand (100,000)	
75.	<b>kilo- (k)</b>	One thousand (1000)	
76.	<b>milli- (m)</b>	One thousandth (0.001)	
77.	<b>micro- (<math>\mu</math>)</b>	0.000001 ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$ )	

## History – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Dictators and WWII

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What book did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish in 1848?	<b>The Communist Manifesto</b>	
2.	What word did Marx use to describe the working classes?	<b>Proletarians</b>	
3.	In what longer book did Marx set out his theory of economic development in full?	<b>Das Kapital</b>	
4.	According to Marx, what are the two revolutions that must occur, in a specific order, as a society develops?	<b>Bourgeois revolution followed by proletarian revolution</b>	
5.	What was the name for the emperor of Russia?	<b>The Tsar</b>	
6.	In what month and year did a popular revolution overthrow the imperial Russian government?	<b>February 1917</b>	
7.	What was the name for the temporary government formed after this revolution?	<b>The Provisional Government</b>	
8.	What was the name for the workers' and soldiers' councils formed during the Russian Revolution?	<b>Soviets</b>	
9.	What was the name of the radical group of Russian Marxists who seized power in October 1917?	<b>The Bolsheviks</b>	
10.	Who was the leader of this group?	<b>Vladimir Lenin</b>	
Week 2:			
11.	What name was given to the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Russian Civil War?	<b>The Whites</b>	
12.	What was the name of the army of the USSR?	<b>The Red Army</b>	
13.	How many Russians died in the civil war?	<b>7 million</b>	
14.	When did Lenin die?	<b>January 1924</b>	
15.	Who was Josef Stalin's main rival for leadership after Lenin's death?	<b>Leon Trotsky</b>	
16.	What was the name of the industrialisation programs that Stalin launched to modernise the USSR?	<b>Five-Year Plans</b>	
17.	In what part of the USSR did the first of these programs cause a massive famine in 1932-33?	<b>The Ukraine</b>	
18.	What was the name of Stalin's secret police agency?	<b>The NKVD</b>	
19.	What name was given to the fake trials of high-ranking Communists staged during the Terror of 1937-38?	<b>Show trials</b>	
20.	How many members of the Communist Party's own Central Committee were arrested during the Terror?	<b>110 out of 139</b>	
Week 3:			
21.	What treaty of 1919 formally ended the First World War?	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	
22.	What name is given to the democratic period of German history after the First World War?	<b>Weimar Germany</b>	
23.	What was the full name of the Nazi party?	<b>National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)</b>	
24.	What Italian extremist inspired Hitler to attempt to seize power in Germany?	<b>Benito Mussolini</b>	
25.	What political philosophy did this extremist represent?	<b>Fascism</b>	
26.	What was Hitler's first attempt to seize power?	<b>The Beer Hall Putsch</b>	
27.	What book did Hitler write while in prison for this coup?	<b>Mein Kampf</b>	
28.	What economic collapse caused crisis in Germany, beginning in 1929?	<b>The Great Depression</b>	
29.	What was the highest vote the Nazis ever received in a free election?	<b>37%</b>	
30.	Who appointed Hitler as Chancellor, in coalition with traditional German conservative parties, in 1933?	<b>President Hindenburg</b>	
Week 4:			

31.	What mysterious event did Hitler use to justify giving extreme powers to the police?	<b>The Reichstag Fire</b>	
32.	What name was given to Germany under the Nazis?	<b>The Third Reich</b>	
33.	What was the name for the “people’s community” of ethnic Germans that the Nazis claimed to lead?	<b>Volksgemeinschaft</b>	
34.	What was the imaginary “ideal race” that Hitler believed the Germans represented?	<b>The Aryan race</b>	
35.	From what category of jobs were Jews excluded when the Nazis came to power in 1933?	<b>Civil service jobs</b>	
36.	What laws restricted citizenship to ethnic Germans, and forbade marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews?	<b>The Nuremberg Laws</b>	
37.	What elite Nazi organisation spearheaded the persecution of Jews?	<b>The SS (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>)</b>	
38.	What other groups of people also faced persecution under the Nazis?	<b>Roma (gypsies), the mentally ill, the disabled, LGBT people, alcoholics, beggars</b>	
39.	What pogrom occurred on the night of 9 November 1938?	<b>Kristallnacht</b>	
40.	Who were the victims of the Nazis’ first organised murder program?	<b>Mental asylum patients</b>	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41.	What name is given to Hitler’s massacre of the Nazi paramilitary force (the SA) in 1934?	<b>The Night of the Long Knives</b>	
42.	In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936?	<b>The Rhineland</b>	
43.	What was the British policy of allowing Hitler to take what he wanted in order to avoid war?	<b>Appeasement</b>	
44.	What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan?	<b>The Axis</b>	
45.	In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists?	<b>Spain</b>	
46.	Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces?	<b>General Francisco Franco</b>	
47.	What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria?	<b>The <i>Anschluss</i></b>	
48.	Which British Prime Minister agreed to Hitler annexing a portion of Czechoslovakia in the Munich Agreement of 1938?	<b>Neville Chamberlain</b>	
49.	What treaty was signed on 24 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	<b>The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact</b>	
50.	When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War?	<b>1 September 1939</b>	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	What German form of warfare was based on rapid movement and regular, concentrated attacks?	<b>Blitzkrieg</b>	
52.	What countries did the Nazis conquer in 1940 and 1941?	<b>Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece</b>	
53.	From what port were Allied troops evacuated to Britain during the fall of France?	<b>Dunkirk</b>	
54.	What was the Nazi-allied regime that took power in France after the German victory?	<b>Vichy France</b>	
55.	What was the name of the Nazi air force?	<b>The Luftwaffe</b>	
56.	What recent invention allowed the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain?	<b>Radar</b>	
57.	What was the name of Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941?	<b>Operation Barbarossa</b>	
58.	What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union?	<b>More than half</b>	

59.	What were two reasons why the invasion of the Soviet Union was unsuccessful?	<b>Blitzkrieg ineffective over great distances, and troops unprepared for winter</b>	
60.	What city did the Germans fail to capture in the first week of December 1941?	<b>Moscow</b>	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	Who was Winston Churchill's rival for the position of Prime Minister?	<b>Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary</b>	
62.	Why was it felt that Churchill had greater moral authority?	<b>He had opposed appeasement</b>	
63.	What was the German campaign of bombing major British cities?	<b>The Blitz</b>	
64.	How were children protected during this bombing campaign?	<b>Evacuated to the country</b>	
65.	What new weapons did the Germans develop to attack British cities late in the war?	<b>V-1 flying bombs and "V-2" rockets</b>	
66.	What is the term for the mobilisation of an entire society for warfare?	<b>Total war</b>	
67.	How many more women did government war work in the Second World War than in the First?	<b>Eight times as many</b>	
68.	Which economist released a report in November 1942 proposing a national welfare system?	<b>William Beveridge</b>	
69.	What were the "five great evils" that this economist identified in British society?	<b>Squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease</b>	
70.	Who was the Prime Minister who replaced Churchill after the war and used this report to build the welfare state?	<b>Clement Attlee</b>	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71.	What was the name for the SS killing squads who massacred Jews during Operation Barbarossa?	<b><i>Einsatzgruppen</i></b>	
72.	At what conference in January 1942 did senior Nazis devise a plan to exterminate the Jews in death camps?	<b>The Wannsee Conference</b>	
73.	How many Jews did the Nazis ultimately kill?	<b>Six million</b>	
74.	In what occupied country did the Nazis establish their death camps?	<b>Poland</b>	
75.	What were Jews told in order to persuade them to be transported to the death camps?	<b>That they were being resettled in eastern Europe</b>	
76.	Name three of the six Nazi extermination camps.	<b>Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka</b>	
77.	What slogan was written above the gates of one of these camps?	<b>"Work sets you free" (at Auschwitz)</b>	
78.	In the death camps, what gas was used to kill the Jews?	<b>Zyklon B</b>	
79.	After they were killed in the gas chambers, how were the bodies of the victims disposed?	<b>Burnt in giant crematoria</b>	
80.	What was the name for the units of Jewish prisoners tasked with disposing of bodies in this way?	<b><i>Sonderkommandos</i></b>	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
81.	What party controlled the government of China during the 1930s and the Second World War?	<b>The Kuomintang (KMT), or Nationalists</b>	
82.	What north-eastern region of China did Japan occupy in 1931?	<b>Manchuria</b>	
83.	When did Japan invade China, beginning the Second World War in Asia?	<b>July 1937</b>	
84.	Why did Japan attempt to seize control of vast areas of East Asia and the Pacific in 1941 and 1942?	<b>To gain control of resources, especially oil</b>	
85.	What American naval base suffered a surprise attack by Japan on 7 December 1941?	<b>Pearl Harbour</b>	
86.	Who was the American President who brought the U.S.A into the war in response to this attack?	<b>Franklin D. Roosevelt</b>	

<b>87.</b>	What key fortress of the British Empire fell to Japan on 15 February 1942?	<b>Singapore</b>	
<b>88.</b>	What did the Japanese call their new Asian empire?	<b>The Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere</b>	
<b>89.</b>	Why did many Japanese soldiers treat prisoners of war with such contempt and cruelty?	<b>They believed that surrender was shameful</b>	
<b>90.</b>	At what naval battle in June 1942 did America halt Japanese expansion?	<b>Midway</b>	

## French - Year 8 – Unit 2

Week 1: C'était comment ton weekend? How was your weekend ?		RAG
1.	Le weekend dernier, je suis allé à Londres avec ma famille et mon meilleur copain.	Last weekend, I went to London with my family and my best friend.
2.	Nous sommes partis samedi matin à sept heures et nous avons voyagé en voiture.	We left Saturday morning at seven o'clock and we travelled by car.
3.	Malheureusement, le voyage était très long à cause de la circulation. Quelle horreur!	Unfortunately, the journey was very long because of the traffic. How awful!
4.	Cependant, on y est arrivés avant onze heures et on a fait beaucoup de shopping.	However, we arrived there before 11 am and we did lots of shopping.
5.	Je pense que c'était vraiment excellent et nous nous sommes vraiment bien amusés.	I think that it was really excellent and we really had lots of fun.
Week 2: Tu es comment? What are you like?		
6.	Salut ! Comment t'appelles-tu ? Je m'appelle Luc.	Hi! What is your name? I am called Luc.
7.	J'ai douze ans et j'habite à Lyon avec ma mère, mon beau-père et mes deux sœurs.	I am 12 and I live in Lyon with my mum, stepfather and my two sisters.
8.	Je suis intelligent et très patient. Je ne suis pas paresseux.	I am intelligent and very patient. I am not lazy.
9.	Je pense que je suis toujours sociable, je sors souvent.	I think that I am always sociable, I go out often.
10.	Je suis un peu curieux mais je ne suis jamais égoïste.	I am a little bit curious but I am never selfish.
Week 3: Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille? Do you get on well with your family?		
11.	Je m'entends très bien avec ma sœur aînée car elle est rigolote.	I get on very well with my older sister because she is funny.
12.	Je me fâche souvent avec mon frère parce qu'il est méchant et casse-pieds.	I often get angry with my brother because he is nasty and annoying.
13.	J'ai de bons rapports avec mes parents,	I have a good relationship with my parents,
14.	car ils m'aident beaucoup, même avec l'argent de poche!	as they help me a lot, even with pocket money!
15.	L'année dernière, on est partis tous ensemble en vacances. C'était absolument génial!	Last year, we all went on holiday together. It was absolutely great!
Week 4 : Est-ce que tu aimes la musique? Do you like music?		
16.	J'écoute de la musique, tout le temps et partout !	I listen to music all the time and everywhere!
17.	Mon chanteur préféré c'est Ed Sheeran. J'adore sa musique.	My favourite singer is Ed Sheeran. I love his music.
18.	Hier, j'ai téléchargé une de ses chansons.	Yesterday, I downloaded one of his songs.
19.	Cependant, mon genre de musique préféré est le rock.	However, my favourite music genre is rock.
20.	La semaine prochaine on va aller à concert et on va danser et chanter. On va s'amuser !	Next week we are going to go to a concert and we are going to dance and sing. We are going to have fun.
Week 5: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes porter? What do you like to wear?		
21.	J'adore la mode et je lis des magazines sur la mode.	I love fashion and I read magazines about fashion.
22.	Je pense que j'ai un style plutôt décontracté.	I think that I have a rather relaxed style.
23.	Normalement je porte un jean avec des baskets.	Normally I wear jeans with trainers.
24.	Je déteste le style classique. Je ne porte jamais de chemises, que des tee shirts.	I hate dressing in a classic style. I never wear shirts, only T-shirts.
25.	Ce week-end je vais aller à un mariage et je dois porter un costume. Quelle barbe!	This weekend, I am going to a wedding and I am going to wear a suit. How boring!
Week 6: Où habites-tu? Where do you live?		
26.	J'habite dans un grand village dans le sud de la France.	I live in a big village in the south of France.
27.	J'habite avec ma mère, mon beau-père, mon frère et ma sœur.	I live with my mum, my stepfather, my brother and sister.
28.	On a une maison moderne. Elle est assez petite mais vraiment confortable	We have a modern house. It is quite small but really comfortable.
29.	Mon père a déménagé l'année dernière.	My Dad moved last year.
30.	Il habite maintenant à Paris dans un grand appartement, mais c'est bruyant.	He now lives in Paris in a big flat, but it's noisy.
Week 7: Comment est ta maison ? What is your house like ?		
31.	Chez moi, il y a sept pièces y compris la cuisine,	At home, there are seven rooms including the kitchen,

32.	le salon, trois chambres et la salle de bains.	the living room, three bedrooms and the bathroom.	
33.	Je partage ma chambre avec mon frère.	I share my bedroom with my brother.	
34.	Notre chambre est plus grande que la chambre de ma sœur.	Our bedroom is bigger than my sister's bedroom.	
35.	J'adore ma maison car on a un grand jardin.	I love my house because we have a big garden.	
<b>Week 8: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger? What do you like to eat?</b>			
36.	Pour le petit déjeuner, je mange des céréales et un croissant avec du beurre et de la confiture.	For breakfast, I eat cereals and a croissant with butter and jam.	
37.	Je bois du chocolat chaud, car je déteste le café.	I drink hot chocolate, as I hate coffee.	
38.	Le soir, normalement on mange vers sept heures.	In the evening, normally we eat at about 7 o'clock.	
39.	On mange toujours à table en famille et nous parlons de notre journée.	We always eat at the table as a family and we talk about our day.	
40.	Je mange beaucoup de fruit parce que c'est sain.	I eat lots of fruit because it is healthy.	
<b>Week 9: Est-ce qu'il y a des fêtes chez toi ? Are there any festivals where you live ?</b>			
41.	Malheureusement, il n'y a pas de fêtes où j'habite.	Unfortunately there are no festivals where I live.	
42.	Ma copine habite à Nice dans le sud de la France.	My friend lives in Nice in the south of France.	
43.	Tous les ans, en février, c'est le carnaval.	Every year, in February, it's the carnival.	
44.	Il y a les grands défilés. L'année dernière, je les ai regardés avec ma famille.	There are big processions. Last year, I watched them with my family.	
45.	L'année prochaine, je vais participer au défilé. Ça va être génial!	Next year, I am going to take part in the procession. It's going to be great!	

**Subject Geography Year 8 Unit 2 Unit Name Uneven World**

<b>Week 1:</b>			<b>RAG</b>
1.	Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.	
2.	Development indicator	Things that can be measured to show the level of development.	
3.	HIC	Higher income country (rich)	
4.	LIC	Low income country (poor)	
5.	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (developing quickly)	
6.	GDP	Gross domestic product. How much a country produces in a year.	
7.	Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live in a country.	
8.	Adult Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write in a county.	
9.	Infant mortality rate	The number of children that die before their 1st birthday per 1000 live births.	
10.	Access to safe water	The percentage of people with access to water that is not dangerous.	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
11.	HDI	Human Development Index uses life expectancy, level of education and income to give a score between 0 and 1.	
12.	Quality of Life	A measure of people's happiness and well being.	
13.	Standard of living	A measure of people's material wealth.	
14.	Aid	Help given to a country to reduce poverty.	
15.	Bilateral Aid	Aid given from one country to another.	
16.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities	
17.	Short term aid	Aid given to help a country recover from a hazard.	
18.	Long term aid	Aid given to help a country develop,	
19.	Debt	Money that is owed.	
20.	Debt relief	When a country does not have to pay back all of its debt.	
<b>Week 3:</b>			
21.	Loan	When money is borrowed that has to be paid back.	
22.	Microfinance	Small loans given to help set up businesses.	
23.	Conservation swaps	When money is given to a country if they promise to protect the environment.	
24.	Fair trade	A scheme where farmers receive a fair price for their product.	
25.	Top down aid	A scheme run by the government or large businesses that aims to improve people's lives.	
26.	Bottom up aid	A scheme set up by NGOs or charities that focuses on the needs of local people and improves their lives.	
27.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities.	
28.	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation, could be a charity such as Oxfam or an international organisation such as the UN.	
29.	Sustainable development	Development that aims to improve people's lives without affecting future generations ability to have a good life.	

30.	Intermediate technology	Sustainable technology that is suitable for the needs, skills and wealth of local people.	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
31.	Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.	
32.	Development indicator	Things that can be measured to show the level of development.	
33.	HIC	Higher income country (rich)	
34.	LIC	Low income country (poor)	
35.	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (developing quickly)	
36.	GDP	Gross domestic product. How much a country produces in a year.	
37.	Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live in a country.	
38.	Adult Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write in a county.	
39.	Infant mortality rate	The number of children that die before their 1st birthday per 1000 live births.	
40.	Access to safe water	The percentage of people with access to water that is not dangerous.	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41.	HDI	Human Development Index uses life expectancy, level of education and income to give a score between 0 and 1.	
42.	Quality of Life	A measure of people's happiness and well being.	
43.	Standard of living	A measure of people's material wealth.	
44.	Aid	Help given to a country to reduce poverty.	
45.	Bilateral Aid	Aid given from one country to another.	
46.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities	
47.	Short term aid	Aid given to help a country recover from a hazard.	
48.	Long term aid	Aid given to help a country develop,	
49.	Debt	Money that is owed.	
50.	Debt relief	When a country does not have to pay back all of its debt.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	Loan	When money is borrowed that has to be paid back.	
52.	Microfinance	Small loans given to help set up businesses.	
53.	Conservation swaps	When money is given to a country if they promise to protect the environment.	
54.	Fair trade	A scheme where farmers receive a fair price for their product.	
55.	Top down aid	A scheme run by the government or large businesses that aims to improve people's lives.	
56.	Bottom up aid	A scheme set up by NGOs or charities that focuses on the needs of local people and improves their lives.	
57.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities.	
58.	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation, could be a charity such as Oxfam or an international organisation such as the UN.	
59.	Sustainable development	Development that aims to improve people's lives without affecting future generations ability to have a good life.	
60.	Intermediate technology	Sustainable technology that is suitable for the needs, skills and wealth of local people.	

<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.	
62.	Development indicator	Things that can be measured to show the level of development.	
63.	HIC	Higher income country (rich)	
64.	LIC	Low income country (poor)	
65.	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (developing quickly)	
66.	GDP	Gross domestic product. How much a country produces in a year.	
67.	Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live in a country.	
68.	Adult Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write in a county.	
69.	Infant mortality rate	The number of children that die before their 1st birthday per 1000 live births.	
70.	Access to safe water	The percentage of people with access to water that is not dangerous.	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71.	HDI	Human Development Index uses life expectancy, level of education and income to give a score between 0 and 1.	
72.	Quality of Life	A measure of people's happiness and well being.	
73.	Standard of living	A measure of people's material wealth.	
74.	Aid	Help given to a country to reduce poverty.	
75.	Bilateral Aid	Aid given from one country to another.	
76.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities	
77.	Short term aid	Aid given to help a country recover from a hazard.	
78.	Long term aid	Aid given to help a country develop,	
79.	Debt	Money that is owed.	
80.	Debt relief	When a country does not have to pay back all of its debt.	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
81.	Loan	When money is borrowed that has to be paid back.	
82.	Microfinance	Small loans given to help set up businesses.	
83.	Conservation swaps	When money is given to a country if they promise to protect the environment.	
84.	Fair trade	A scheme where farmers receive a fair price for their product.	
85.	Top down aid	A scheme run by the government or large businesses that aims to improve people's lives.	
86.	Bottom up aid	A scheme set up by NGOs or charities that focuses on the needs of local people and improves their lives.	
87.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities.	
88.	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation, could be a charity such as Oxfam or an international organisation such as the UN.	
89.	Sustainable development	Development that aims to improve people's lives without affecting future generations ability to have a good life.	
90.	Intermediate technology	Sustainable technology that is suitable for the needs, skills and wealth of local people.	