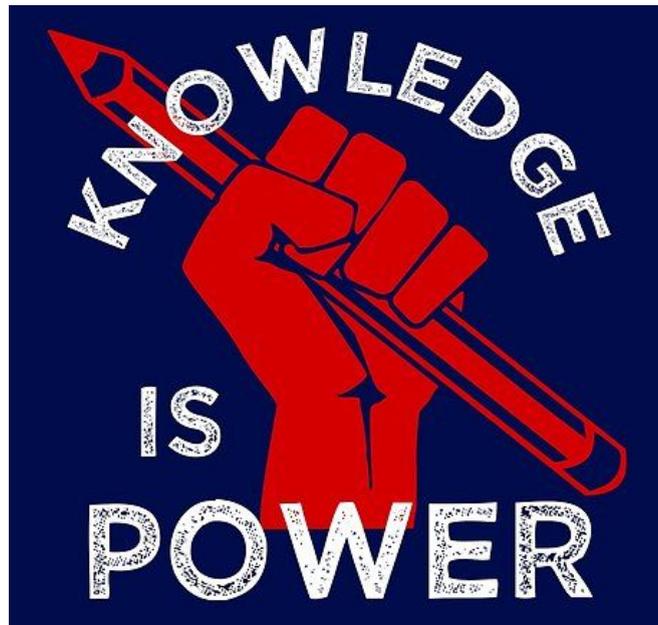


Year 9 Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

Maths – Year 9 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Digit	Individual numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	
2.	Integer	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.	
3.	Even/Odd	Even: Number ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8, divisible by 2 Odd: Number ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, not divisible by 2	
4.	Place value	The numerical position of a digit within the number - eg. hundreds, tens, units etc.	
5.	Ascending	Write numbers in order smallest to largest.	
6.	Descending	Write numbers in order largest to smallest.	
Week 2:			
7.	Significant figures	The run of digits in a number that are needed to specify the number to a required degree of accuracy. Additional zero digits may also be needed to indicate the number's magnitude.	
8.	Round	Express to a required degree of accuracy	
9.	Estimate	Find a rough or approximate answer	
10.	Upper Bound	The higher limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
11.	Lower bound	The lower limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
12.	Error interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be.	
Week 3:			
13.	Order of Operations	The order to work out a calculation in: Brackets, Indices, Division/ Multiplication, Addition/ Subtraction	
14.	Factor	A number that divides into another without a remainder	
15.	Factor Pair	Two numbers that multiply to make another.	
16.	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers.	
17.	Multiple	A number in its times table.	
18.	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The lowest number that is in the multiple of two or more numbers.	
Week 4:			
19.	Prime numbers	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47	
20.	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.	
21.	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.	
22.	Square Number	The result made when a number is multiplied by itself.	

42.	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.	
43.	Divide fractions	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.	
Week 8:			
44.	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1}	
45.	Decimal Fraction	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions	
46.	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits	
47.	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.	
48.	Percentage	A fraction expressed as a number out of 100	
Week 9:			
49.	Increase	Make something larger (in size or quantity)	
50.	Decrease	Make something smaller (in size or quantity).	
51.	Interest	A fee paid for borrowing money (normally a percentage)	
52.	Multiplier	A percentage (including increase or decrease) expressed as a decimal.	
Week 10:			
53.	Percentage change	A relative change between an old value and its new value, expressed as a percentage of the old value.	
54.	Reverse Percentage	Method used to find the original price of something after the price has changed.	
55.	Simple Interest	Interest is calculated as a percentage of the original amount, with the same amount of interest each year.	
56.	Compound Interest	Where interest is calculated on both the amount borrowed and any previous interest earned.	

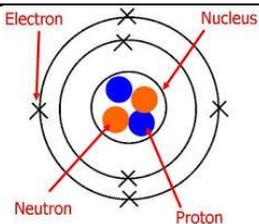
English - Year 9 - Unit 1 - Dystopia

Driving Question: Can authority, agreed upon or not, make wise decisions for everyone?

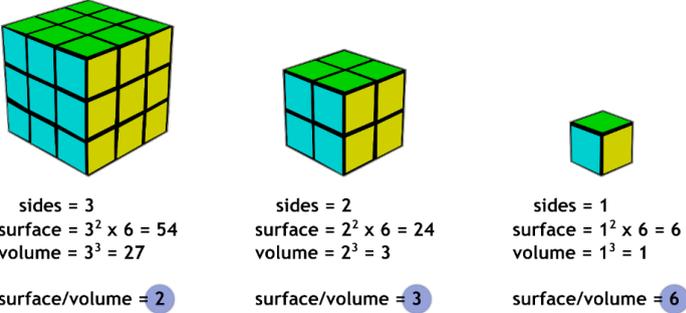
Week 1			
1	Tension	Evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress on both the reader and the characters.	
2	Analepsis	A flashback to an earlier point.	
3	Prolepsis	Flash-forward , or “prolepsis,” is a literary device in which the plot goes ahead of time.	
4	Atmosphere	A type of feeling that readers get from a narrative, based on details such as setting, background, objects, and foreshadowing.	
5	Motif	A recurrent image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme.	
Week 2			
6	Theme	A point that is made about a specific topic. The topic is explored throughout a text.	
7	Symbol	A literary device that contains several layers of meaning , often concealed at first sight.	
8	Allusion	A literary device in which the writer or speaker refers either directly or indirectly to a person, event, or thing.	
9	The apple	The apple is an allusion to the story of Adam and Eve in the biblical Book of Genesis	
10	Explicit	Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.	
11	Inference	Logical deductions are made based on premises assumed to be true.	
Week 3			
12	Tone	The shades of meaning in a work that might reveal the larger intentions of an author.	
13	Infraction	A violation of a law or rule.	
14	First person Perspective	Writing from the perspective of the author or main character.	
15	Second person perspective	Uses second person personal pronouns, like ‘you’ and “your’.	
16	Interdependence	A relation between entities that rely on each other.	
17	Focalizer	A character through which the story is told, and whose perspective the story is told from.	
Week 4			
18	Reprieve	A relief from harm or discomfort.	
19	Wield	Have and be able to use.	
20	Gabriel	Appearing in both the Old Testament and the New Testament, Gabriel is one of God’s chief messengers.	
21	Jonas	An allusion to Jonah , a name that is sometimes translated directly as Jonas. The Book of Jonah recounts Jonah’s experience as a prophet of God.	
Week 5			
22	Crescendo	The loudest point reached in a gradually increasing sound.	

23	Benign	Gentle and kind; not harmful.	
24	Meticulous	Showing great attention to detail ; very careful and precise.	
25	Throng	A large, densely packed crowd of people or animals.	
26	Requisition	An official order laying claim to the use of property or materials.	
Week 6			
27	Exhilaration	A feeling of excitement , happiness, or elation.	
28	Obstruction	A thing that impedes or prevents passage or progress; an obstacle or blockage.	
29	Perceived	Become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand.	
30	Irrational	Not logical or reasonable.	
31	Alter	Change in character or composition, typically in a comparatively small but significant way .	
Week 7			
32	Excruciating	Intensely painful or embarrassing.	
33	Fluttering	Moving with a light irregular or trembling motion .	
34	Grotesquely	Comically or repulsively ugly or distorted .	
35	Surging	(Of a crowd or a natural force) move suddenly and powerfully forward or upward.	
Week 8			
36	Characterisation	Characterisation is the way authors create characters and make them believable.	
37	Characterisation elements	A character's speech, actions, appearance, thoughts.	
38	Direct characterisation	Tells the reader about the character directly. Useful method for first details.	
39	Indirect characterisation	Shows the reader the character. Uses cumulative detail and is useful for development.	
40	Cumulative	increasing by one addition after another; additional.	
Week 9: Topics and themes			
41	The importance of memory	Memory is essential - if you do not remember your errors, you may repeat them.	
42	The relationship between pain and pleasure	Related to the theme of memory is the idea that there can be no pleasure without pain and no pain without pleasure.	
43	The importance of the individual	The novel encourages readers to celebrate differences instead of disparaging them or pretending they do not exist.	

Science – Year 9 – Unit 1 – Chemistry 1

Week 1:			RAG												
1.	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.													
2.	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.													
3.	Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together.													
4.	Nucleus (of an atom)	The very small and dense central part of an atom that contains protons and neutrons													
5.	Proton	A dense particle found in the centre of an atom which carries a positive charge.													
6.	Neutron	A dense particle found in the centre of an atom which carries no charge (neutral).													
7.	Electron	A tiny particle with a negative charge. Electrons orbit the nucleus of an atom in electron shells.													
8.	Reactants	A substance we start with before a chemical reaction takes place.													
9.	Products	A substance made as the result of a chemical reaction.													
10.	Atom Diagram														
Week 2:															
11.	Filtration	The technique used to separate substances that are insoluble in the solvent e.g. sand and water.													
12.	Distillation	Separation of a liquid from a mixture by evaporation followed by condensation.													
13.	Chromatography	The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent along a material such as paper.													
14.	Atomic Number	The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom.													
15.	Mass Number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.													
16.	Ion	A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons.													
17.	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.													
18.	Subatomic Particles	<table border="1" data-bbox="411 1370 909 1527"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>relative charge</th> <th>relative mass</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>proton</td> <td>+1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>neutron</td> <td>0 neutral</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>electron</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1 / 1840</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		relative charge	relative mass	proton	+1	1	neutron	0 neutral	1	electron	-1	1 / 1840	
	relative charge	relative mass													
proton	+1	1													
neutron	0 neutral	1													
electron	-1	1 / 1840													
Week 3:															
19.	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.													
20.	Period	A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells.													
21.	Group	A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell.													
22.	Transition element	Element from the central block of the periodic table.													
23.	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the Periodic Table– These all have 1 electron in their outer shell.													
24.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the Periodic table– These all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.													
25.	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.													
26.	Giant ionic structures	A huge 3D lattice of ionically bonded atoms, e.g. Sodium Chloride.													
27.	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.													
28.	Giant Covalent structures	A huge 3D network of covalently bonded atoms, e.g. graphite													
Week 4:															

29.	Water molecule		
30.	Methane molecule		
31.	Sodium Chloride		
32.	Carbon Structures		
33.	Graphene	A single layer of graphite	
34.	Giant Ionic Lattice		
Week 5:			
35.	Nanoscience	The study of very tiny particles or structures between 1 to 100 nanometres in size.	
36.	Nanoparticle	A very tiny particle or substance between 1 to 100 nanometres ($1\text{ nm} = 1 \times 10^{-9}\text{ m}$)	
37.	Nanotube	Nanoparticles that can reinforce materials, e.g. reinforcing the graphite in tennis rackets.	
38.	Nanocage	Nanoparticles that can carry drugs inside them, e.g. for targeted delivery of medication to individual cells.	
39.	Order of magnitude	A class in a system of classification determined by size, typically in powers of ten. (E.g. nanoparticles are 100 times or two orders smaller (since $100 = 10^2$) than the finest dust particle).	
40.	Endothermic	Reactions that transfer energy from the surrounding to the reacting chemicals.	
41.	Exothermic	Reactions that transfer energy to the surroundings from the reacting chemicals.	
42.	Milli-	1×10^{-3}	
43.	Micro-	1×10^{-6}	
44.	Nano	1×10^{-9}	

Week 6:		
45.	State symbols	(s) – solid, (l) – liquid, (g) – gas, (aq) – aqueous, dissolved in water
46.	Salt	A compound formed when some or all the hydrogen in an acid is replaced by a metal.
47.	Neutralisation	The chemical reaction of an acid with a base in which a salt and water are formed. If the base is a carbonate, carbon dioxide is also produced.
48.	Ionise	To split a molecule or compound into ions.
49.	Equilibrium	The point in a reversible reaction at which the forward and backward rates of reaction are the same (a balance is reached between the reactants and the products).
50.	Surface area to volume ratio	Gives a good indication of the proportion of particles at the surface of a substance. The higher the ratio the greater the proportion of particles exposed at the surface and the more space for reactions to occur.
51.	Surface area to volume ratio diagram	 <p> sides = 3 surface = $3^2 \times 6 = 54$ volume = $3^3 = 27$ surface/volume = 2 </p> <p> sides = 2 surface = $2^2 \times 6 = 24$ volume = $2^3 = 8$ surface/volume = 3 </p> <p> sides = 1 surface = $1^2 \times 6 = 6$ volume = $1^3 = 1$ surface/volume = 6 </p>
Week 7:		
52.	Ore	A rock which contains enough metal to make it economically worthwhile to extract the metal.
53.	Blast furnace	The huge reaction vessels used in industry to extract iron from its ore.
54.	Oxidation	A reaction in which oxygen is added or when electrons are lost.
55.	Reduction	A reaction in which oxygen is lost or electrons are gained.
56.	Redox reaction	A reaction where one reactant is oxidised and another is reduced.
57.	OILRIG	Oxidation Is Loss (of electrons), Reduction Is Gain (of electrons)
58.	Reactivity series	A list of elements in order of reactivity.
59.	Displacement reaction	A reaction in which a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in one of its compounds or in solution.
60.	Bauxite	The ore used to get aluminium oxide.
Week 8:		
61.	Key Equations	1. acid + metal → salt + hydrogen 2. acid + base → salt + water 3. acid + alkali → salt + water 4. acid + carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide
62.	Acid	When dissolved in water, its solution has a pH value less than 7. Proton (H ⁺ ion) donors.
63.	Base	The oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate of a metal that will react with an acid, forming a salt as one of the products. Proton (H ⁺ ion) acceptors.
64.	Alkali	A water-soluble base. Its solution has a pH value more than 7.
65.	pH	A number which shows how strongly acidic or alkaline a solution is.
66.	pH scale	The scale that runs from 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most alkaline).
67.	Universal indicator	A mixture of many dyes which turns a range of colours as the pH changes.
68.	Neutral	Neither acidic or alkaline. pH 7.
69.	Strong acid	An acid that ionises completely in solution releasing all its H ⁺ ions.
70.	Weak acid	An acid which does not completely ionise in solution, reaching an equilibrium in which both the acid molecules and their ions are present.
Week 9:		
71.	Plum pudding model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge.
72.	Nuclear Model	Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus.

73.	Alpha particle scattering	The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus.	
74.	Independent Variable	The variable that is changed during the experiment.	
75.	Dependent Variable	The variable that depends on the independent variable, it is measured during the experiment.	
76.	Control variable	Variables that are kept the same throughout an investigation to ensure results are reproducible.	
77.	Resolution	The smallest interval measurable on a piece of scientific equipment. A thermometer has a resolution of +/- 0.5 degrees.	
78.	Accuracy	How close the mean result is to the true value of what is being measured.	
79.	Precision	How spread out the results are compared to the mean value.	

Subject: History Year: 9		
Unit 2: Kaiser & Weimar Germany. Nazi rise to power & consolidation. Nazi Germany		
	Week 1:	RAG
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?	Weltpolitik	
38.	When did Kaiser Wilhelm II become 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)?	9th 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 he 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	a) 4 policemen	

	shot? How many Nazis were shot?	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 to 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 allow 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 attack all leading SA members on the Night of the Long Knives (day, month and year)?	30th 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)?	30th Jan. 1933	
76.	When did Hitler become Fuhrer of Germany (include day month and year)?	2nd 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 school?	The Hitler Youth	
87.	What three Nazi movements did boys join?	a) Little Fellows, b) Young Folk c) Hitler Youth	
88.	What two Nazi organisations did girls join?	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 – Relationships with family and friends AND Home, town, neighbourhood and region			
	Week 1: Parle-moi de toi-même	Talk to me about yourself	RAG
1.	Mes amis me disent que je suis quelqu'un qui est	My friends say that I am someone who is	
2.	bien à l'écoute, actif et travailleur ce qui me plaît beaucoup.	a good listener, active and hardworking, which I like a lot.	
3.	Cependant mes parents pensent que je suis trop vaniteux	However my parents think that I am too vain	
4.	car je passe trop de temps devant le miroir !	as I spend too much time in front of the mirror!	
5.	Je dirais que je préfère de ne rien regarder le soir car j'ai horreur des feuilletons.	I would say that I prefer to watch nothing in the evening as I really hate soaps.	
Week 2 : Comment est ta famille ?		What is your family like?	
6.	Il y a quatre personnes dans ma famille mais mon père	There are four people in my family but my dad	
7.	n'habite pas avec nous car mes parents sont divorcés.	does not live with us as my parents are divorced.	
8.	Ma sœur a dix ans et elle m'énerve beaucoup mais je l'adore quand même, bien sûr !	My sister is ten years old and she annoys me a lot but I still love her, of course!	
9.	Ma mère est grande, élégante et sportive, et	My Mum is tall, elegant and sporty, and	
10.	on fait beaucoup de sport ensemble le week-end.	we do a lot of sport together at the weekend.	
Week 3: Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille ?		Do you get on well with your family?	
11.	En général, oui on s'entend bien mais quelquefois	In general, yes we get on well but sometimes	
12.	on se dispute, surtout si j'ai besoin de plus d'argent de poche!	we argue, especially if I need more pocket money!	
13.	Par exemple hier soir, j'ai demandé à maman pour cinq livres supplémentaire	For example last night, I asked my Mum for 5 pounds extra	
14.	mais elle a dit que je devais faire la vaisselle - peu importe!	but she said I had to do the washing up - whatever !	
15.	Je me fâche facilement avec ma sœur car on a les goûts différents.	I get easily cross with my sister as we have different tastes.	
Week 4: Préfères-tu être avec tes amis ou ta famille ?		Do you prefer to be with your friends or family?	
16.	D'habitude le soir, ma mère m'oblige de faire mes devoirs	Normally in the evening, my mum makes me do my homework	
17.	tandis que je préférerais plutôt traîner avec mes potes.	whereas I would rather prefer to hang out with my mates.	
18.	Je ne pense pas que les adolescents veulent être avec	I don't think that teenagers want to be with	
19.	leur famille tout le temps – ils veulent être indépendants.	their family all the time – they want to be independent.	
20.	J'aime garder ma sœur de temps en temps car ma famille est importante pour moi.	I like to look after my sister from time to time as my family is important for me.	
Week 5: Où habites-tu?		Where do you live?	
21.	J'habite dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre	I live in the south west of England	

22.	sur une presqu'île qui s'appelle Portland.	on a (near) island called Portland.	
23.	Nous habitons au bord de la mer	We live at the seaside	
24.	dans une jolie maison près d'une belle plage de galets.	in a pretty house near a beautiful pebble beach.	
25.	Malheureusement, c'est trop tranquille, donc je voudrais vivre dans une grande ville animée.	Unfortunately, it's too quiet, so I would like to live in a large lively town.	
Week 6: Comment est ta maison?		What is your house like?	
26.	Ma maison est de trois étages vu qu'on a un grenier,	My house has three floors seeing as we have an attic,	
27.	quatre salles au premier étage et	four rooms on the first floor and	
28.	trois chambres avec deux salles de bains au 2ème étage.	three bedrooms with two bathrooms on the second floor.	
29.	J'adore ma chambre car j'ai un canapé que j'utilise	I love my bedroom as I have a settee which I use	
30.	quand je veux regarder la télé – je pense que j'ai de la chance!	when I want to watch TV – I think that I'm lucky!	
Week 7: Aimes-tu ta région?		Do you like your region ?	
31.	La meilleure chose de ma région c'est la côte parce qu'on peut	The best thing about my region is the coast because you can	
32.	faire du sport, se détendre ou découvrir l'histoire du quartier.	do sport, relax or discover the history of the area.	
33.	Quand il pleut, il y a des musées qu'on peut visiter.	When it rains, there are museums you can visit.	
34.	Le week-end dernier j'ai fait une excursion en bateau	Last weekend I took a boat ride	
35.	car il faisait si beau et c'était la meilleure expérience !	because it was so sunny and it was the best experience!	
Week 8: Où voudrais-tu habiter dans le futur ?		Where would you like to live in the future?	
36.	A l'avenir, j'aimerais bien habiter à l'étranger mais	In the future, I would really like to live abroad but	
37.	je n'ai pas encore décidé où ! Tout ce que je sais, c'est	I still have not decided where! All that I know, is	
38.	que je voudrais habiter dans une villa blanche avec	that I would like to live in a white villa with	
39.	une grande piscine et une vue panoramique de la mer.	a big swimming pool and a panoramic view of the sea.	
40.	C'est mon rêve depuis toujours d'avoir ma propre piscine.	It has always been my dream to have my own swimming pool.	
Week 9: Ou préférerais-tu habiter?		Where would you prefer to live?	
41.	Je préférerais habiter au bord de la mer au lieu de la campagne	I would prefer to live at the seaside instead of the countryside	
42.	car la natation et les sports nautiques sont ma passion.	as swimming and water sports are my passion.	
43.	Aussi, je n'aime pas être trop isolé.	Also, I don't like being too isolated.	
44.	Il y a toujours beaucoup de touristes en été mais	There are always a lot of tourists in the summer but	
45.	malheureusement c'est un peu mort en hiver.	unfortunately it's a bit dead in the winter.	

Geography – Year 9 – Unit 1 – The Challenge of Natural Hazards

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Natural Hazard	A natural event that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death	
2.	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.	
3.	Oceanic Crust	Heavier, thinner crust that is made of basalt and can be made and destroyed.	
4.	Continental crust	The lighter, thicker crust that is made of granite, makes up the continents and shallow seas.	
5.	Tectonic Plates	A large section of the earth's crust that floats on the semi molten mantle.	
6.	Plate Margins	The boundary between two tectonic plates.	
7.	Conservative Plate Margin	Where tectonic plates slide past each other (EARTHQUAKES).	
8.	Destructive Plate Margins	Where two plates move towards each other and the oceanic plate is forced underneath.	
9.	Constructive Plate Margins	Where plates move apart, magma escapes forming shield volcanoes.	
10.	Earthquake	Vibrations in the earth's crust caused by movements in tectonic plates.	
Week 2:			
11.	Primary Effects	Effects caused directly by the hazard.	
12.	Secondary Effects	Effects caused by the primary effects.	
13.	Immediate Responses	How people react immediately after a disaster. (rescue, food, water, shelter etc).	
14.	Long Term Responses	How people return their lives to normal after a disaster (rebuilding).	
15.	Prediction	Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike..	
16.	Protection	Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.	
17.	Planning	Actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from natural disasters.	
18.	Monitoring	Recording physical changes, to help predict when and where a natural hazard might strike.	
19.	Extreme weather	A weather event that is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal.	
20.	Global atmospheric circulation	The worldwide system of winds, which transports heat from tropical to polar latitudes.	
Week 3:			
21.	Global convection cells	Hadley Cell, Ferrel Cell, Polar Cell	
22.	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around the calm central point called the eye of the storm. Winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy.	
23.	Saffir-Simpson scale	Classification of tropical storms based on wind speed.	
24.	Distribution of tropical storms	The locations where tropical storms form and travel.	
25.	Frequency of tropical storms	The number of tropical storms that occur in a year.	
26.	Intensity of tropical storms	The size/category of a tropical storm.	
27.	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
28.	Natural climate change	Climate change that occurs without human interference.	

29.	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change.	
30.	Mitigation	Action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of climate change.	
Week 4:			
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Week 7:			
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