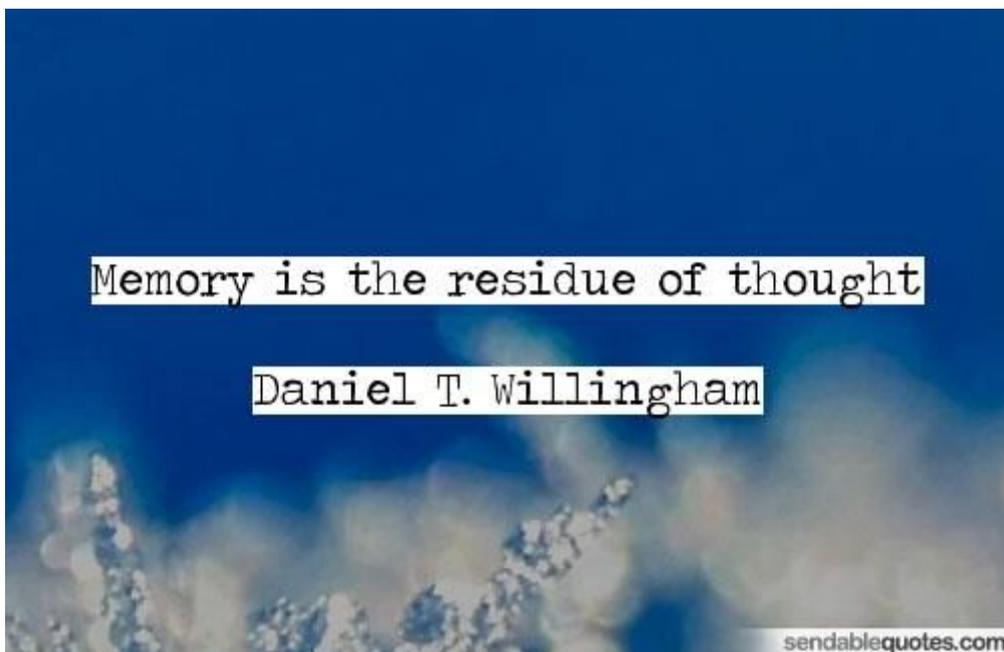




Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 9 Unit 2

Homework Booklet



Name	
Tutor	

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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.

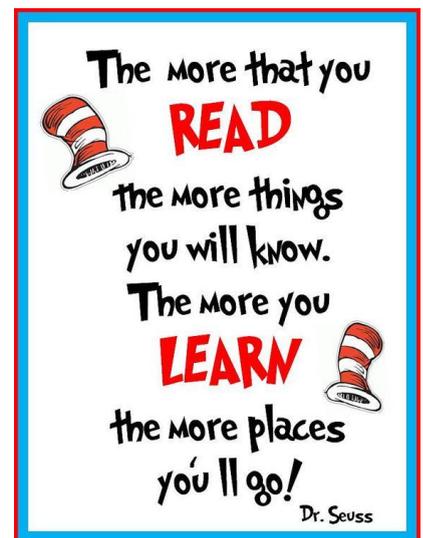
My Login Information:

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.

	Accelerated Reader
Username	
Password	

Tracking My Reading Age:

	ZPD and Reading Age
Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	



WEEK 1

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

WEEK 2

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

WEEK 3

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

WEEK 4

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

WEEK 5

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

WEEK 6

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

WEEK 7

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

WEEK 8

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

WEEK 9

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

English – Year 9 – Unit 2– Allusions

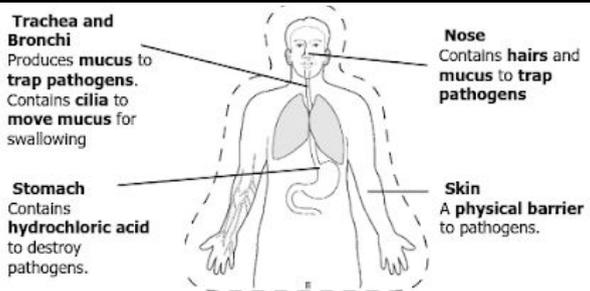
Driving question: How does the search for redemption affect a character?

Week 1			RAG
1	Allusion	An indirect reference designed to make you think of a particular book, event or idea.	
2	Benevolent	Well-meaning and kind	
3	Parsimonious	Very unwilling to spend money or use resources	
4	Penitent	Feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong; repentant	
5	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others	
6	A FOREST	Devices we can use in our persuasive writing: Alliteration Facts Opinions Repetition and Rhetorical questions Emotive language Statistics Triads	
7	Diacope	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between	
Week 2			
8	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an antisocial bad attitude	
9	Congenial	A pleasant or friendly personality	
10	Succeeded	Come after and take the place of	
11	Apparition	A ghost or other human-like spirit	
12	Incessant	Something regarded as unpleasant continuing without pause or interruption	
13	Lamentation	The passionate expression of grief or sorrow; weeping	
Week 3			
14	Preposterous	Absurd or ridiculous	
15	Fluctuated	To irregularly rise and fall	
16	Vestige	A small trace of something that is no longer here	
17	Irrepressible	Uncontrollable	
18	Haggard	Looking exhausted	
19	Avarice	Extreme greed	
Week 4			
20	Labyrinth	A complicated irregular network of passages or paths in which it is difficult to find one's way	
21	Gothic	Writing that employs dark and picturesque scenery, startling and melodramatic narrative devices, and an overall atmosphere of exoticism, mystery, fear, and dread	
22	Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree	
23	Capacity	The maximum amount that something can contain or produce	
24	Reverently	With deep and solemn respect	
25	Genial	Friendly and cheerful	
26	Bilious	Affected by or associated with nausea or vomiting or spiteful; bad-tempered	
Week 5			
27	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses	
28	Hypophora	A device: a writer raises a question, and then immediately provides an answer to that question.	
29	Confer	To have discussions; exchange opinions	
30	Rampant	Something unwelcome spreading unchecked; unrestrained	
31	Tremulous	Shaking or quivering slightly due to fear or nervousness	
32	Ubiquitous	Present, appearing, or found everywhere.	
Week 6: Victorian England			
33	What was the Industrial Revolution?	The Industrial Revolution (1760 – 1840) describes a time in which British industry became predominantly machine powered.	
34	How did the Industrial Revolution affect London's population?	London's population before the start of the Industrial Revolution was approximately 400,000 people. By 1871, the population had risen to nearly four million.	
35	Why did so many people move to London?	Because London had so many factories offering work, people moved from the towns and villages to the city looking for better opportunities. Due to the rapid growth of the population, this meant London grew too fast.	

36	How did overcrowding affect life in London?	The huge disparity in living conditions between the rich and the poor meant that many poor people had to all live in one room. The slums of London were rife with crime.	
37	How did disease affect people?	There were many outbreaks of diseases due to the awful conditions. These diseases mainly affected the old and the very young due to the lack of modern medicine. This disproportionately affected the poor.	
38	How did the poor living conditions affect children?	In 1849, 33% of children under the age of 5 in London died as a result of the poor living conditions that many people faced. T	
Week 7			
39	Caesura	A pause near the middle of a line of poetry	
40	Proclaim	To say something emphatically (without doubt; clearly); declare	
41	Chronic	A long- lasting problem	
42	Deter	To discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences.	
43	Marginalized	To treat (a person, group, or concept) as insignificant	
44	Beseech	To ask someone urgently and fervently to do something;to beg; implore; entreat	
Week 8			
45	Scabrous	Unpleasant; unattractive	
46	Resolutely	In an admirably purposeful, determined, and unwavering manner	
47	Seclusion	The state of being private and away from other people	
48	Reconciled	To make someone (or oneself) accept a disagreeable or unwelcome thing	
49	Recollect	To remember	
50	Aural imagery	Imagery using sounds: <i>Silence was broken by the peal of piano keys as Shannon began practicing her concerto.</i> Here, auditory imagery breaks silence with the beautiful sound of piano keys.	
Week 9			
51	Golgotha	A hill near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified	
52	Who was Mark Antony?	A Roman politician and general who lived between 83–30 B.C. He is remembered for being an ally of Julius Caesar.	
53	Inexorable	Impossible to stop or prevent.	
54	Persevere	Continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success	
55	Intercede	To intervene (to take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events)on behalf of another	
56	Dispelled	To make a doubt, feeling, or belief disappear	
Week 10			
57	Motif	A repeated line, image or symbol in a text.	
58	Replenished	To fill something up again	
59	Dissipated	To disappear or cause to disappear.	
60	Foreshadowing	A literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story	
61	Intonation	The rise and fall of the voice in speaking	
62	Clad	Clothed	

Subject – Year 9 – Unit 2 – Biology 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Microscope	A piece of equipment that allows us to view small objects and cells.	
2.	Resolution	The clarity of an image; the higher the resolution the clearer the image.	
3.	Magnification	The number of times larger an image appears compared to the size of the object.	
4.	Micrometre	1/1000th of a millimetre. So 1 mm = 1000 micrometres. A micrometre has the symbol μm .	
5.	Nanometre	1/1000th of a micrometre. So 1 μm = 1000 nanometres. A nanometre has the symbol nm.	
6.	Cell membrane	The membrane that controls what goes into and out of a cell.	
7.	Cytoplasm	The watery jelly inside a cell where the cell's activities take place.	
8.	Ribosome	A tiny sub-cellular structure found in both animal and plant cells that makes proteins.	
9.	Nucleus	The 'control centre' of a eukaryotic cell.	
10.	Mitochondria	Sub-cellular structures in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells where aerobic respiration occurs.	
Week 2:			
11.	Cell wall	A tough layer of material around some cells which is used for protection and support. It is stiff and made of cellulose in plant cells.	
12.	Vacuole	The membrane-bound space in the cytoplasm of plant cells, storing water and nutrients and also helping keep the cell rigid.	
13.	Chloroplast	A green disc containing chlorophyll found in plant cells. This is where the plant makes glucose through photosynthesis.	
14.	Eukaryotic Cell	A complex cell that contains a nucleus such as an animal or plant cell.	
15.	Prokaryotic Cell	A cell with no nucleus is prokaryotic. Organisms with cells like this are said to be prokaryotic organisms, ie bacteria.	
16.	Plasmid	A small ring of DNA found in the cytoplasm of prokaryotic cells.	
17.	Tissues	A group of similar cells that work together to carry out a particular function.	
18.	Organs	A group of different tissues that work together to perform a particular function.	
19.	Organ Systems	A group of organs working together to perform a particular function.	
Week 3:			
20.	Diffusion	The spreading out of particles in a fluid from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration - down a concentration gradient.	
21.	Partially permeable membrane	A membrane that allows only certain substances to pass through.	
22.	Osmosis	The diffusion of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of lower solute concentration (more dilute) to a region of higher solute concentration (less dilute).	
23.	Solute	Describes a substance that dissolves in a liquid to make a solution.	
24.	Solvent	Describes the liquid in which a substance dissolves to make a solution.	
25.	Hypotonic	A solution that is less concentrated (more dilute) than the cell contents.	
26.	Isotonic	A solution that is the same concentration as the cell contents.	
27.	Hypertonic	A solution that is more concentrated (less dilute) than the cell contents.	
28.	Plasmolysis	The state of plant cells when so much water is lost from the cell by osmosis that the vacuole and cytoplasm shrink and the cell membrane pulls away from the cell wall.	
29.	Turgor	The pressure inside a plant cell exerted by the cell contents pressing on the cell wall.	
Week 4:			
30.	Active transport	The movement of substances from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution against a concentration gradient, requiring energy from respiration.	
31.	Xylem	The non-living transport tissue in plants that transports water from the roots to the leaves and shoots.	
32.	Phloem	The living transport tissue in plants that carries dissolved food (sugars) around the plant.	
33.	Ventilated	Movement of air or water into and out of the gas exchange organ, for example lungs or gills.	
34.	Gene	A short section of DNA, found on a chromosome, which contains the instructions needed to make a protein (and so controls the development of a characteristic).	
35.	Chromosome	A long molecule of DNA found in the nucleus, which carries genes.	
36.	Mitosis	Part of the cell cycle where one set of new chromosomes are pulled to each end of the cell forming two identical nuclei during cell division.	
37.	Cell cycle	The three-stage process of cell division in a body cell that involves mitosis and results in the formation of two identical daughter cells.	
38.	Cloning	The production of identical offspring by asexual reproduction.	
Week 5:			
39.	Stem cells	Undifferentiated cells with the potential to form a wide variety of different cell types.	
40.	Specialised cell	A cell which performs a specific function.	
41.	Embryonic stem cells	Stem cells from an early embryo that can differentiate to form the specialised cells of the body.	
42.	Adult stem cells	Stem cells that are found in adults that can differentiate and form a limited number of cells.	

43.	Differentiate	The process where cells become specialised for a particular function.	
44.	Zygote	The single new cell formed by the fusion of gametes in sexual reproduction.	
45.	Therapeutic cloning	A process where an embryo is produced that is genetically identical to the patient so the cells can then be used in medical treatments.	
46.	Communicable Diseases	A disease that can spread between individuals.	
47.	Non Communicable Diseases	A disease that cannot spread between individuals.	
Week 6:			
48.	Pathogen	A harmful microbe that causes disease.	
49.	Bacterium	A prokaryotic, single-celled microorganism without a nucleus. Some bacteria are able to cause disease.	
50.	Virus	A non-living, disease-causing agent about 1/100th of the size of a bacterial cell. Can only replicate within host body cells.	
51.	Fungus	A microorganism that can cause disease and that produces spores that can be spread to other organisms.	
52.	Protist	A pathogen that is often transferred to other organisms by a vector, which doesn't get the disease itself.	
53.	Human Defenses	 <p>Trachea and Bronchi Produces mucus to trap pathogens. Contains cilia to move mucus for swallowing.</p> <p>Nose Contains hairs and mucus to trap pathogens.</p> <p>Stomach Contains hydrochloric acid to destroy pathogens.</p> <p>Skin A physical barrier to pathogens.</p>	
Week 7:			
54.	Physical Plant Defences	Are defences that get in the way of pathogens, e.g. bark and cell walls.	
55.	Mechanical Plant Defences	Defences which move or easily break off, e.g. leaves which curl up when touched, thorns and hairs.	
56.	Chemical Plant Defences	Are defences that use chemicals, for example whether they are poisonous, excrete antibacterial chemicals or foul tasting.	
57.	Antibiotics	A drug used to kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.	
58.	Antibodies	A protein produced by white blood cells in response to the presence of an antigen (e.g. on the surface of a pathogen).	
59.	Antigens	A molecule on the surface of a cell. A foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies.	
60.	Phagocytosis	The process by which white blood cells engulf foreign cells and digest them.	
61.	Vaccination	The injection of a dead or inactive pathogen to provide immunity against a particular disease.	
62.	Immunity	The ability of white blood cells to respond quickly to an infection.	
Week 8:			
63.	Drugs	A substance that alters the chemical reactions in the body.	
64.	Painkillers	A drug that relieves pain but does not kill pathogens.	
65.	Clinical Trials	A set of drug tests on human volunteers.	
66.	Pre-Clinical Tests	Testing drugs on cells and animals to examine toxicity before testing on humans.	
67.	Double-Blind Trial	A clinical trial where neither the doctors nor the patients know who has received the placebo until all the results have been gathered.	
68.	Placebo	A drug with no active ingredients, designed to mimic a real drug but used to see if effects of drug on person are just psychological.	
69.	Toxicity	How harmful a drug is, as they may have side effects.	
70.	Efficacy	How effective a drug is.	
71.	Dose	The amount of the drug given to a patient.	
Week 9:			
72.	Aspirin	A drug used to relieve mild or chronic pain and to reduce fever and inflammation, originates from the willow tree.	
73.	Digitalis	A drug used to stimulate the heart that comes from the foxglove plant.	
74.	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming that is produced naturally from the Penicillium fungus.	
75.	Malignant Tumor	Tumor cells that uncontrollably divide and invade surrounding tissue, it is very dangerous if not treated.	

76.	Benign Tumor	A cancer that cannot invade surrounding tissue but can still be dangerous depending on location in the body.	
77.	Nicotine	A highly addictive stimulant that is typically found in cigarettes.	
78.	Tar	A toxic chemical in cigarettes that kills the cilia in the lungs over time.	
79.	Balanced Diet	A diet providing adequate amount of the nutrients necessary for good health.	
80.	Key Nutrients	These make up the key components of a balanced diet and include: carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins and minerals, fibre and water.	

Subject: History Year: 9, 10 & 11

Unit 2: Kaiser & Weimar Germany. Nazi rise to power & consolidation. Nazi Germany

Week 1:		RA G
1.	What year did Germany become a unified country?	1871
2.	What is the strong belief called Militarism?	A belief in strong armed forces
3.	The Kaiser ruled over German states. Each state had a _____ what to represent them?	Bundesrat
4.	The Kaiser was advised by a (state the title of the job) _____	Chancellor
5.	Kaiser Wilhelm II introduced _____ to Germany	industrialisation
6.	Socialism was a new political idea. Which group of people supported it and what was their aim?	Supported by ordinary workers. Aim to improve work.
7.	What did a series of Naval Laws introduced between 1898 and 1912 allow Germany to achieve?	Germany to build a navy as big as Britain's navy.
8.	What 3 key impacts did World War 1 have on Germany?	a) Bankrupt b) Politically unstable c) Defeated
9.	What position (job title) was Friedrich Ebert, the leader of the SPD, the first person to have?	Germany's first President
10.	Ebert changed Germany from a monarchy to having no monarchy. What was this called?	Weimar Republic
Week 2:		
11.	What was the constitution?	A formal set of rules of how Germany was governed.
12.	Give one example of a rule from the constitution.	Everyone over 20 could vote
13.	What was the voting system used for the Reichstag (German Parliament) called?	Proportional Representation
14.	What was the position (job title) directly beneath the President within the German Government?	Chancellor
15.	What were the Germans forced to sign in 1919?	The Treaty of Versailles
16.	What was the army reduced to as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	100, 000
17.	What was the amount of reparations the German Government were forced to pay as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?	£6.6 billion
18.	List the three main political uprisings in Germany with the year they happened in.	a) Spartacist Uprising - 1919 b) Kapp Putsch - 1920 c) Munich Putsch - 1923
19.	What was the cause of Matthias Erzberger being assassinated in August 1921?	He had signed the Armistice in 1918
20.	What were the political strand on the extreme left called?	Communists
Week 3:		
21.	What were the political strand on the extreme right called?	Nazis
22.	What contributed to hyperinflation being caused in 1923?	The French and Belgians invade the Ruhr
23.	What could a loaf of bread cost by November 1923 as a result of hyperinflation?	201 billion marks
24.	Which group of people were the worst hit by hyperinflation? Savers were the	Savers were the worst hit - many lost all their savings.
25.	What was the main thing that Gustav Stresemann did to solve the problem of hyperinflation?	A new currency – Rentenmark

26.	What is the period 1924-1929 called?	Golden Age	
27.	What did Germany sign, under Stresemann, in 1925 and what was agreed?	The Locarno Pact – agreeing peace	
28.	What did Stresemann organise for Germany to join in 1926?	The League of Nations	
29.	What did Germany sign In 1928 agreeing never to go to war with counties?	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	
30.	What two plans did Stresemann agree with the USA to get financial support from them and what years were they agreed?	a) Dawes Plan - 1924 b) Young Plan - 1929	
Week 4			
31.	How much was the Dawes Plan loan worth?	800 million gold Marks	
32.	The film industry grew. Name a famous German actress worldwide from the time.	Marlene Dietrich	
33.	Name a new type of architecture introduced in Germany during the “Golden Age” period.	Bauhaus	
34.	What was the new type of art from the “Golden Age” period called?	Avant-garde	
35.	What was the German Emperor called – before the democratic system?	Kaiser	
36.	What was the title for the German Head of State?	President	
37.	What were ‘World policies’ to turn Germany into a great power called?	<i>Weltpolitik</i>	
38.	When does Kaiser Wilhelm II becomes Emperor of Germany?	1888	
39.	When did the Naval Race begin with Britain?	1898	
40.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate (include day, month & year)?	9 th Nov. 1918	
Week 5:			
41.	When did Hitler join the German Workers Party?	1919	
42.	When Hitler joined the German Workers Party what kind of speeches was he able to give?	Powerful speeches about the problems in Germany	
43.	When became leader of the German Workers Party what did he change the name to?	National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi/NSDAP)	
44.	Name two new features that he added?	a) A swastika b) The SA	
45.	In 1920 membership of the Nazi Party was 3000. What had it grown to by 1921?	5000	
46.	Who was holding the political meeting Hitler disturbed during the Munich Putsch of 1923?	Gustav von Kahr	
47.	What did Hitler try to use this event to achieve?	Try and take over Germany	
48.	The Nazis were stopped by the police. How many policemen were shot? How many Nazis were shot?	a) 4 policemen b) 16 Nazis were shot	
49.	Hitler was arrested. What did Hitler use his trial as an opportunity for?	To gain media attention for his ideas	
50.	Hitler was on trial for treason. What was he sentenced to and how long did he actually serve in prison?	a) sentenced to 5 years in prison b) serving 9 months in prison	
Week 6:			
51.	While in prison what book did Hitler write?	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
52.	What did the Wall Street Crash in America cause in Germany?	The Great Depression	
53.	What did unemployment rise to in Germany as a result of the Great Depression by 1933?	6 million	
54.	What did the middle classes widely fear?	Communism	
55.	As a result of this widespread fear which political party did it encourage them to vote for?	Nazi Party	
56.	What was Josef Goebbels in charge of in the Nazi Party?	Propaganda	

57.	What key idea did Josef spread as propaganda?	'Work and Bread'	
58.	President Hindenburg appointed two Chancellors. What were they called?	a) Papen b) Schleicher	
59.	What did both of them fail gain from the Reichstag	support	
60.	What did Hindenburg and Papen both try to do to Hitler?	They tried to control Hitler	
Week 7:			
61.	Who was blamed on 27 th February 1933 when the Reichstag caught fire?	Communists	
62.	What did this lead to Hitler being given by President Hindenburg?	Emergency powers	
63.	Which political party did Hitler ban from the Reichstag?	Communists	
64.	On 5 th March 1933 there was another election and the Nazis won 43.9% of the votes. How many seats did they win?	288	
65.	What act was introduced by Hitler on 23 rd March 1933?	Enabling Act	
66.	What did this allowed Hitler to do in regard to making laws?	Hitler did not have to ask the Reichstag	
67.	What were the Gestapo and concentration camps?	They were part of the Police State	
68.	What did Hitler do to all political parties on 14 th July 1933?	Banned all political parties	
69.	When did Hitler attacked all leading SA member on the Night of the Long Knives (day, month and year)?	30 th June 1934	
70.	Supreme Leader, the title Hitler gave himself	Der Fuhrer	
Week 8:			
71.	When a ruler has total control over how a country is governed	Dictatorship	
72.	Hitler's brown shirted supporters employed to beat up opponents and guard meetings	Stormtroopers (SA)	
73.	Systematic spreading of ideas and information to influence people's thinking and actions	Propaganda	
74.	Country controlled by a political police force; government has strict control over people's lives	Police State	
75.	When was Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg (include day, month and year)?	30 th Jan. 1933	
76.	When did Hitler become Fuhrer of Germany (include day month and year)?	2 nd Aug. 1934	
77.	What did the National Labour Service (RAD) make men aged between 18-25 do?	6 months labour (work)	
78.	Give one example of a public work scheme that the National Labour Service had to do.	Autobahns (motorways)	
79.	Conscription was used to increase the army. How much did it increase by over 5 years?	From 100,000 to 1.4 million	
80.	Who were the two Ministers of the Economy?	a) Schacht (until 1936) b) Goering (after 1936)	
Week 9:			
81.	Trade unions were replaced with DAF (German Labour Front) . Name the two organisations that were within the German Labour Front.	a) SDA (Beauty of Labour) b) KdF (Strength through Joy)	
82.	What did Albert Speer lead during the war as well as armaments?	Total War effort	
83.	What was education used for by the Nazis?	To indoctrinate children	
84.	Name 3 of of the school lessons during the Nazi period.	a) Eugenics b) Geography c) History	
85.	What were teachers forced to join during the Nazi period?	The German Teachers League	
86.	What did Hitler set up for they young people of Germany to do outside of	The Hitler Youth	

	school?		
87.	What three Nazi movements did boys join?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Little Fellows, b) Young Folk c) Hitler Youth 	
88.	What two Nazi organisations did girls join?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Youth Girls b) League of German Girls 	
89.	What three focuses in society did the Nazis want women to have?	<i>Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Cooking)</i>	
90.	What did the Nazis do to encourage marriage?	Loans were given out to couples	

Subject: French Year 9 – Unit 2

Week 1: Ta maison est située où? Where is your house located ?		RAG
1.	Ma maison est située dans un quartier calme au centre ville, près des magasins.	My house is located in a quiet area in the town centre, near the shops.
2.	Au rez-de-chaussée, nous avons plusieurs pièces avec de grandes fenêtres	On the ground floor, we have several rooms with big windows
3.	qui donnent sur le grand jardin avec des belles fleurs qui fleurissent en été.	which give onto the big garden with beautiful flowers which bloom in summer
4.	Au premier étage, il y a un salon confortable, moderne et spacieux et aussi une belle cuisine où nous passons la plupart de notre temps.	On the first floor, there is a comfortable, modern and spacious lounge and also a lovely kitchen where we spend most of our time.
5.	Je pense que j'ai de la chance parce que c'est très calme mais malheureusement, il n'y a pas grand-chose à faire en hiver.	I think that I am lucky because it is very calm but unfortunately, there isn't much to do in the winter.
Week 2 : Décris-ta ville Describe your town		
6.	Ma ville touristique est située au bord de la mer dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre.	My touristic town is located at the seaside in the south west of England.
7.	Ma maison est dans un quartier bruyant en plein centre-ville mais je l'adore!	My house is in a noisy area in the middle of the town centre but I love it!
8.	Dans ma ville, il y a un château que beaucoup de touristes visitent, et on a aussi	In my town, there is a castle that a lot of tourists visit, and we also have
9.	une jolie petite rivière, des magasins chics et des bons restaurants que mes parents adorent.	a pretty little river, smart shops and good restaurants which my parents love.
10.	Il y a un inconvénient. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de travail ici ce qui est vraiment difficile pour les jeunes qui veulent rester ici.	There is a disadvantage. There is not much work here which is really difficult for the young people who want to stay here.
Week 3: Qu'est-ce que tu étudies au collège? What do you study at school		
11.	Quant à mes matières, j'étudie les maths, l'anglais, les sciences, bien sûr.	As for my school subjects, I study maths, English and science, of course.
12.	En plus, l'année dernière j'ai choisi d'étudier les médias et le Français car	In addition, last year I chose to study media, engineering and French because
13.	je les trouve intéressants et utiles pour mes projets futurs	I find them interesting and useful for my future plans
14.	car je veux travailler à l'étranger. Cependant, je ne peux pas supporter les maths	as I want to work abroad. However, I can't stand maths
15.	car le prof nous donne trop de devoirs.	because the teacher gives us too much homework.
Week 4: Décris ton collège Describe your school		
16.	Mon collège s'appelle AAP et c'est un collège mixte pour garçons et filles.	My school is called AAP and it's a mixed school for boys and girls.
17.	J'adore mon collège car je pense que les profs sont super sympas	I love my school because I think that the teachers are really nice
18.	et les cours sont assez intéressants en général.	and the lessons are generally quite interesting.
19.	Hier, j'ai joué au foot dans la cour et après nous avons mangé dans la cantine.	Yesterday, I played football in the playground and afterwards we ate in the canteen.
20.	A mon avis, je dirais qu'elle est excellente et j'aime y manger.	In my opinion, I would say that the canteen is excellent and I like to eat there everyday.
Week 5: Décris ta journée scolaire Describe your school day		
21.	Une journée typique au collège, c'est très chargée. Le lundi,	A typical day at school, it's very busy. On Mondays,
22.	mon premier cours est l'histoire, et après avoir deux heures d'anglais, j'ai une heure de dessin.	my first lesson is history and after having two hours of English, I have one hour of art.
23.	Pendant la pause-déjeuner, je mange à la cantine avec mes amis.	During lunch, I eat in the canteen with my friends.
24.	J'aime la nourriture parce qu'il y a beaucoup de choix bien qu'elle soit chère.	I like the food because there is a lot of choice although it is expensive.
25.	J'ai au moins deux heures de devoirs tous les soirs - quelle barbe!	I have at least two hours of homework every evening – how boring!
Week 6: Qu'est-ce que tu regardes à la télé? What do you watch on TV ?		
26.	Je regarde les émissions de sport et j'aime aussi regarder les films d'horreur car	I watch sport programs and I also like to watch horror films because
27.	j'aime beaucoup avoir peur!	I really like to be scared!

28.	Je trouve la variété française vraiment bien!	I find French easy listening music really good!	
29.	Samedi dernier, je suis sorti(e) avec mes copains	Last Saturday, I went out with my friends	
30.	et on est allé(e)s voir une comédie romantique au cinéma. C'était vraiment chouette!	and we went to see a rom com at the cinema. It was really great!	
Week 7 : Quel genre de musique aimes-tu écouter ? What sort of music do you like to listen to ?			
31.	Personnellement, j'aime beaucoup de musique,	Personally, I like a lot of music,	
32.	pourtant je n'écoute jamais de musique classique	yet I never listen to classical music	
33.	parce que je la trouve monotone.	because I find it boring.	
34.	Je pense que j'écoute de la musique environ deux heures	I think that I listen to music around two hours	
35.	par jour sur mon portable car ça me détend.	a day on my mobile as it relaxes me.	
Week 8: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait le week-end dernier ? What did you do last weekend ?			
36.	Le week-end dernier j'ai décidé de me lever tôt	Last weekend I decided to get up early	
37.	afin de regarder la télé avant de faire mes devoirs.	in order to watch the TV before doing my homework.	
38.	Après, je suis sorti avec mes amis au centre-ville	Afterwards, I went out with my friends into town	
39.	et on a pris un coca et des frites au McDo.	and we had coke and chips at McDonalds.	
40.	Je n'ai pas fait de sport le matin, donc, l'après-midi, j'ai joué au foot avec mon petit frère.	I didn't do any sport in the morning, so, in the afternoon, I played football with my little brother.	
Week 9: Qu'est-ce que tu manges normalement et pourquoi? What do you eat normally and why ?			
41.	Normalement, pour le petit déjeuner, je prends des céréales avec du lait car le lait fortifie les os.	Normally, for breakfast, I have cereals with milk as milk strengthens your bones.	
42.	Cependant hier, je me suis levé trop tard donc je devais manger une barre de céréales en vitesse.	However yesterday, I got up too late so I had to quickly eat a cereal bar.	
43.	La semaine dernière, c'était la Fête des mères alors	Last week, it was Mother's Day so	
44.	ma famille et moi sommes allés au restaurant chinois.	my family and I went to a Chinese restaurant.	
45.	C'était délicieux, mais, je n'ai pas pris de dessert donc la prochaine fois j'aurai une crêpe au chocolat.	It was delicious, but I did not have a dessert so next time I will have a chocolate pancake.	

Geography Year 9 Unit 2 - Physical Landscapes of the UK

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Coast	The strip of land where the land and the sea meet.	
2.	Fetch	The distance over the sea that the wind can blow.	
3.	Constructive waves	Waves with a bigger swash than backwash that build up a beach.	
4.	Destructive waves	Waves with a bigger backwash than swash that erode a beach.	
5.	Mechanical weathering	The process of breaking big rocks into little ones.	
6.	Chemical weathering	The breakdown of rock caused by chemical reactions.	
7.	Freeze-thaw weathering	Water in rock cracks freezes, expands to break rock.	
8.	Salt weathering	Where salt crystals expand to break rock.	
9.	Carbonation	Acids in rainwater dissolve rock.	
10.	Mass movement	The downward movement of material under the influence of gravity.	
Week 2:			
11.	Slip/slide	Where material slides down a straight bedding plane.	
12.	Rotational slump	Where material moves down a curved bedding plane.	
13.	Rockfall	Where rock falls off a cliff.	
14.	Mudflow	Saturated soil flows down a slope.	
15.	Erosion	The wearing away of the land, in this case by the sea.	
16.	Hydraulic action	Erosion caused by the power of the waves.	
17.	Attrition	Where rocks collide causing them to become smaller and smoother.	
18.	Abrasion	Where material is thrown at the cliffs by the sea causing erosion.	
19.	Deposition	Where material is dropped in a sheltered area.	
20.	Headland	A piece of land that is surrounded on 3 sides by the sea.	
Week 3:			
21.	Wave-cut notch	An indent at the bottom of the cliffs caused by erosion.	
22.	Wave-cut Platform	The rocky shore left behind when hard cliffs are eroded.	
23.	Beach	Deposits of sand and shingle.	
24.	Sand dunes	Hills of sand formed by the wind.	
25.	Spit	A narrow strip of sand or shingle that extends into the sea from the land.	
26.	Bar	A strip of sand or shingle that extends across a bay.	
27.	Hard Engineering	Using artificial structures to stop erosion including sea wall, rock armour, gabions and Groyne.	
28.	Soft Engineering	Using natural processes to stop erosion including, beach nourishment, dune regeneration and dune fencing.	
29.	Managed retreat	Allowing the sea to erode or flood less valuable land.	
30.	Beach Nourishment	Sand or shingle added to the beach to create a bigger barrier.	
Week 4:			
31.	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.	
32.	Drainage basin	The area of land drained by one river.	

33.	Watershed	The edge of one drainage basin.	
34.	Tributary	A small river that joins a bigger one.	
35.	Confluence	Where 2 rivers join.	
36.	Source	The start of a river.	
37.	Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.	
38.	Channel	The bed and banks of a river that touch the water.	
39.	Vertical erosion	Downwards erosion, normally in the upper course.	
40.	Lateral erosion	Sideways erosion, normally found in the middle and lower course of the river.	

Week 5:

41.	Traction	Large boulders that roll along in times of flood, normally in the upper course.	
42.	Suspension	Sand and silt that is carried by a river, normally in the lower course.	
43.	Saltation	Pebbles that are bounced along by a river.	
44.	Solution	Where rock is dissolved by a river.	
45.	Deposition	Where sediment is dropped, on the inside of meanders and where the river slows down.	
46.	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley formed by vertical erosion in the upper course.	
47.	Interlocking spurs	Formed where a river cuts around hard rock in the upper course of a river.	
48.	Waterfalls	Where bands of soft rock are eroded faster causing water to fall vertically.	
49.	Gorges	Vertical sided valleys formed when waterfalls retreat.	
50.	Meanders	Bends in the river that start forming in the middle course of the river.	

Week 6:

51.	Oxbow lakes	Where lateral erosion causes meanders to be cut off forming lakes.	
52.	Floodplain	The flat areas next to a river, normally found in the lower course.	
53.	Levee	Natural river banks formed by deposition when a river floods. They can be reinforced by humans.	
54.	Flood	Where there is too much water for a river channel to cope with, water spills onto the floodplain.	
55.	Storm Hydrograph	A graph showing the effects on a rivers discharge from a rain event.	
56.	Discharge	The amount of water passing a specific point of a river. Measured in CUMecs.	
57.	Precipitation	Amount of rainfall, snow, hail or sleet.	
58.	Lag time	The difference between the peak discharge and peak	
59.	Hard Engineering	Using artificial structures to stop flooding including, levees and Dams.	
60.	Soft Engineering	Using natural processes to stop flooding including, Flood plain zoning and river restoration.	

Week 7:

61.	Coast	The strip of land where the land and the sea meet.	
62.	Fetch	The distance over the sea that the wind can blow.	
63.	Constructive waves	Waves with a bigger swash than backwash that build up a beach.	
64.	Destructive waves	Waves with a bigger backwash than swash that erode a beach.	
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66.	Chemical weathering	The breakdown of rock caused by chemical reactions.	

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Week 8:

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Week 9:

81.	Slip/slide	Where material slides down a straight bedding plane.	
82.	Rotational slump	Where material moves down a curved bedding plane.	
83.	Rockfall	Where rock falls off a cliff.	
84.	Mudflow	Saturated soil flows down a slope.	
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90.	Headland	A piece of land that is surrounded on 3 sides by the sea.	