



Year 9 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

	AMon	ATue	AWed	AThu	AFri
AM					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
PM					

	BMon	BTue	BWed	BThu	BFri
AM					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
PM					

MATHS UNIT 2 Year 9

WEEK 1	
Integer	A whole number (positive or negative)
Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
Coefficient	The number in front of the variable (letter).
Term	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
Expression	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form. It can contain any combination of letters or numbers and often involves some arithmetic operations.
Equation	Contains an equals sign (=) and has at least one variable.
Formula	A general rule that is usually expressed algebraically.
Identity	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is \equiv
WEEK 2	
Inequality	Similar to an equation, but the unknown has a range of values, not just a single value
Inequality symbols	$>$ Greater than \geq Greater than or equal to $<$ Less than \leq less than or equal to
Substitution	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
Simplify	Combining the like terms in an expression.
Expand	The removal of brackets from an expression by using multiplication.
WEEK 3	
FOIL	An acronym for a method used to multiply two binomials together: Firsts, Outers, Inners, Lasts
Factorise	To take out a common factor from every term in an expression, rewriting the expression using brackets.
Solve	Solving an equation is to find the value of a variable.
Rearrange	Equations can be rearranged to isolate a variable on one side of the equals sign.
Algebraic Fractions	Fractions containing variables (letters). E.g. $\frac{x}{y}$
WEEK 4	
Linear	An expression or equation that if plotted would produce a straight line graph. A linear only has a value for x and cannot have x^2 .
Quadratic	An expression or equation that if plotted would produce a curved graph. A quadratic must have a variable that is squared.
Cubic	An expression or equation that if plotted will produce a curved graph with up to two bends in it. A cubic must have a variable that is cubed.
Binomial	An expression containing two terms.
Trinomial	An expression containing three terms.
WEEK 5	
Simultaneous Equations	Two equations containing two variables that can be solved at the same time. The solution must satisfy both the equations.
Sequence	A list of numbers that are linked by a rule.
Arithmetic sequence	A sequence where the difference between the terms are always the same.
Term	A number in a sequence
Fibonacci sequence	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by adding the previous two terms together.
Geometric sequence	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a number.

WEEK 6	
Ratio	Used to make a part to part comparison of a whole quantity. Ratios are usually expressed $x: y$ (read as "x to y").
Equivalent ratio	A ratio where a different number of parts is shared according to the same rule
Simplify a Ratio	Cancelling all parts of a ratio by dividing by their Highest Common Factor.
Scale	Used to show the ratio between the distance drawn on a diagram or map and that on the ground.
Scale Factor	The ratio of an enlarged figure to its corresponding original size.
Scale Drawing	A diagram or figure drawn to a given scale.
WEEK 7	
Proportion	Two pairs of numbers are in proportion if the RATIO formed by the first pair is the same as the ratio formed by the second pair
Proportional	One variable is in proportion to another if the ratio between corresponding values remains constant.
Symbol of Proportionality	\propto
Direct Proportion	x is proportional to y is written as $x \propto y$ meaning that the value of y can be found by multiplying x by a constant.
Inverse Proportion	The relationship between two variables where as one increases the other decreases. This is written as $x \propto \frac{1}{y}$ meaning that x can be found by multiplying the reciprocal of y by a constant
WEEK 8	
1cm²	= 10mm X 10mm = 100mm ²
1m²	= 100cm X 100cm = 10 000cm ²
1cm³	= 10mm X 10mm X 10mm = 1 000mm ³
1m³	= 100cm X 100cm X 100cm = 1 000 000cm ³
Average speed	Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$
Density	Density = $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$
Pressure	Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$
WEEK 9	
Graph	A diagram showing a relationship between variables. Adjective: graphical.
Gradient	A measure of the slope of a line. The gradient may be positive, negative or zero depending on the values of the coordinates.
Linear	In algebra, describing an expression or equation of degree one. Example: $2x + 3y = 7$ is a linear equation. All linear equations can be represented as straight line graphs.
y-intercept	The point where the straight line graph crosses the y-axis
y=mx+c	The form in which any equation of a straight line can be written. m is the gradient, c is the y-intercept.

English – Year 9 – Unit 2– Allusions

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

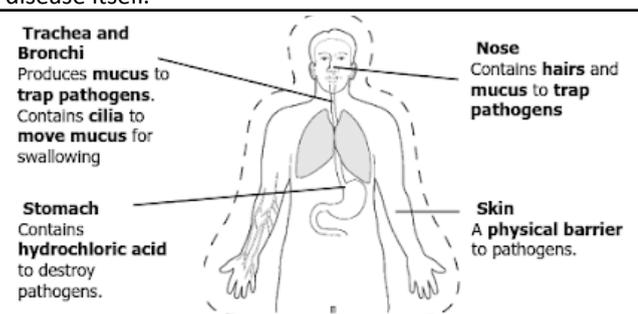
Week 1		
1	Allusion	An indirect reference designed to make you think of a particular book, event or idea.
2	Benevolent	Well-meaning and kind
3	Parsimonious	Very unwilling to spend money or use resources
4	Penitent	Feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong; repentant
5	Malevolent	Having 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	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses
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	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.	
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	

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 1 Cold War Korea & Vietnam

Week 2:			RAG
1.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR	
2.	The Palmer Raids	To arrest Communist bombers	
3.	The Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953	Joseph Stalin	
4.	The attack on Nazi Germany, delayed until 1944	D-Day	
5.	The name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947	The Marshall Plan	
6.	Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945	Winston Churchill	
7.	Truman's policy of containing Communism	The Truman Doctrine	
8.	The Western military alliance	NATO	
9.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact	
10.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR	
Week 3:			
11.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel	
12.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-Il-sung	
13.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
14.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
15.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North	
16.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
17.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	
18.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	
19.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference	
20.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
Week 4:			
21.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
22.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai	
23.	People are free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	Capitalism	
24.	System where the government is run by one party who makes decisions for the people.	Communism	

25.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War	
26.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy	
27.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment	
28.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist	
29.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto	
30.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate	
Week 5:			
31.	What happened in October 1949?	China becomes Communist	
32.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950	
33.	What happened in October 1950?	China entered the Korean war	
34.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953	
35.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954	
36.	What took place between April and July 1954?	Geneva Conference	
37.	What happened in 1954?	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	
38.	When was the first shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam?	January 1955	
39.	What happened in 1960?	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	
40.	What happened on 2 nd November 1963	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	
Week 6:			
41.	What happened on 3 rd August 1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident	
42.	When did Martin Luther King denounce the Vietnam War?	4th April 1967	
43.	What happened on 30 Jan 1968	Tet Offensive	
44.	What happened on 16 March 1968	My Lai Massacre	
45.	When did President Nixon announce Vietnamisation?	3rd November 1969	
46.	Capital of North Vietnam	Hanoi	
47.	Capital of South Vietnam	Saigon	
48.	Bordering countries to Vietnam	Laos & Cambodia	
49.	What was the communist organisation that fought against the Japanese?	Vietminh	
50.	Who was the Communist leader of North Vietnam 1954-69?	Ho Chi Minh	
Week 7:			
51.	Who was the Communist Military leader and later Deputy Prime Minister of North Vietnam?	Vo Nguyen Giap	
52.	What was the NVA?	North Vietnamese Army. The official army of the North.	

53.	What was the NLF?	National Liberation Front – Vietcong. Communist guerrilla army, formed in the South	
54.	What was the name of the monk famed for self-immolation in 1963?	Thich Quang Duc	
55.	Who was the Non-Communist leader of South Vietnam 1954-1963?	Ngo Dinh Diem	
56.	The Non-Communist Army of the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnamese Army)	ARVN	
57.	When was Eisenhower president of the US?	1953-61	
58.	Who was president of the US 1961-63?	Kennedy	
59.	When was Johnson president of the US?	1963-69	
60.	Who was president of the US 1969-74	Nixon	
Week 8:			
61.	Desire for political independence	Nationalism	
62.	If one country in a region came under the influence of Communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect.	Domino Theory	
63.	100,000 protestors at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington	October 1967	
64.	Cost of the Vietnam War	\$20 billion dollars a year	
65.	Johnson's plan to improve the lives of the poor in America	Great Society	
66.	What happened in 1967?	Vietnam Veterans Against the War formed	
67.	40,000 students involved in anti-war demonstrations across 100 cities	January - June 1968	
68.	The largest anti-war protest in US History took place in Washington with 500, 000 people.	15 November 1969	
69.	4 Kent State University students killed by National Guardsmen during a protest	4 May 1970	
70.	US soldiers who returned dead or injured	12%	
Week 9:			
71.	What was 300% higher than in World War 2?	American amputations	
72.	What was the number of men drafted between 1964 & 72?	2 million	
73.	Total number of Americans killed in the Vietnam War.	58,000	
74.	Number of Vietnamese civilians killed	2 million	
75.	What happened in February 1968?	Popular newsreader, Cronkite, stops supporting the war	
76.	When did peace talks with North Vietnam begin?	January 1969	
77.	What happened on 3rd November 1969?	Nixon announces Vietnamisation	
78.	Building the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) up so that they could fight the Communists without the help of US troops	Vietnamisation	
79.	A logistical network of roads and trails that ran from the	Ho Chi Minh Trail	

	Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia.		
80.	What happened in March 1969?	Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins	
Week 10:			
81.	Nixon sends US troops to fight the North Vietnamese in Cambodia	April 1970	
82.	Khmer Rouge	Communist organisation in Cambodia	
83.	Pathet Lao	Communist organisation in Laos	
84.	What happened on 8 February 1971?	ARVN fail in an attack against North Vietnamese in Laos	
85.	Nixon begins talks with the USSR about limiting nuclear weapons and ending the war in Vietnam	1970	
86.	What happened in February 1972?	Nixon is the first US President to visit China	
87.	Ceasefire between North and South Vietnam agreed, and free elections to be held	October 1972	
88.	What happened in March 1973?	Last of US forces leave Vietnam	
89.	What happened in December 1974?	North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam	
90.	Saigon fell to Communism and Vietnam was unified again under Communist control.	April 1975	

Subject: French Year 9 – Unit 2

	Week 1: Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?	RAG
1.	J'habite dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre	I live in the south west of England	
2.	sur une presqu'île qui s'appelle Portland.	on a (near) island called Portland.	
3.	Nous habitons au bord de la mer	We live at the seaside	
4.	dans une jolie maison près d'une belle plage de galets.	in a pretty house near a beautiful pebble beach.	
5.	Malheureusement, c'est trop tranquille, donc je voudrais vivre dans une grande ville animée.	Unfortunately, it is too quiet, so I would like to live in a large, lively town.	
	Week 2: Comment est ta maison?	What is your house like?	
1.	Ma maison a trois étages vu qu'on a un grenier,	My house has three floors since we have an attic,	
2.	quatre salles au premier étage et	four rooms on the first floor and	
3.	trois chambres avec deux salles de bains au deuxième étage.	three bedrooms with two bathrooms on the second floor.	
4.	J'adore ma chambre car j'ai un canapé que j'utilise	I love my bedroom as I have a settee which I use	
5.	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 3: Aimes-tu ta région ?	Do you like your region?	
6.	La meilleure chose de ma région c'est la côte parce qu'on peut faire du sport,	The best thing about my region is the coast because you can do sport,	
7.	se détendre ou découvrir l'histoire de la région.	relax or discover the history of the area.	
8.	Quand il pleut, il y a des musées qu'on peut visiter.	When it rains, there are museums that you can visit.	
9.	Le week-end dernier, j'ai fait une excursion en bateau	Last weekend, I went on a boat ride	
10.	car le soleil brillait et c'était la meilleure expérience !	because the sun was shining and it was the best experience!	
	Week 4: Ta maison est située où?	Where is your house located ?	
11.	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.	
12.	Au rez-de-chaussée, nous avons plusieurs pièces avec de grandes fenêtres	On the ground floor, we have several rooms with big windows	
13.	qui donnent sur le grand jardin avec de belles fleurs qui fleurissent en été.	which give onto the big garden with beautiful flowers which bloom in summer	
14.	Au premier étage, il y a un salon confortable, moderne et spacieux	One the first floor, there is a comfortable, modern and spacious lounge	
15.	et aussi une belle cuisine où nous passons la plupart de notre temps.	and also a lovely kitchen where we spend most of our time.	
	Week 5: Décris-ta ville	Describe your town	
16.	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.	
17.	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!	
18.	Dans ma ville, il y a un château que beaucoup de touristes visitent, et nous avons aussi	In my town, there is a castle that a lot of tourists visit, and we also have	
19.	une jolie petite rivière, des magasins chics	a pretty little river, smart shops	
20.	et de bons restaurants que mes parents adorent.	and good restaurants which my parents love.	
	Week 6: Aimes-tu habiter ici?	Do you like to live here?	
21.	J'aime beaucoup habiter ici.	I really like to live here.	
22.	C'est super bien surtout en été puisqu'on peut aller à la plage tous les jours	It's really great especially in summer as you can go to the beach everyday.	
23.	Il y a un inconvénient.	There is a disadvantage.	
24.	Il n'y a pas beaucoup de travail ici.	There is not much work here.	
25.	C'est vraiment difficile pour les jeunes qui veulent rester ici.	It's really difficult for the young people who want to stay here.	
	Week 7: Qu'est-ce que tu étudies au collège?	What do you study at school?	

26.	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.	
27.	En plus, l'année dernière j'ai choisi d'étudier le théâtre et le Français car	In addition, last year I chose to study drama, engineering and French because	
28.	je les trouve intéressants et utiles pour mes projets futurs	I find them interesting and useful for my future plans	
29.	car je veux travailler à l'étranger. Cependant, je ne peux pas supporter les maths	as I want to work abroad. However, I cannot stand maths	
30.	car le prof nous donne trop de devoirs.	because the teacher gives us too much homework.	
Week 8: Décris ton collègue		Describe your school	
31.	Mon collègue s'appelle AAP et c'est un collège mixte pour garçons et filles.	My school is called AAP and it is a mixed school for boys and girls.	
32.	J'adore mon collègue car je crois que les profs sont vraiment sympas	I love my school because I think that the teachers are really nice	
33.	et les cours sont assez intéressants en général.	and the lessons are generally quite interesting.	
34.	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.	
35.	A mon avis, je dirais que la cantine 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 9: Décris ta journée scolaire		Describe your school day	
36.	Une journée typique au collège, c'est très chargée! Le lundi,	A typical day at school, it is very busy! On Mondays,	
37.	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.	
38.	Pendant la pause-déjeuner, je mange à la cantine avec mes amis.	During lunch, I eat in the canteen with my friends.	
39.	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.	
40.	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!	

Geography – Year 9 – Unit 2 – Population

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Population	The total number of people living in a particular area.	
2.	Population density	The number of people who live in an area of land (per km ²).	
3.	Population distribution	The spread of people in an area.	
4.	Densely populated	High population density (more crowded).	
5.	Sparsely populated	Low population density (less crowded).	
6.	Birth rate	The number of people born per 1000 of the population, per year.	
7.	Death rate	The number of people who die per 1000 of the population, per year.	
8.	Natural increase	When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, increasing population size.	
9.	Natural decrease	When the death rate is higher than the birth rate, decreasing population size.	
10.	Population explosion	A sudden, large increase in the size of a population.	
Week 2:			
11.	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population.	
12.	Demographic Transition Model	A generalised model linking population changes with development changes over time.	
13.	Census	An official count or survey of a population.	
14.	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.	
15.	Ageing population	Where there is a higher proportion of elderly people in a population, largely due to longer life expectancies.	
16.	Youthful population	Where there is a higher proportion of young people in a population, largely due to higher birth rates.	
17.	One Child Policy	A policy brought into China in the 80s due to a high population and lack of resources, to reduce the number of births in the country.	
18.	Government incentives	Motivation / rewards a government provides to encourage a population to do something.	
19.	Pro-natalist policies	Policies that encourage people to have more children.	
20.	Resources	Things we need to live, or use to earn a living - for example: food, fuel.	
Week 3:			
21.	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	
22.	Push and pull factors	Push factors are things that make people want to leave an area; pull factors are things that attract people to a new place.	
23.	Voluntary migrants	People that choose / make the decision to move.	

24.	Immigrant	Someone who moves to live permanently in a different country.	
25.	Refugees (forced migrants)	People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country.	
26.	Deportation	Removing someone from a country.	
27.	Persecution	Where someone is treated with hostility and unfairly, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.	
28.	Displaced	Where a person is forced to leave their home country because of war or persecution; a refugee.	
29.	Refugee camp	A temporary settlement built to receive refugees / people in similar situations.	
30.	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
Week 4:			
31.	Food insecurity	Not having access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.	
32.	Infant mortality rate	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.	
33.	Malnutrition	Caused by not having enough to eat and or not eating a nutritious diet.	
34.	Urban	Towns, cities and built up areas.	
35.	Rural	The countryside.	
36.	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities within a country.	
37.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.	
38.	Industrial Revolution	Where countries transition to more manufacturing-based jobs and away from farming.	
39.	Aerial photography	Photos taken from above using aircraft or other flying objects.	
40.	OS maps	Maps produced by the Ordnance Survey - the national mapping agency of the UK.	
Week 5:			
41.	Quality of life	A measure of a person's happiness, comfort and wellbeing.	
42.	Standard of living	A measure of a person's material wealth.	
43.	Amenities	Useful features, facilities and buildings.	
44.	Top down aid	Aid given to governments of recipient countries to fund large-scale projects.	
45.	Bottom up aid	Aid given to local communities to fund small-scale projects.	
46.	Slum	A densely populated area with poor quality housing.	
47.	Sanitation	The process of keeping places clean and healthy.	
48.	Epidemic	A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.	
49.	Informal settlement	An illegal squatter settlement.	
50.	Dharavi	An illegal squatter settlement in Mumbai, India.	
Week 6:			
51.	Megacity	A city with a population of 10 million people or more.	

52.	Site	The land on which a settlement is built.	
53.	Situation	Where a settlement is located in relation to the surrounding features.	
54.	Sustainable	Where you use the environment in such a way that it can be used the same way by future generations.	
55.	Sustainable cities	Cities that take future generations into account in their urban planning and design. For example, Masdar and Curitiba.	
56.	Renewable energy	Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.	
57.	Desalination	The process of removing salt from seawater to turn it into freshwater that people can drink.	
58.	LIC	Low income country (poor).	
59.	NEE	Newly emerging economy (developing quickly).	
60.	HIC	High income country (rich).	
Week 7:			
61.	Population	The total number of people living in a particular area.	
62.	Population density	The number of people who live in an area of land (per km ²).	
63.	Population distribution	The spread of people in an area.	
64.	Densely populated	High population density (more crowded).	
65.	Sparsely populated	Low population density (less crowded).	
66.	Birth rate	The number of people born per 1000 of the population, per year.	
67.	Death rate	The number of people who die per 1000 of the population, per year.	
68.	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population.	
69.	Demographic Transition Model	A generalised model linking population changes with development changes over time.	
70.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.	
Week 8:			
71.	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities within a country.	
72.	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	
73.	Push and pull factors	Push factors are things that make people want to leave an area; pull factors are things that attract people to a new place.	
74.	Refugees (forced migrants)	People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country.	
75.	Ageing population	Where there is a higher proportion of elderly people in a population, largely due to longer life expectancies.	
76.	Youthful population	Where there is a higher proportion of young people in a population, largely due to higher birth rates.	

77.	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.	
78.	Infant mortality rate	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.	
79.	Urban	Towns, cities and built up areas.	
80.	Rural	The countryside.	
Week 9:			
81.	LIC	Low income country (poor).	
82.	NEE	Newly emerging economy (developing quickly).	
83.	HIC	High income country (rich).	
84.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.	
85.	Megacity	A city with a population of 10 million people or more.	
86.	Slum	A densely populated area with poor quality housing.	
87.	Population	The total number of people living in a particular area.	
88.	Population density	The number of people who live in an area of land (per km ²).	
89.	Population distribution	The spread of people in an area.	
90.	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	