



Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 9 Unit 3

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.

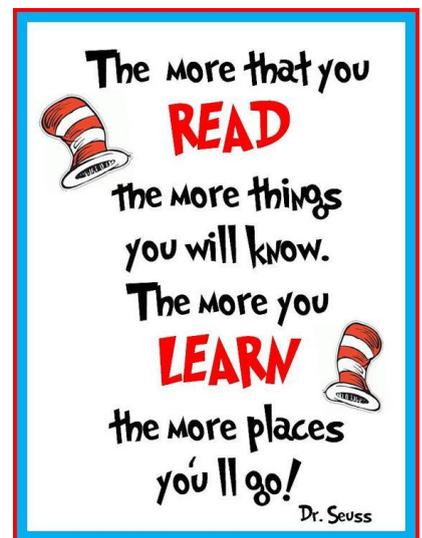
My Login Information:

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	



Question 1 $3(4a - b) - 4(2a - 2b)$	Question 2 $5(3a - b) - 3(3a + 3b)$	Question 3 Work out $1\frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{1}{3}$	Question 4 Work out $2\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3}$
Question 5 Work out $5 + 3 \times 3 - 10$	Question 6 $10 \times (4 + 2^2)$	Question 7 Factorise fully $2x^3 - 5x$	Question 8 Factorise fully $24x^3 + 16x^4$
Question 9 Express 176000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 37900 in standard form	Question 11 1, 3, 9, ...	Question 12 2, 4, 8, ...
Question 13 Work out $17.3 \times 5.1 =$	Question 14 Work out $17 \div 1 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = ax + b$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = ax - b$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x - 3)(x - 6)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x + 2)(x - 6)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{4}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{4}$

Week 2

Question 1 $5(4a + 3b) - 5(2a + 3b)$	Question 2 $4(a + 2b) + 3(3a + 4b)$	Question 3 Work out $2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$	Question 4 Work out $2\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{1}{3}$
Question 5 Work out $5 \times 5 + 4 \times 6$	Question 6 $11 + 11 \times 5^2$	Question 7 Factorise fully $63x + 27x^2$	Question 8 Factorise fully $7x + 35x^3$
Question 9 Express 92100000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 50000000 in standard form	Question 11 9000, 900, 90, ...	Question 12 3, 15, 75, ...
Question 13 Work out $9.5 \times 5 =$	Question 14 Work out $4.4 \div 0.4 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = a - x$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = abx$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x + 5)(x + 4)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x - 5)(x + 6)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{x}{7} + \frac{2x}{3}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{4x}{5} - \frac{x}{4}$

Week 3

Question 1 $2(4a - 4b) + 4(3a + 2b)$	Question 2 $3(a + 5b) + 4(2a + 4b)$	Question 3 Work out $1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}$	Question 4 Work out $2\frac{1}{3} \div 2\frac{1}{5}$
Question 5 Work out $12 + 6 \times 5$	Question 6 $6 \times 2 - 4$	Question 7 Factorise fully $4y^3 - 2y$	Question 8 Factorise fully $24x + 8x^2$
Question 9 Express 2450000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 88000000 in standard form	Question 11 2, 10, 50, ...	Question 12 1, 3, 9, ...
Question 13 Work out $5.9 \times 7 =$	Question 14 Work out $21 \div 1.4 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = a\sqrt{x}$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = ax^2$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x - 2)(x - 5)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x - 4)(x - 7)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{2x}{3}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{5x}{8} - \frac{2x}{3}$

Week 4

Question 1 $3(4a - 5b) + 4(3a + b)$	Question 2 $5(a - 5b) - 3(2a + b)$	Question 3 Work out $2\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{3}{4}$	Question 4 Work out $1\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$
Question 5 Work out $4 \times 2 + 4 \times 12$	Question 6 $5 \times (3 + 5)$	Question 7 Factorise fully $6x^3 - 30x$	Question 8 Factorise fully $77x - 33x^2$
Question 9 Express 7670 in standard form	Question 10 Express 5670 in standard form	Question 11 4, 20, 100, ...	Question 12 4, 12, 36, ...
Question 13 Work out $17.9 \times 6.3 =$	Question 14 Work out $13.6 \div 0.8 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \sqrt{x + a}$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = x^2 + a$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x - 5)(x + 5)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x + 5)(x - 1)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{2x}{5}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{5x}{6} - \frac{2x}{5}$

Week 5

Question 1 Work out $2(a + 4b) - 4(2a - 5b)$	Question 2 Work out $2(3a + 2b) - 2(3a - 3b)$	Question 3 Work out $2\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{2}$	Question 4 Work out $1\frac{1}{3} \div 2\frac{1}{2}$
Question 5 Work out $2 + 7 \times 3$	Question 6 Work out $6 \times 3 - 3$	Question 7 Factorise fully $2x^2 - 3x$	Question 8 Factorise fully $8x^2 - 40x^3$
Question 9 Express 120000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 18600 in standard form	Question 11 4, 20, 100, ...	Question 12 1, 3, 9, ...
Question 13 Work out $4.5 \times 5.8 =$	Question 14 Work out $12 \div 0.8 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \sqrt{ax + b}$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = (x + a)^2$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x + 3)(x + 1)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x + 5)(x - 4)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{7x}{10} + \frac{x}{4}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{7x}{8} - \frac{2x}{3}$

Week 6

Question 1 Work out $3(a + 2b) - 3(3a + 2b)$	Question 2 Work out $3(2a - 5b) - 4(2a - b)$	Question 3 Work out $1\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$	Question 4 Work out $2\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$
Question 5 Work out $2 \times 4 + 4 \times 2$	Question 6 Work out $5 \times (6 + 4^2)$	Question 7 Factorise fully $11x^3 - 55x$	Question 8 Factorise fully $7x + 3x^3$
Question 9 Express 7100000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 13300 in standard form	Question 11 1, 2, 4, ...	Question 12 2, 10, 50, ...
Question 13 Work out $7.3 \times 3.7 =$	Question 14 Work out $7 \div 1.4 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \frac{x}{a}$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \frac{x + b}{a}$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x + 5)(x + 2)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x + 6)(x - 7)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{5x}{9} + \frac{x}{3}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{9x}{10} - \frac{x}{3}$

Week 7

Question 1 5(3a - 3b) - 3(a - b)	Question 2 5(4a - 5b) - 2(3a + 2b)	Question 3 Work out $1\frac{1}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$	Question 4 Work out $1\frac{5}{6} \div 2\frac{1}{2}$
Question 5 Work out $3 \times 3 + 5 \times 12$	Question 6 $4 \times (5 + 3) \times 6$	Question 7 Factorise fully $8x^3 + 20x^2$	Question 8 Factorise fully $12x^2 + 4x^3$
Question 9 Express 410000 in standard form	Question 10 Express 483000 in standard form	Question 11 3, 6, 12, ...	Question 12 9000, 4500, 2250, ...
Question 13 Work out $5.2 \times 7 =$	Question 14 Work out $12.6 \div 0.7 =$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \frac{x-b}{a}$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = \frac{ax}{b}$
Question 17 Expand and simplify $(x - 5)(x + 6)$	Question 18 Expand and simplify $(x - 2)(x - 1)$	Question 19 Simplify $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{3}$	Question 20 Simplify $\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x}{5}$

Week 8

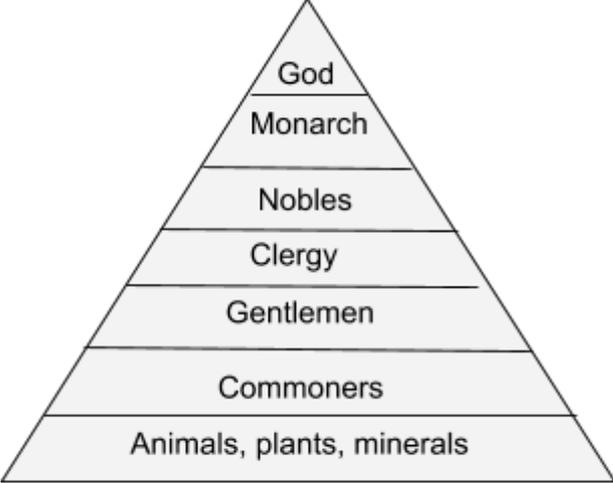
Question 1 Work out $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} =$	Question 2 Work out $\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{3}{4} =$	Question 3 Work out $50 \times 3.6 =$	Question 4 Work out $16.3 \times 5.3 =$
Question 5 Evaluate 2^3	Question 6 Evaluate 2^0	Question 7 Expand $5(7x - 5)$	Question 8 Expand $3x(11 - 7x)$
Question 9 Complete $? \text{ m/s} = 7.2 \text{ km/h}$	Question 10 Complete $6 \text{ m/s} = ? \text{ km/h}$	Question 11 Find 35% of £220	Question 12 Find 50% of £740
Question 13 Solve $8x = 3x + 15$	Question 14 Solve $7x - 1 = 3x + 7$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = ax$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = bx + c$
Question 17 Find the nth term: 0, 3, 6, 9, ...	Question 18 Find the nth term: 7, 11, 15, 19, ...	Question 19 Work out $9 \times (4 + 2^2)$	Question 20 Work out $2 \times 2 + 2 \times 10$

Week 9

Question 1 Work out $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} =$	Question 2 Work out $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{2} =$	Question 3 Work out $11 \times 4.2 =$	Question 4 Work out $19.1 \times 5.6 =$
Question 5 Evaluate 2^4	Question 6 Evaluate 3^3	Question 7 Expand $3(3 + 11x)$	Question 8 Expand $6x(7x - 3)$
Question 9 Complete $? \text{ m/s} = 25.2 \text{ km/h}$	Question 10 Complete $9 \text{ m/s} = ? \text{ km/h}$	Question 11 Find 60% of £500	Question 12 Find 80% of £760
Question 13 Solve $4x = 2x - 6$	Question 14 Solve $4x + 4 = 3x - 1$	Question 15 Make x the subject of the formula $y = ax^2$	Question 16 Make x the subject of the formula $y = a - x$
Question 17 Find the nth term: 6, 15, 24, 33,...	Question 18 Find the nth term: 14, 22, 30, 38,...	Question 19 Work out $12 \times (14 - 6)$	Question 20 Work out $5 + 2 \times 4 + 6$

English – Year 9 – Unit 3 – Honour and Society

Week 1			RAG
1	Much Ado About Nothing	Literally translates as ‘a big fuss over nothing’.	
2	Queen Elizabeth I	Was very unusual in that she never married or had children, as this would have been expected of all women in this era.	
3	Religion	England was a Christian country and absence from attending Church could be punishable with a fine, unless you had a medical reason.	
4	Reputation	Reputations could be quickly, and seriously, damaged by the malicious words of another.	
5	Virginit y and Virtue	The expectation was that a woman would remain a virgin until marriage; men were free to be sexually experienced before marriage.	
6	Illegitimate	A child born to parents who are not married; historically, illegitimacy would mean the child would not inherit money, titles or land and would be treated with suspicion.	
7	Marriage	Because Elizabethan society was deeply patriarchal, a woman of high status would have her husband chosen for her.	
8	Love	Was not seen to be a valid reason to marry; much more important would be financial benefits, family connections, increased status.	
Week 2			
9	Benedick	Soldier and friend of Don Pedro; swears he will never marry.	
10	Beatrice	Niece of Leonato, quick-witted and intelligent.	
11	Claudio	Soldier and friend of Don Pedro; young and naive.	
12	Hero	Leonato’s daughter; young and naive.	
13	Leonato	Governor of Messina, old and wise in some respects, but easily flattered by Don Pedro and quick to believe what he is told.	
14	Antonio	Leonato’s brother, he is a steadying influence.	
15	Don Pedro	Prince of Aragon, friend of Leonato, victorious soldier.	
Week 3			
16	Don John	Don Pedro’s half-brother, he is resentful and angry because of his illegitimate status.	
17	Borachio and Conrad	Don John’s loyal followers.	
18	Margaret	Hero’s flirtatious serving woman.	
19	Ursula	Hero’s serving woman and friend.	
20	Friar Francis	The priest; he offers advice to Hero that she acts upon.	
21	Officers of the Watch	Constables who watch over Messina; led by Dogberry and his assistant, Verges.	
22	Balthasar	Employed to entertain Don Pedro with song.	
Week 4			
23	Songs	Based on popular tunes of the period, used to remind us that the play is a piece of entertainment, not to be taken too seriously.	
24	Subplot	A secondary plot that runs alongside the main action- here, Beatrice and Benedick’s relationship.	
25	Metaphor	A direct comparison that calls on sensory experiences to bring description to life e.g. “she speaks poniards”	
26	Simile	A comparison signalled through the use of ‘like’ or ‘as’ e.g. “I stood like a man at a mark, with a whole army shooting at me”.	

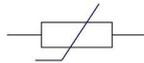
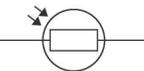
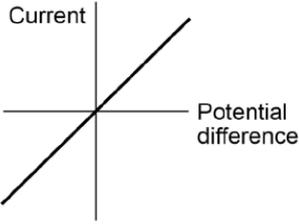
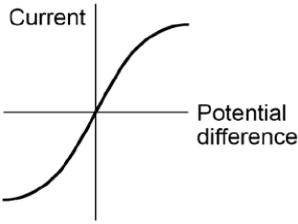
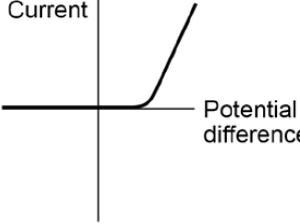
27	Wordplay	Several characters show that words can be open to interpretation e.g. Dogberry misuses language in 3.5.	
28	Personification	Human characteristics given to animals, objects or ideas e.g. "my very visor began to assume life and scold with her".	
Week 5			
29	Soliloquy	One character speaking, sharing genuine thoughts and feelings e.g. Benedick in 2.3 and Beatrice in 3.1.	
30	Aside	Words spoken that can be heard only by the audience, not by other characters on stage e.g. Benedick in 2.3.	
31	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience are aware from 1.3 that Don John is plotting to destroy the happiness of others.	
32	Allusion	References to people, places, myths, information that the writer expects the audience to be familiar with e.g. Hero's name is an allusion to a Greek myth wherein the lady and her lover both die.	
33	Oxymoron	A phrase that is apparently self-contradictory e.g. "pure impiety and impious piety".	
34	Hyperbole	Exaggeration or overstatement e.g. Benedick in 2.1 inventing any excuse to be away from Beatrice.	
Week 6			
35	Honour	A woman's honour was based on her purity; a man's honour was connected to his language and behaviour. Honour was to be fought for and defended but could also be easily ruined.	
36	Deception	Can be well-meaning e.g. helping characters reveal their true feelings or for redemption or it can be malevolent, designed to upset or cause harm.	
37	Appearance and reality	Masked balls, hiding one's true feelings, misinterpretation of things seen and heard are all common comedic tropes used by Shakespeare to build tension.	
38	Love	Can be real or superficial- the audience is left to decide what 'true' love really is.	
39	Gender expectations	Men were expected to be in authority, strong, outspoken; women were expected to be quiet, beautiful and faithful.	
40	Language	Words have power, whether what is being said is true or deception.	
41	Great Chain of Being		
Week 7			
42	Chastity	The state of not having sexual relationships; being pure in thought and action.	
43	Immoral	Not following principles of good or bad e.g. wicked or evil.	
44	Pious	Showing devotion to God.	
45	Malice	A desire to cause harm to another person.	
46	Patriarchal	A society in which men are dominant.	
47	Protagonist	The leading, or main, character in a story.	
48	Antagonist	An adversary, a person who is hostile or in opposition to someone.	

49	Usurp	To take a position of power illegally or by force.	
50	Slander	The crime of making a false spoken statement that damages a person's reputation.	
Week 8			
51	Blank verse	Verse without rhyme, typically used by high status characters but can also indicate scenes that are formal or serious.	
52	Iambic pentameter	Lines of ten syllables, typically an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable, that help to emphasise certain words e.g. "Your daughter here the princes left for dead".	
53	Prose	Speech in its ordinary form, generally associated with low status characters but in this play frequently used by all; the language used for wit and interesting conversation.	
54	Apostrophe	In literature this means to address a being who cannot respond e.g. "O god of love!"	
55	Malapropism	The author's deliberate misuse of a word, for comic effect e.g. Dogberry stating he has discovered "a dangerous piece of lechery" when he means treachery.	
Week 9			
		Quotation	Context
56	Benedick 1.1	"It is certain that I am loved of all ladies, only you excepted"	Benedick asserts how popular he is with all ladies, except Beatrice.
57	Beatrice 1.1	"I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow than a man swear he loves me"	This metaphor emphasises how undesirable it would be to Beatrice to hear a man tell her he loves her.
58	Don John 3.2	"It would better fit your honour to change your mind"	Don John manipulates Claudio into humiliating Hero by appealing to his honour.
59	Claudio 4.1	"Give not this rotten orange to your friend. She's but the sign and semblance of her honour"	Claudio reduces Hero to an object suggesting he no longer wishes to possess her.
60	Don Pedro 4.1	"I stand dishonoured, that have gone about to link my friend with a common stale"	Hero's dishonour reflects on all those associated with her.
61	Leonato 4.1	"Death is the fairest cover for her shame"	He would rather his daughter be dead, than live with the shame of dishonour.
62	Benedick 5.1	"Do me right or I will protest your cowardice"	If Claudio refuses Benedick's challenge he will be branded a coward without honour.
63	Leonato 5.4	"She died, my lord, but whiles her slander lived"	Once Hero's honour has been restored she can 'come back to life'.

Subject – Year 9 – Unit 3 – Energy and Energy Resources

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Energy	The potential to do work.	
2.	Chemical Potential Energy	Energy stored in fuels, such as combustibles, food and batteries.	
3.	Elastic Potential Energy	Energy which is stored when objects are stretched or squashed.	
4.	Gravitational Potential Energy	Any object which is not on the ground has it.	
5.	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy. Any moving object stores kinetic energy.	
6.	Thermal Energy	Heat energy. The higher the temperature, the more thermal energy it stores.	
7.	Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred between stores.	
8.	Work Done	The energy transferred by a force over a distance.	
9.	Work Done Equation	Work done = Force x Distance	
10.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.	
Week 2:			
11.	Kinetic Energy Equation	Kinetic energy = $0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2$ / $E_k = 0.5mv^2$	
12.	Gravitational Potential Energy Equation	Gravitational potential energy = mass x gravitational field strength x height / $E_p = mgh$	
13.	Dissipation of energy	The energy that is wasted and stored in the thermal store of the surroundings.	
14.	Hooke's Law	The extension of a spring is proportional to the applied force.	
15.	Hooke's Law Equation	Force = Spring Constant x Extension / $F = kx$	
16.	Efficiency	The proportion of the total energy supplied to a device that is transferred usefully.	
17.	Efficiency Equation	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output}}{\text{total input}}$	
18.	Sankey Diagram	<p align="center">A Sankey Diagram - a 'to scale' diagram representing energy transfers</p>	
Week 3:			
19.	Power	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
20.	Power Equation	Power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	
21.	Watt (W)	Unit of power. 1 Watt is equivalent to using 1 Joule per second.	
22.	Thermal Conduction	Thermal energy transfer in solids, liquids, and gases, where particles collide, transferring their energy between one another.	
23.	Conductor	A material that allows the flow of electrical current or energy.	
24.	Insulator	A material that does not allow the flow of electrical current or energy.	
25.	Convection	Thermal energy transfer in fluids.	

26.	Specific Heat Capacity	The energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1°C	
Week 4:			
27.	Potential Energy	Stored energy in the particles in a substance (gases have the most because particles are furthest away).	
28.	Internal Energy	Total kinetic and potential energy of the particles in a substance.	
29.	Convection Current	When hot particles rise and cold particles sink to replace the rising particles, forming a circular current.	
30.	Radiation	Heat transfer via Infrared waves, the higher the temperature, the more waves that are emitted.	
31.	Insulation	Using insulating materials to limit the amount of heat being lost as much as possible.	
32.	Kilowatt Hour (kWh)	A measure of energy usage, the same as using a one kilowatt appliance for one hour.	
33.	Kilowatt Hour Equation	Kilowatt Hours (kWh) = Power (kW) x Time (hours)	
34.	Kilo- (k-)	One thousand (1,000)	
35.	Mega- (M-)	One million (1,000,000)	
36.	Giga- (G-)	One thousand million (1,000,000,000)	
Week 5:			
37.	Biofuel	Any fuel taken from living or recently living materials, such as animal waste.	
38.	Renewable energy	Energy from natural sources that is always being replenished so it never runs out.	
39.	Carbon-neutral	A biofuel from a living organism that takes in as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as is released when the fuel is burned.	
40.	Wind Energy	Converting the kinetic energy of the moving air into useful electricity.	
41.	Solar Energy	Using the energy from the Sun to generate electricity.	
42.	Hydro-power	The conversion of energy from flowing water into electricity.	
43.	Nuclear Energy	Using nuclear reactions to release energy and convert it into electricity. Non-renewable as nuclear material in the Earth is finite.	
44.	Nuclear Waste	Waste from the nuclear reactions that is radioactive for years and must be disposed of safely.	
45.	Greenhouse Gases	Gases that absorb heat and insulate the planet, warming the climate. Examples include carbon dioxide and methane.	
46.	Climate Change	A change to local or global weather and climate patterns, largely caused by the increased greenhouse gases since the industrial revolution.	
Week 6:			
47.	Electric Charge	Opposite charges attract, like charges repel. The strength of a charge is measured in Coulombs (C).	
48.	Electric Field	The area where electric charges have an effect, the closer to the object you get, the stronger the field is.	
49.	Potential Difference	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Also known as voltage. Measured in Volts(V).	
50.	Current	The charge flowing past a point in 1 second, usually the charge is carried by electrons in a circuit. Measured in Amperes (Amps or A).	
51.	Resistance	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms (Ω).	
52.	Ohm's Law	Potential difference = Current x Resistance / $V = IR$	
53.	Charge Flow Equation	Charge = Current x Time / $Q = It$	
54.	Energy	Energy = Charge x Potential Difference / $E = QV$	
55.	Power	Power = Potential Difference x Current / $P = VI$	
56.	Power	Power = Current ² x Resistance / $P = I^2R$	
Week 7:			
57.	Diode	A component that only allows current to flow in only one direction.	
58.	Diode Symbol		
59.	Thermistor	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the temperature. In hot conditions the resistance drops.	

60.	Thermistor Symbol		
61.	Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)	A resistor where the amount of resistance depends on the intensity of the light shining on it. The greater the light intensity, the lower the resistance.	
62.	LDR Symbol		
63.	Light Emitting Diode (LED)	A component that only allows current to flow in one direction and also gives off light.	
	LED Symbol		
64.	Ohmic Conductor	A component where the Potential Difference across a component is proportional to the current at a constant temperature.	
65.	Component I-V Characteristics	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Fixed Resistor</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Filament Lamp</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Diode</p>  </div> </div>	
Week 8:			
66.	Series Circuit	All the components are connected in one loop.	
67.	Parallel Circuit	The components are connected to the power supply separately, using junctions in the wire to split the current.	
68.	Ammeter	A meter that measures the current in a circuit. Must be connected in series with the component.	
69.	Voltmeter	A meter that measures the potential difference in a circuit. Must be connected in parallel with the component.	
70.	Voltage in Series	The voltage in a series circuit is split between all the components.	
71.	Current in Series	The current in a series circuit is the same at all points in the circuit.	
72.	Voltage in Parallel	The voltage in a parallel circuit is the same across each of the branches.	
73.	Current in Parallel	The total current through the whole circuit is the sum of the currents through each of the separate branches.	
74.	Direct Current	Current that always flows in the same direction, for example a cell or battery.	
75.	Alternating Current	Current that repeatedly changes direction back and forth, for example mains electricity.	
Week 9:			
76.	Earth wire	The yellow and green wire. This is a safety precaution so that electricity doesn't flow through the casing of the appliance which can be touched.	
77.	Live wire	The live wire carries the AC voltage into the plug.	
78.	Neutral Wire	The neutral wire has a voltage of 0V and completes the circuit of the plug so electricity can flow back to the source.	
79.	Mains Electricity	Has a potential difference of 230V and a current alternating at 50Hz.	
80.	National Grid	The network of power lines and pylons that distributes electricity around the UK.	
81.	Electricity Demand	The demand for electricity varies throughout the day, usually peaking in the evening when everyone gets home from school and work.	
82.	Generator	Uses a magnet spinning inside a coil of wire (or a coil spinning in a magnetic field) to induce a current and generate electricity.	
83.	Transmission Voltage	To reduce energy loss, the current in power lines is kept at a minimum to reduce losses and the voltage is kept at a maximum (400kV).	

84.	Step-Up Transformer	Increases the potential difference at the generation source, for transmission across the grid.	
85.	Step-Down Transformer	Decreases the potential difference of mains electricity before reaching homes to a safe, usable level.	

Subject: History Year: 9		
Unit 3: Kaiser & Weimar Germany. Nazi rise to power & consolidation. Nazi Germany/Conflict and Tension in Asia 1950–1975		
Week 1:		RAG
1.	Who was blamed on 27 th February 1933 when the Reichstag caught fire?	Communists
2.	What did this lead to Hitler being given by President Hindenburg?	Emergency powers
3.	Which political party did Hitler ban from the Reichstag?	Communists
4.	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
5.	What act was introduced by Hitler on 23 rd March 1933?	Enabling Act
6.	What did this allowed Hitler to do in regard to making laws?	Hitler did not have to ask the Reichstag
7.	What were the Gestapo and concentration camps?	They were part of the Police State
8.	What did Hitler do to all political parties on 14 th July 1933?	Banned all political parties
9.	When did Hitler attacked all leading SA member on the Night of the Long Knives (day, month and year)?	30th June 1934
10.	Supreme Leader, the title Hitler gave himself	Der Fuhrer
Week 2:		
11.	When a ruler has total control over how a country is governed	Dictatorship
12.	Hitler's brown shirted supporters employed to beat up opponents and guard meetings	Stormtroopers (SA)
13.	Systematic spreading of ideas and information to influence people's thinking and actions	Propaganda
14.	Country controlled by a political police force; government has strict control over people's lives	Police State
15.	When was Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg (include day, month and year)?	30th Jan. 1933
16.	When did Hitler become Fuhrer of Germany (include day month and year)?	2nd Aug. 1934
17.	What did the National Labour Service (RAD) make men aged between 18-25 do?	6 months labour (work)
18.	Give one example of a public work scheme that the National Labour Service had to do.	Autobahns (motorways)
19.	Conscription was used to increase the army. How much did it increase by over 5 years?	From 100,000 to 1.4 million
20.	Who were the two Ministers of the Economy?	a) Schacht (until 1936) b) Goering (after 1936)
Week 3:		
21.	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)
22.	What did Albert Speer lead during the war as well as armaments?	Total War effort
23.	What was education used for by the Nazis?	To indoctrinate children
24.	Name 3 of of the school lessons during the Nazi period.	a) Eugenics b) Geography c) History

25.	What were teachers forced to join during the Nazi period?	The German Teachers League	
26.	What did Hitler set up for they young people of Germany to do outside of school?	The Hitler Youth	
27.	What three Nazi movements did boys join?	a) Little Fellows, b) Young Folk c) Hitler Youth	
28.	What two Nazi organisations did girls join?	a) Youth Girls b) League of German Girls	
29.	What three focuses in society did the Nazis want women to have?	<i>Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Cooking)</i>	
30.	What did the Nazis do to encourage marriage?	Loans were given out to couples	
Week 4			
31.	If you had 4 children how much of the marriage loan that the Nazis gave you would you have to pay back?	0	
32.	What policy did the Nazis argue had increased the birth rate from 970,000 in 1933 to 1,413,000 by 1939?	<i>Lebensborn</i>	
33.	What did the Nazis and Catholics sign in 1933?	The Concordat	
34.	Did Hitler honour the Concordat and leave the Catholic Church alone?	No. Hitler arrested priests who spoke out	
35.	How did the Protestant Church generally respond to Nazi control?	Supported Nazi control	
36.	In 1934 Protestant Martin Niemöller spoke out against the Nazis. What did he set up?	The 'Confessional Church' criticising the Nazis	
37.	Hitler believed in a 'Master Race'. What was the "Master Race"?	The Aryans (pure German blood, strong, tall, blond, blue eyes)	
38.	What were people called that didn't fit into the idea of the "Master Race"?	'Undesirables'	
39.	What did the Nazis do to 350,000 physically and mentally disabled people?	The Nazis sterilised them to stop them having children	
40.	In September 1935 what did the Nuremberg Laws stop for Jewish people?	Jewish citizenship in Germany and marriage	
Week 5:			
41.	What happened to Jewish synagogues and shops on 9 th -10 th November 1938	Kristallnacht - Jewish synagogues and shops attacked.	
42.	What were Jews forced into?	Ghettos	
43.	What did the focus regarding Jews turn to after 1942?	Setting up Death Camps	
44.	What two forms did resistance against the Nazis take?	a) Passive b) Active	
45.	What was passive resistance?	Not doing the salute or what they were told	
46.	Name the three youth opposition groups.	a) Swing Youth b) Edelweiss Pirates c) White Rose	
47.	Name the army opposition against the Nazis?	Kreisau Circle	
48.	What is the term for limiting access to information, ideas or books to prevent knowledge	Censorship	
49.	What is the term for having a 'closed economy', stopping trade	Self-sufficient	

	with other countries.		
50.	What is the term for - to teach someone to accept a belief without exception (brainwash)	Indoctrinate	
Week 6:			
51.	What is the term for hatred and persecution of Jews as an ethnic, religious or racial group	Anti-Semitism	
52.	When did the Four Year Plan begin under Goering ?	1936	
53.	When did the Pope issue 'With Burning Grief'?	1937	
54.	When was the Hitler Youth made compulsory?	1939	
55.	When was the Wannsee Conference where the 'Final Solution' was decided (month and year)?	January 1942	
56.	When did Stauffenberg attempt to kill Hitler in the July Bomb Plot?	1944	
57.	During the Battle of Berlin (16 April 1945 – 2 May 1945), where did Hitler and his staff live?	In the underground Führerbunker.	
58.	Who did Hitler marry on 29 April 1945?	Eva Braun	
59.	What did they both do on 30 April 1945?	Commit suicide	
60.	What happened to their bodies?	They were put in a bomb crater and burned using petrol by the SS.	
Week 7:			
61.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR	
62.	The Palmer Raids	To arrest Communist bombers	
63.	The Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953	Joseph Stalin	
64.	The attack on Nazi Germany, delayed until 1944	D-Day	
65.	The name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947	The Marsha	
66.	Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945	Winston Churchill	
67.	Truman's policy of containing Communism	The Truman Doctrine	
68.	The Western military alliance	NATO	
69.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact	
70.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR	
Week 8:			
71.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel	
72.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-Il-sung	
73.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
74.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
75.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North	
76.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
77.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	
78.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	

79.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference	
80.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
81.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
82.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai	
83.	People free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	capitalist	
84.	System where government is run by one party who make decisions for the people.	communism	
85.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War	
86.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy	
87.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment	
88.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist	
89.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto	
90.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate	

French – Year 9 – Unit 3 – Food 3.2 G & F, Sport 3.3 G & F, Customs 4.1 G & F, Festivals 4.2 G & F and School 10.1 G

Semaine 1 : On parle de la nourriture		Week 1: Talking about food	RAG
1.	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.	
2.	Cependant hier, je me suis levé trop tard donc j'ai dû manger une barre de céréales en vitesse.	However yesterday, I got up too late so I had to quickly eat a cereal bar.	
3.	Aussi, j'ai pris un verre de jus d'orange et un chocolat chaud.	Also, I had a glass of orange juice and a hot chocolate.	
4.	Ma soeur était aussi en retard mais elle n'a pas eu le temps de manger.	My sister was also late but she did not have time to eat.	
5.	Au lieu de manger, elle est allée à la boulangerie	Instead of eating, she went to the bakery	
6.	et elle a acheté un pain au chocolat et une brioche. C'était super délicieux!	and she bought a pain au chocolat and a sweet bun. It was really delicious!	
Semaine 2: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger?		Week 2: What do you like to eat?	
7.	La semaine dernière, c'était la Fête des mères alors	Last week, it was Mother's Day so	
8.	ma famille et moi sommes allés au restaurant chinois.	my family and I went to a Chinese restaurant.	
9.	C'était délicieux, mais, je n'ai pas pris de dessert	It was delicious, but I did not have a dessert	
10.	donc la prochaine fois j'aurai une crêpe au chocolat avec de la crème Chantilly.	so next time I will have a chocolate pancake with whipped cream.	
11.	Le weekend prochain, c'est l'anniversaire de mon père, donc	Next weekend, it's my dad's birthday, so	
12.	nous allons aller à un restaurant français pour déguster des fruits de mer.	we are going to go to a French restaurant to enjoy seafood.	
Semaine 3: Tu fais du sport?		Week 3: Do you do sport?	
13.	Personnellement, j'aime faire beaucoup de sport car	Personally, I like to do a lot of sport as	
14.	il est important de garder la forme. Par exemple, le lundi	it is important to keep fit. For example, on Mondays	
15.	je vais au centre sportif pour mon entraînement et je	I go to the sports centre for my training and I	
16.	fais de la zumba deux fois par semaine, c'est génial car	do Zumba twice a week, it's great because	
17.	on peut faire des amis et faire de l'exercice en même temps.	you can make friends and do exercise at the same time.	

18.	Bientôt, je voudrais essayer le club de l'athlétisme et la classe d'aérobic.	Soon, I would like to try the athletics club and the aerobics class.	
Semaine 4: Le sport, c'est ma passion		Week 4: Sport is my passion	
19.	J'ai toujours aimé faire du sport depuis mon enfance.	I have always liked to do sport since I was young.	
20.	Lorsque mes parents m'ont acheté mon premier ballon de foot,	When my parents bought me my first football,	
21.	depuis ce moment, j'ai vraiment apprécié ce sport.	since that moment, I have really appreciated this sport.	
22.	A l'école, je faisais de la gymnastique avec mon meilleur ami	At primary school, I used to do gymnastics with my best friend	
23.	mais c'était au collège que j'ai découvert l'escalade	but it was at secondary school that I discovered climbing	
24.	car il y avait un mur d'escalade au gymnase.	as there was a climbing wall in the gym.	
Semaine 5: On fait la fête!		Week 5: We celebrate!	
25.	L'année dernière, ma fête préférée était Pâques	Last year, my favourite celebration was Easter	
26.	car je restais chez ma tante avec tous mes petits cousins.	because I was staying at my auntie's house with all my little cousins.	
27.	Alors, je pouvais cacher tous les œufs au chocolat	So, I was able to hide all the chocolate eggs	
28.	dans le jardin et dans la maison pour que les petits	in the garden and in the house so that the children	
29.	puissent les trouver et les manger !	could find them and eat them!	
30.	C'était bien de passer du temps en famille.	It was good to have some family time.	
Semaine 6: La fête chez nous		Week 6: The celebration at our house	
31.	Pendant les dernières vacances de Noël, ma famille et moi,	During the last Christmas holidays, my family and I	
32.	sommes allés aux Alpes pour faire du ski pour la première fois!	went to the Alps to ski for the first time!	
33.	Ma mère a pris tous les cadeaux avec elle dans sa valise	My mum took all the presents with her in her suitcase	
34.	afin que nous avons quelque chose d'ouvrir le jour de Noël.	so we had something to open on Christmas Day.	
35.	Nous sommes restés dans un chalet	We stayed in a chalet	
36.	afin que mon père puisse préparer le repas de Noël.	so that my dad could cook the Christmas meal.	
Semaine 7: Partout, c'est la fête!		Week 7: Celebrations everywhere!	

37.	L'été dernier, je suis allé à une fête de musique qui	Last summer, I went to a music festival which	
38.	s'appelle <i>Glastonbury</i> . Je suis allé avec mes amis du collège	is called <i>Glastonbury</i> . I went with my school friends	
39.	et on logeait dans une tente pendant le week-end.	and we stayed in a tent for the whole weekend.	
40.	On a écouté beaucoup de musique de mes chanteurs préférés	We listened to a lot of music from my favourite singers	
41.	et on a bien dansé ensemble.	and we danced a lot together.	
42.	Cependant, il y avait beaucoup de pluie et de boue! C'était dommage !	However, there was a lot of rain and mud! It was a shame!	
Semaine 8: La fête pour tout le monde!		Week 8: Parties for everyone!	
43.	En France, il y a une fête chaque année qui s'appelle la Fête de la Bastille.	In France, there is a festival each year called Bastille Day.	
44.	C'est un jour férié en France quand il n'y a pas de travail,	It's a bank holiday in France when there is no work,	
45.	ni de collège pour tous les Français.	nor any school for all French people.	
46.	Elle commémore la fin de la monarchie et le début de la République.	It commemorates the end of the monarchy and the start of the Republic.	
47.	On la fête le 14 juillet normalement en famille	It is celebrated on the 14th of July normally with family	
48.	avec des barbecues, des pique niques et des feux d'artifices.	with barbecues, picnics and fireworks.	
Semaine 9: La vie scolaire		Week 9: School life	
49.	J'aime mon collège énormément et	I like my school very much and	
50.	je travaille dur tous les jours car un bon niveau d'éducation	I work hard every day because a good level of education	
51.	est si important pour l'avenir.	is so important for the future.	
52.	Je me souviens très bien de mon premier jour.	I remember my first day so well.	
53.	Mon meilleur copain était dans la même classe et	my best friend was in the same class and	
54.	j'ai sauté de joie. J'étais si heureux!	I jumped with joy. I was so happy!	

Geography Year 9 Unit 3 - Urban Issues and Challenges

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

Week 4:			
31.	Urban	A built up area with houses, shops and services. A town or city.	
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67.	LIC	Low income countries (poor/developing).	
68.	Natural increase	Where birth rates are higher than death rates, increasing population.	
69.	Push factors	Things that make people want to leave an area.	
70.	Pull factors	Things that attract people to live in an area.	
Week 8:			
71.	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million.	
72.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within a country per year.	
73.	Formal economy	The official economy controlled by the government.	
74.	Informal economy	The unofficial economy that is not taxed or monitored by the government.	
75.	Unemployment	The number of people not in paid employment.	
76.	Favela	A slum, often an illegal squatter settlement.	
77.	Site and service scheme	Giving people a chance to buy or rent a piece of land. The land is then connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services.	
78.	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.	
79.	Population distribution	How population is spread over an area.	
80.	Net migration	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.	
Week 9:			
81.	Regeneration	Improvements made to urban areas.	
82.	Enterprise zone	Areas that offer incentives to attract businesses to an area.	
83.	Sustainability	The ability to meet the needs of the present without affecting future generations ability to meet their needs.	
84.	Social planning	Government planning to meet the needs of the people.	
85.	Urban sprawl	The spread of an urban area into the countryside.	
86.	Greenfield sites	Land that is being used for agriculture that is being considered for development.	
87.	Urban greening	Increasing the amount of green areas in a city.	
88.	Brownfield site	An area of disused industry.	
89.	Social deprivation	The reduction or prevention of culturally normal interaction between an individual and the rest of society.	
90.	Rural-urban fringe	The area where the urban and rural areas meet.	