Atlantic Academy Portland
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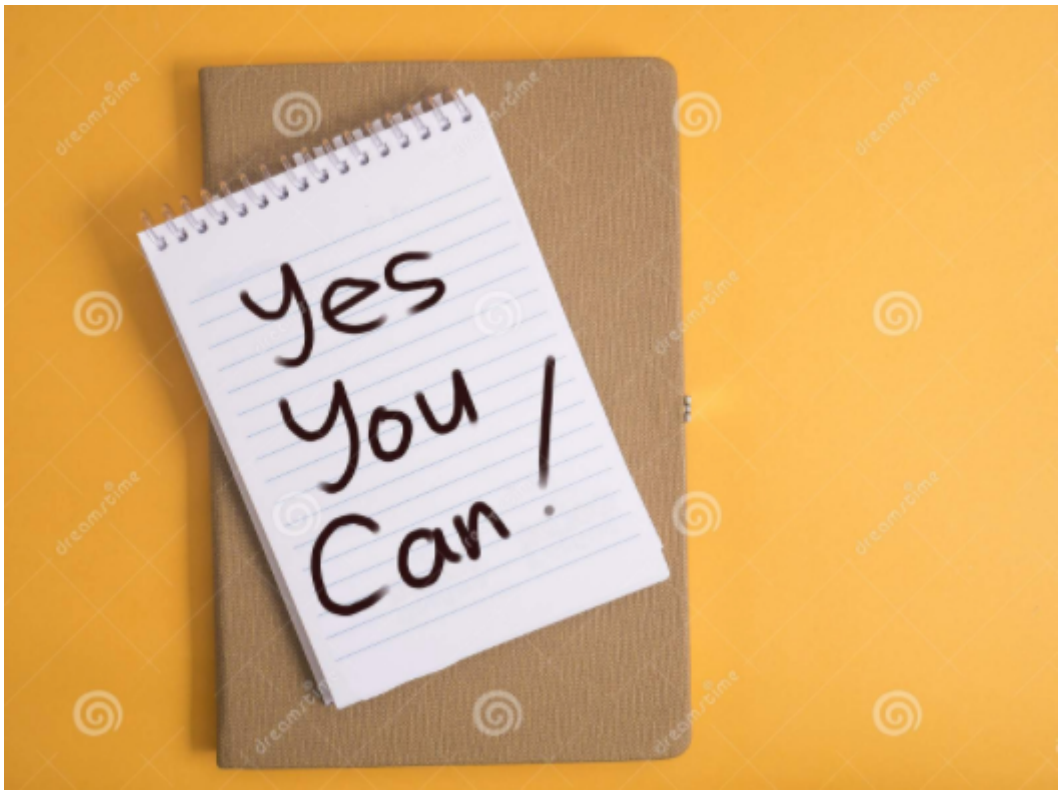
ASPIRATIONS

Unit 3, Year 9

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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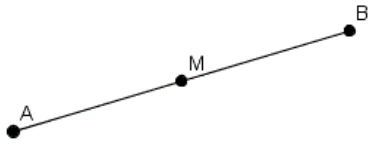
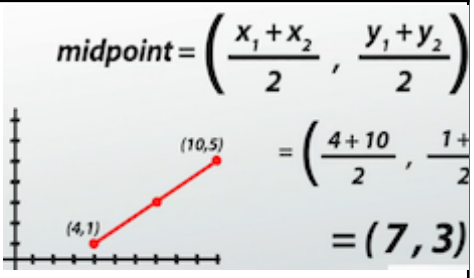
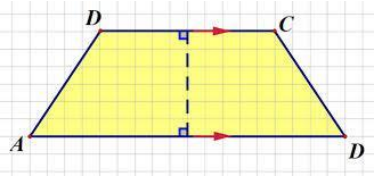
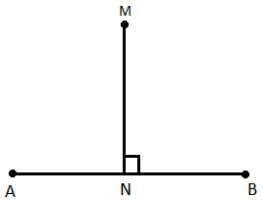
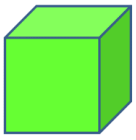
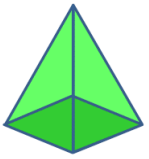
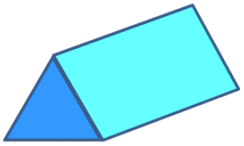
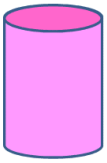
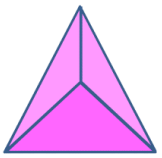
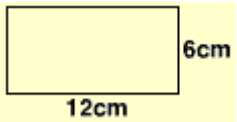
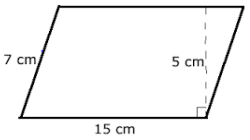
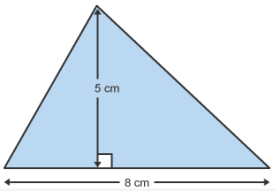
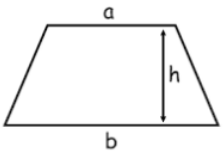
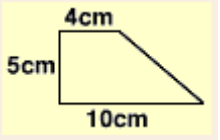
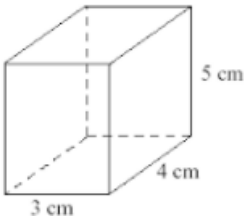
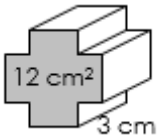
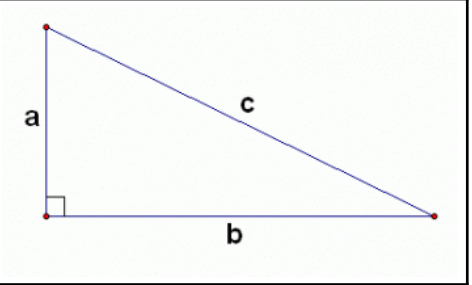
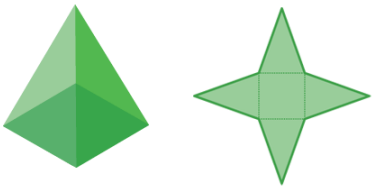
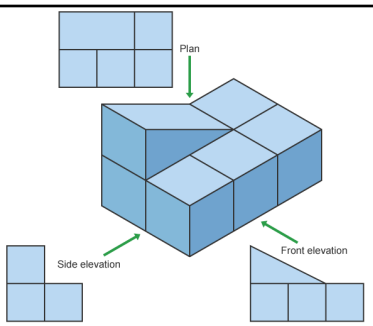
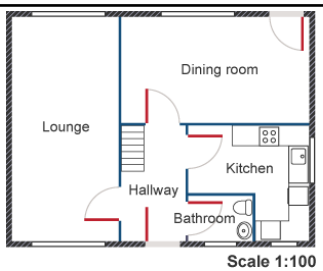
WEEK 1

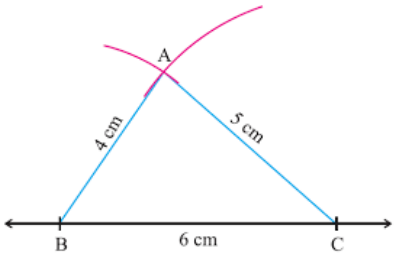
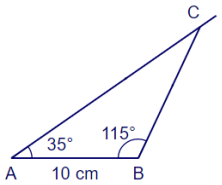
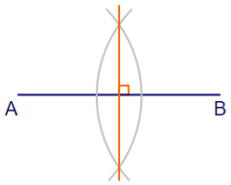
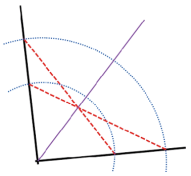
What is the midpoint of a line segment?	The midpoint of a line segment is the point halfway between the two endpoints. Usually labelled M. AM = BM	
How do I calculate the coordinates of a midpoint?	You can calculate the coordinates of a midpoint if you have the coordinates of the two endpoints using a formula.	
What are parallel lines?	Parallel lines never intercept (cross) each other. They remain a set distance apart. Arrow heads are used to show parallel lines.	 DC and AB are parallel
What are perpendicular lines?	Perpendicular lines intercept or cross at right angles.	 MN is perpendicular to AB

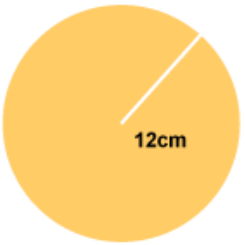
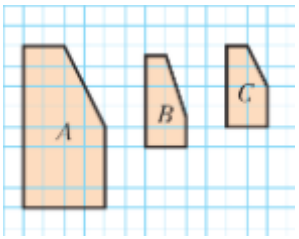
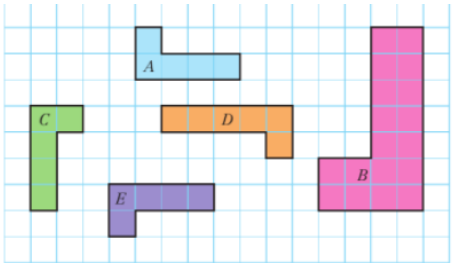
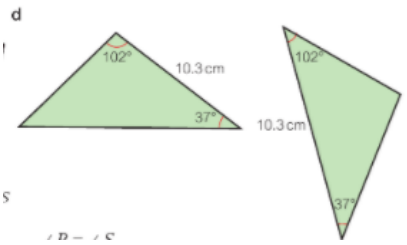
WEEK 2

 cube	 cuboid	 square based pyramid	 triangular prism
 cone	 cylinder	 Triangular based pyramid	 sphere
What is a face? What is an edge? What is a vertex?	A face is a flat surface on a 3D shape. An edge is where two faces meet.		

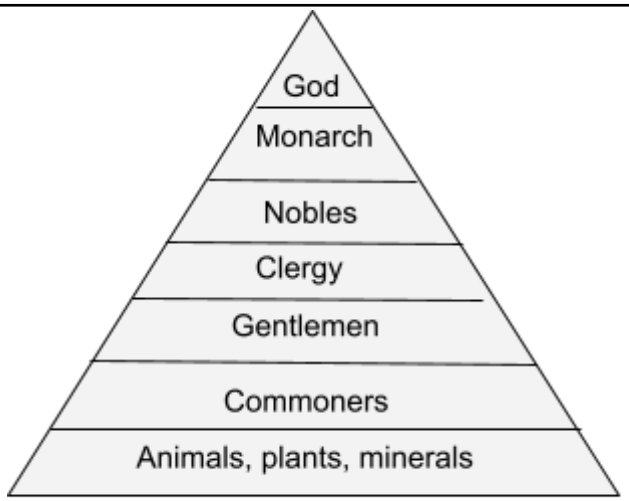
	A vertex is where two or more edges meet.	
WEEK 3		
What is the perimeter?	Length around the outside of a shape	e.g. the perimeter of this rectangle is 12cm + 6cm + 12cm + 6cm = 36cm 
What is the area of a rectangle?	Area = Length x width	e.g. the area of this rectangle is 12cm x 6cm = 72cm^2 
What is the area of a parallelogram?	Area = Base x height	e.g. the area of this parallelogram is 15cm x 5cm = 75cm^2 
What is the area of a triangle?	Area = base x height ÷ 2	e.g the area of this triangle is $\frac{8cm \times 5cm}{2}$ = 20cm^2 
What is the area of a trapezium?	$Area = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$ 	e.g. the area of this trapezium is $\frac{1}{2}(4 + 10)$ x 5 = 35cm^2 
WEEK 4		
What is the volume of a cuboid?	Volume = length x width x height	e.g. the volume of this cuboid is 3cm x 5cm X 4cm = 60cm^3 
What is the volume of a prism?	Volume = area of cross section x length	e.g. the volume of this prism is 12cm^2 x 3cm = 36cm^2

		
WEEK 5		
What is Pythagoras' Theorem?	It is used to find a missing side in a right angled triangle $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	
What is a Pythagorean Triple?	A set of three positive integers a, b, c that fit the rule $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	E.g. 3,4,5
WEEK 6		
What is a net?	The net of a 3D shape is what it would look like if it is opened out flat. A net can be folded to make a 3D shape.	 Square based pyramid
What is a plan and an elevation?	A plan is what a shape would look like when viewed from above. An elevation is what a shape would look like when viewed from the side or front.	
What is a scale drawing?	A drawing of a life size object on paper. In a scale drawing all dimensions have been reduced by the same proportion.	 A scale of 1:100 is the same as 1cm on paper = 1m in real life
WEEK 7		

How do I construct a triangle using a compass?	• Draw line BC using a ruler. • Set compass to 4cm, place point on B and draw curve at A. • Set compass to 5cm, place point on C and draw curve at A. • Draw sides BA and CA with a ruler.	
How do I construct a triangle using a protractor?	• Draw line AB using a ruler. • Draw 35 angle at A towards C. • Draw a 115 angle at B towards C	
What is a perpendicular bisector?	A perpendicular bisector of a line segment (AB) is a line segment that is perpendicular to and passing through the midpoint of AB.	
What is an angle bisector?	An angle bisector divides an angle into two equal parts.	
What is a locus?	A locus is a path formed by a point, which moves according to a rule (plural loci). Loci can also be used to describe an area according to a rule or set of rules.	 The locus the tip of the hands create is a circle.
WEEK 8		
What is the circumference of a circle?	$C = \pi d$	e.g. The circumference of this circle is π x 20cm = 62.8cm (1 decimal place) 
What is the area of a circle?	$A = \pi r^2$	e.g. The area of this circle is π x 12^2 = π x 144 = 452.4cm^2 (1 decimal place)

		
HOw do you find the radius of a circle if you know the circumference?	Work backwards r = (C÷π) ÷ 2	e.g. Circumference = 25.13cm radius = (25.13 ÷ π) ÷2 = 4cm
How do you find the radius if you know the area of a circle?	Work backwards r = √(A÷π)	e.g. Area = 78.54cm² radius = √(78.54÷π) = 5cm
WEEK 9		
What are similar shapes?	Shapes are similar if one is an enlargement of another.	A and C are similar 
What are congruent shapes?	Congruent shapes are exactly the same - they have the same size and shape	A, C & E are congruent, 
What are congruent triangles?	Triangles are congruent if they have equivalent SSS - all three sides the same ASA - two angles and the included side SAS - two sides and the included angle RHS- right angle, hypotenuse, side	

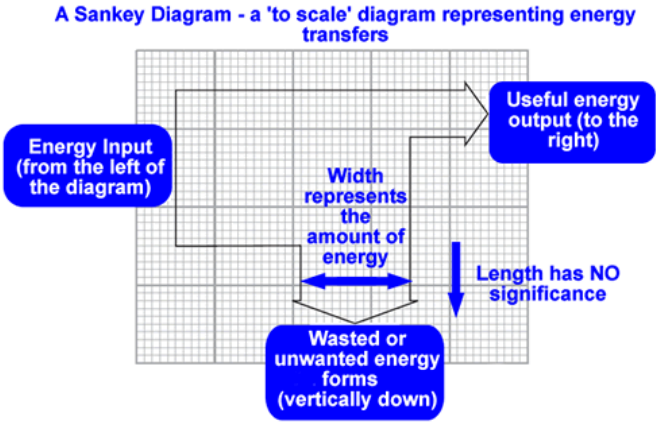
English – Year 9 – Unit 3 – Honour and Society

Week 1: Much Ado About Nothing Context			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	**Virginity 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.	
10	**Great Chain of Being**		
Week 2: Much Ado About Nothing Characters			
11	**Benedick**	Soldier and friend of Don Pedro; swears he will never marry.	
12	**Beatrice**	Niece of Leonato, quick-witted and intelligent.	
13	**Claudio**	Soldier and friend of Don Pedro; young and naive.	
14	**Hero**	Leonato's daughter; young and naive.	
15	**Leonato**	Governor of Messina, old and wise in some respects, but easily flattered by Don Pedro and quick to believe what he is told.	
16	**Antonio**	Leonato's brother, he is a steadying influence.	
17	**Don Pedro**	Prince of Aragon, friend of Leonato, victorious soldier.	
Week 3: Much Ado About Nothing Characters			
18	**Don John**	Don Pedro's half-brother, he is resentful and angry because of his illegitimate status.	
19	**Borachio and Conrad**	Don John's loyal followers.	

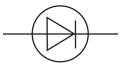
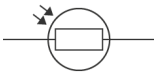
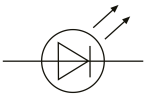
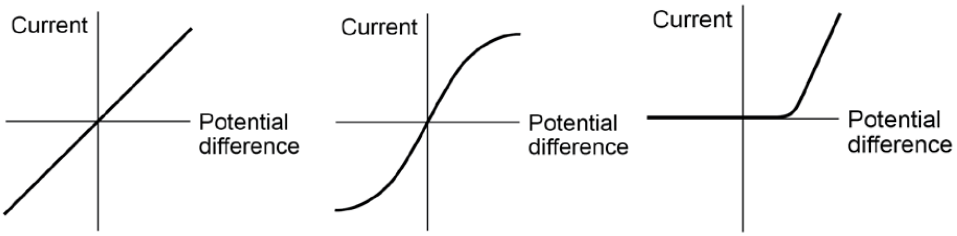
20	**Margaret**	Hero's flirtatious serving woman.	
21	**Ursula**	Hero's serving woman and friend.	
22	**Friar Francis**	The priest; he offers advice to Hero that she acts upon.	
23	**Officers of the Watch**	Constables who watch over Messina; led by Dogberry and his assistant, Verges.	
24	**Balthasar**	Employed to entertain Don Pedro with song.	
Week 4: Devices			
25	**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.	
26	**Subplot**	A secondary plot that runs alongside the main action- here, Beatrice and Benedick's relationship.	
27	**Metaphor**	A direct comparison that calls on sensory experiences to bring description to life e.g. "she speaks poniards"	
28	**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".	
29	**Wordplay**	Several characters show that words can be open to interpretation e.g. Dogberry misuses language in 3.5.	
30	**Personification**	Human characteristics given to animals, objects or ideas e.g. "my very visor began to assume life and scold with her".	
Week 5: Devices			
31	**Soliloquy**	One character speaking, sharing genuine thoughts and feelings e.g. Benedick in 2.3 and Beatrice in 3.1.	
32	**Aside**	Words spoken that can be heard only by the audience, not by other characters on stage e.g. Benedick in 2.3.	
33	**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.	
34	**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.	
35	**Oxymoron**	A phrase that is apparently self-contradictory e.g. "pure impiety and impious piety".	
36	**Hyperbole**	Exaggeration or overstatement e.g. Benedick in 2.1 inventing any excuse to be away from Beatrice.	
Week 6: Themes			
37	**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.	
38	**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.	
39	**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.	
40	**Love**	Can be real or superficial- the audience is left to decide what 'true' love really is.	
41	**Gender expectations**	Men were expected to be in authority, strong, outspoken; women were expected to be quiet, beautiful and faithful.	
42	**Language**	Words have power, whether what is being said is true or deception.	
Week 7			
43	**Chastity**	The state of not having sexual relationships; being pure in thought and action.	
44	**Immoral**	Not following principles of good or bad e.g. wicked or evil.	
45	**Pious**	Showing devotion to God.	
46	**Malice**	A desire to cause harm to another person.	
47	**Patriarchal**	A society in which men are dominant.	

48	**Protagonist**	The leading, or main, character in a story.		
49	**Antagonist**	An adversary, a person who is hostile or in opposition to someone.		
50	**Usurp**	To take a position of power illegally or by force.		
51	**Slander**	The crime of making a false spoken statement that damages a person's reputation.		
Week 8				
52	**Blank verse**	Verse without rhyme, typically used by high status characters but can also indicate scenes that are formal or serious.		
53	**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".		
54	**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.		
55	**Apostrophe**	In literature this means to address a being who cannot respond e.g. "O god of love!"		
56	**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: Key Quotations				
		Quotation	**Context**	
57	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.	
58	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.	
59	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.	
60	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.	
61	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.	
62	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.	
63	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.	
64	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 x mass x 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 = useful output / total input	
18.	**Sankey Diagram**		
		Week 3:	
19.	**Power**	The energy transformed or transferred per second.	
20.	**Power Equation**	Power = energy transferred / 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**	**Fixed Resistor** **Filament Lamp** **Diode** 	
		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: Cold War Korea & Vietnam			
	Week 1:		**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 2:		
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 3:		
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 4:		
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 2nd November 1963	**Ngo Dinh Diem shot**	
	Week 5:		
41.	What happened on 3rd 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 6:		
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 7:		
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 8:		
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 Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Vietnam through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia.	**Ho Chi Minh Trail**	
80.	What happened in March 1969?	**Bombing of Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia begins**	
	Week 9:		
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	**October 1972**	

	free elections to be held		
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**	

French – Year 9 – Unit 3 – School 9.1F, Free time 3.1G & F, Food and eating out 3.2G & F, and Sport 3.3G &F.

	Week 1: Décris ton collège	**Describe your school**	**RAG**
1.	**Mon collège 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.	
2.	**J'adore** mon collège car **<u>je crois que</u>** l***es profs sont*** vraiment sympas	**I love** my school because **<u>I think that</u>** ***the teachers are*** really nice	
3.	et **les cours sont** assez intéressants en général.	and **the lessons are** generally quite interesting.	
4.	Hier, **j'ai joué** au foot dans la cour et après **<u>nous avons mangé</u>** dans la cantine.	Yesterday, **I played** football in the playground and afterwards **<u>we ate</u>** in the canteen.	
5.	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 2: Décris ta journée scolaire	**Describe your school day**	
6.	Une journée typique au collège, **c'est très chargée!** Le lundi,	A typical day at school, **it is very busy!** On Mondays,	
7.	mon premier cours **est** l'histoire, et **<u>après avoir</u>** deux heures d'anglais, ***j'ai*** une heure de dessin.	my first lesson **is** history and **<u>after having</u>** two hours of English, ***I have*** one hour of art.	
8.	Pendant la pause-déjeuner, **je mange** à la cantine avec mes amis.	During lunch, **I eat** in the canteen with my friends.	
9.	**J'aime** la nourriture parce qu'**<u>il y a</u>** beaucoup de choix **bien qu'elle soit chère**.	**I like** the food because **<u>there is</u>** a lot of choice **although it is expensive.**	
10.	**J'ai** au moins deux heures de devoirs tous les soirs - quelle barbe!	**I have** at least two hours of homework every evening – how boring!	
	Week 3: Qu'est-ce que tu regardes à la télé?	**What do you watch on TV ?**	
11.	Je regarde les émissions de sport et j'aime aussi regarder les films d'horreur car	I watch sport programs and I also like to watch horror films because	
12.	j'aime beaucoup avoir peur!	I really like to be scared!	
13.	Je trouve la variété française vraiment bien!	I find French easy listening music really good!	
14.	Samedi dernier, je suis sorti(e) avec mes copains	Last Saturday, I went out with my friends	
15.	et on est allé(e)s voir une comédie romantique au cinéma. C'était vraiment chouette!	and we went to see a rom com at the cinema. It was really great!	
	Week 4: Quel genre de musique aimes-tu écouter ?	**What sort of music do you like to listen to?**	
16.	Personnellement, j'aime beaucoup de musique,	Personally, I like a lot of music,	
17.	pourtant je n'écoute jamais de musique classique	yet I never listen to classical music	
18.	parce que je la trouve monotone.	because I find it boring.	
19.	Je pense que j'écoute de la musique environ deux heures	I think that I listen to music around two hours	
20.	par jour sur mon portable car ça me détend.	a day on my mobile as it relaxes me.	
	Week 5: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait le week-end dernier ?	**What did you do last weekend ?**	
21.	Le week-end dernier j'ai décidé de me lever tôt	Last weekend I decided to get up early	

22.	afin de regarder la télé avant de faire mes devoirs.	in order to watch the TV before doing my homework.	
23.	Après, je suis sorti avec mes amis au centre-ville	Afterwards, I went out with my friends into town	
24.	et on a pris un coca et des frites au McDo.	and we had coke and chips at McDondalds.	
25.	Je n'ai pas fait de sport le matin, donc, l'après-midi, j'ai joué au foot avec mon petit frère.	I didn't do any sport in the morning, so, in the afternoon, I played football with my little brother.	
	Week 6: Qu'est-ce que tu manges normalement et pourquoi?	**What do you usually eat and why?**	
26.	Normalement, pour le petit déjeuner, **je prends** des céréales avec du lait car le lait **fortifie** les os.	Normally, for breakfast, **I have/I take** cereals with milk as milk **strengthens** your bones.	
27.	Cependant hier, **je me suis levé** trop tard donc **j'ai dû <u>manger</u>** une barre de céréales *en vitesse*.	However yesterday, **I got up** too late so **I had to** *quickly* **<u>eat</u>** a cereal bar.	
28.	Aussi, **j'ai pris** un verre de jus d'orange et un chocolat chaud.	Also, **I had/I took** a glass of orange juice and a hot chocolate.	
29.	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**.	
30.	Au lieu de **manger**, ***elle est allée*** à la boulangerie!	Instead of **eating**, ***she went*** to the bakery!	
	Week 7: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger?	**What do you like to eat?**	
31.	La semaine dernière, **c'était** la Fête des mères alors	Last week, **it was** Mother's Day so	
32.	**ma famille et moi sommes allés** au restaurant chinois.	**my family and I went** to a Chinese restaurant.	
33.	**C'était** délicieux, mais**, je n'ai pas pris** de dessert.	**It was** delicious, but **I did not have** a dessert.	
34.	Le weekend prochain, **c'est** l'anniversaire de mon père, donc	Next weekend, **it's** my dad's birthday, so	
35.	**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.	
	Week 8: Tu fais du sport?	**Do you do sport?**	
36.	Personnellement, **j'aime *faire*** beaucoup de sport car	Personally, **I like *to do*** a lot of sport as	
37.	il est important de **garder** la forme. Par exemple, le lundi	it is important to **keep** fit. For example, on Mondays	

38.	**je vais** au centre sportif pour mon entraînement et	**I go** to the sports centre for my training and	
39.	**je fais** de la zumba deux fois par semaine, **c'est** génial car	**I do** Zumba twice a week, **it's** great because	
40.	**on peut *faire*** des amis et ***faire*** de l'exercice en même temps.	**you can *make*** friends and ***do*** exercise at the same time.	
	Week 9: Le sport, c'est ma passion	**Sport is my passion**	
41.	J'ai toujours aimé faire du sport depuis mon enfance.	I have always liked to do sports since I was young.	
42.	A l'école, je faisais de la gymnastique avec mon meilleur ami	At primary school, I used to do gymnastics with my best friend	
43.	mais c'était au collège que j'ai découvert l'escalade	but it was at secondary school that I discovered climbing	
44.	car il y avait un mur d'escalade au gymnase.	as there was a climbing wall in the gym.	
45.	C'est donc devenu ma passion!	So, it became my passion!	

Geography – Year 9 – Unit 3 – 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). An example would be the San Andreas Fault.	
8.	Destructive (Subdiction) Plate Margins	Where two plates move towards each other and the oceanic plate is forced underneath. The Pacific ring of fire is a good example.	
9.	Destructive (collision) Plate Margin.	Where two continental plates move towards each other. Fold mountains and earthquakes occur. An example would be between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate, the Himalayan mountains are formed.	
10.	Constructive Plate Margins	Where plates move apart, magma escapes forming shield volcanoes. An example would be the Mid Atlantic Ridge.	
Week 2:			
11.	Earthquake	Vibrations in the earth's crust caused my movements in tectonic plates.	
12.	Primary Effects	Effects caused directly by the hazard.	
13.	Secondary Effects	Effects caused by the primary effects.	
14.	Immediate Responses	How people react immediately after a disaster. (rescue, food, water, shelter etc).	
15.	Long Term Responses	How people return their lives to normal after a disaster (rebuilding).	
16.	L'Aquila 2009 size, date and time.	Size: Magnitude 6.3 on the Richter scale Year: 2009 Time: 3:32 am	
17.	L'Aquila 2009 primary effects	308 people died / 1,500 injured / 10-15000 buildings collapsed, San Salvatore hospital damaged, many historical buildings damaged.	
18.	L'Aquila 2009 secondary effects	65000 people became homeless, Landslides triggered by aftershocks damaged roads / number of students at L'Aquila university decreased / rents on housing increased.	
19.	L'Aquila 2009 immediate responses	40, 000 tents used for shelter / the Italian red cross searched for survivors within one hour / water and food distributed / mortgages and bills were suspended / EU gave $552.9 million to begin rebuilding.	
20.	L'Aquila 2009 Long term responses	Residents did not pay taxes in 2010 during the immediate recovery period / students were given free tuition fees to attend the university / 1 government official and 6 scientists went to prison during investigations / it is likely to take approximately 15 years to rebuild L'Aquila.	
Week 3:			
21.	Nepal 2015 size, date and time.	Size: 7.8 on the Richter scale Year: 2015 Time: 11:56 am	
22.	Nepal 2015 primary effects	9000 people died / 20000 injured / 26 hospitals, 50% of schools destroyed, reduced supply of food, water and electricity. $5bn worth of damage.	
23.	Nepal 2015 secondary effects	3 million people homeless / avalanche on Mount Everest killed 19 people / reduced numbers of tourists visiting Nepal / rice seed was destroyed meaning people could not	

		grow food.	
24.	Nepal 2015 immediate responses	Nepal requested international help / the UK gave $126 million for emergency aid / the Red Cross provided tents for 225,000 people / the WHO distributed medical supplies / shepas carried supplies into hard to reach areas / Facebook launched its Safe feature.	
25.	Nepal 2015 long term responses	June 2015 Nepal hosted an international conference, discussing reconstruction and financial support from other countries. Nepal created a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment / 23 areas needed completely rebuilding / $274 million was promised from abroad for rebuilding / Mount Everest was opened by August for tourists.	
26.	Prediction	Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.	
27.	Protection	Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.	
28.	Preparation	Actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from natural disasters.	
29.	Monitoring	Recording physical changes, to help predict when and where a natural hazard might strike.	
30.	Why do people live in Hazard zones?	Geothermal energy (Iceland) / Farming (ash creates fertile soil) / Tourism (volcanoes are beautiful) / Poverty (attachments to the area you are from).	
Week 4:			
31.	Global atmospheric circulation	The worldwide system of winds, which transports heat from tropical to polar latitudes.	
32.	Global convection cells	Hadley Cell, Ferrel Cell, Polar Cell	
33.	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.	
34.	Saffir-Simpson scale	Classification of tropical storms based on wind speed.	
35.	Distribution of tropical storms	The locations where tropical storms form and travel.	
36.	Frequency of tropical storms	The number of tropical storms that occur in a year.	
37.	Intensity of tropical storms	The size/category of a tropical storm.	
38.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 size and date.	Size: Category 5 with wind speeds up to 314km/hr Date: hit the Philippines on 8 November 2013.	
39.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 primary effects	6300 people died / 90% of Tacloban city destroyed / airport, homes and roads badly damaged / 30000 fishing boats destroyed.	
40.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 secondary effects	Oil barges ran aground causing a massive oil leak / looting happened as survivors fought for food supplies / sea water contaminated the land.	
Week 5:			
41.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 immediate responses	800,000 people were evacuated before the storm / aid arrived 3 days later by plane and a US aircraft carrier / curfew was imposed to stop looting / $1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged / main airport reopened after 3 days / power was restored after a week.	
42.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 long term responses	Build Back Better was the pledge of the government (no build areas designated along some coastlines) / new storm surge warning system / mangroves replanted. Oxfam replaced some fishing boats.	
43	Reducing the effects of tropical storms.	Monitoring - satellites and planes to see storms emerging, improvements in prediction using computer models. Protection - storm shelters, shutters on windows, better housing, remove trees that are close to buildings. preparation - disaster supply kits, training emergency services, building evacuation centres.	
44.	Extreme weather	A weather event that is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern,	

		and is especially severe or unseasonal.	
45.	Somerset levels 2014 causes	Flooding of the rivers Tone and Parrett - this was because it was the wettest January since records began. High tides prevented water getting to the sea. Lastly, the rivers had not been dredged for 20 years.	
46.	Somerset levels 2014 effects	Social - 600 homes flooded, 16 farms evacuated, villages cut off, power supplies down. Economic - £10 million in damage, farmers lost money, people could not get to work. Environmental - sewage contaminated flood water debris left from the flood.	
47.	Somerset levels 2014 responses	Immediate responses - Homeowners coped the best they could, Villages cut off used boats to get shopping etc, Local volunteers helped out. Long-term - £20 million flood action plan by the environment agency, 8km of the Tone and Parrett were dredged, river banks and roads have been raised, some flood defences built.	
48.	Climate change	changes in the earth's long term climate, usually shown by temperature.	
49	Evidence of climate change	Ice cores (CO2), tree rings, historical records such as diaries, current sea level rise and visible melting of the ice caps.	
50.	Causes of natural climate change	1) volcanic eruptions (global cooling) 2) orbital changes/Milankovitch cycles 3) solar activity.	
Week 6:			
51.	The greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's heat by gas in the atmosphere.	
52.	The human causes of climate change	Increase in carbon dioxide due to burning of fossil fuels in power stations and cars. Increase in methane production due to livestock and rice farming.	
53.	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change.	
54.	Mitigation	Action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of climate change.	
55.	Adaptation to climate change examples	Maldives - raising houses on stilts, sea defences, restoring mangroves. Himalayas - creating artificial glaciers to store water until the summer. The Gambia - shade trees planted, new efficient irrigation systems, drought resistant crops used.	
56.	Mitigation of climate change examples	Carbon capture, renewable/green energy sources, planting trees, international agreements to cut greenhouse gas emissions.	
57.	Conservative Plate Margin	Where tectonic plates slide past each other (EARTHQUAKES). An example would be the San Andreas Fault.	
58.	Destructive (Subdiction) Plate Margins	Where two plates move towards each other and the oceanic plate is forced underneath. The Pacific ring of fire is a good example.	
59.	Destructive (collision) Plate Margin.	Where two continental plates move towards each other. Fold mountains and earthquakes occur. An example would be between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate, the Himalayan mountains are formed.	
60.	Constructive Plate Margins	Where plates move apart, magma escapes forming shield volcanoes. An example would be the Mid Atlantic Ridge.	
Week 7:			
61.	L'Aquila 2009 size, date and time.	Size: Magnitude 6.3 on the Richter scale Year: 2009 Time: 3:32 am	
62.	L'Aquila 2009 primary effects	308 people died / 1,500 injured / 10-15000 buildings collapsed, San Salvatore hospital damaged, many historical buildings damaged.	
63.	L'Aquila 2009 secondary effects	65000 people became homeless, Landslides triggered by aftershocks damaged roads / number of students at L'Aquila university decreased / rents on housing increased.	
64.	L'Aquila 2009 immediate responses	40, 000 tents used for shelter / the Italian red cross searched for survivors within one hour / water and food distributed / mortgages and bills were suspended / EU gave $552.9 million to begin rebuilding.	
65.	L'Aquila 2009 Long term responses	Residents did not pay taxes in 2010 during the immediate recovery period / students were given free tuition fees to attend the university / 1 government official and 6	

		scientists went to prison during investigations / it is likely to take approximately 15 years to rebuild L'Aquila.	
66.	Nepal 2015 size, date and time.	Size: 7.8 on the Richter scale Year: 2015 Time: 11:56 am	
67.	Nepal 2015 primary effects	9000 people died / 20000 injured / 26 hospitals, 50% of schools destroyed, reduced supply of food, water and electricity. $5bn worth of damage.	
68.	Nepal 2015 secondary effects	3 million people homeless / avalanche on Mount Everest killed 19 people / reduced numbers of tourists visiting Nepal / rice seed was destroyed meaning people could not grow food.	
69.	Nepal 2015 immediate responses	Nepal requested international help / the UK gave $126 million for emergency aid / the Red Cross provided tents for 225,000 people / the WHO distributed medical supplies / shepas carried supplies into hard to reach areas / Facebook launched its Safe feature.	
70.	Nepal 2015 long term responses	June 2015 Nepal hosted an international conference, discussing reconstruction and financial support from other countries. Nepal created a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment / 23 areas needed completely rebuilding / $274 million was promised from abroad for rebuilding / Mount Everest was opened by August for tourists.	
Week 8:			
71.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 size and date.	Size: Category 5 with wind speeds up to 314km/hr Date: hit the Philippines on 8 November 2013.	
72.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 primary effects	6300 people died / 90% of Tacloban city destroyed / airport, homes and roads badly damaged / 30000 fishing boats destroyed.	
73.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 secondary effects	Oil barges ran aground causing a massive oil leak / looting happened as survivors fought for food supplies / sea water contaminated the land.	
74.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 immediate responses	800,000 people were evacuated before the storm / aid arrived 3 days later by plane and a US aircraft carrier / curfew was imposed to stop looting / $1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged / main airport reopened after 3 days / power was restored after a week.	
75.	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 long term responses	Build Back Better was the pledge of the government (no build areas designated along some coastlines) / new storm surge warning system / mangroves replanted. Oxfam replaced some fishing boats.	
76.	Somerset levels 2014 causes	Flooding of the rivers Tone and Parrett - this was because it was the wettest January since records began. High tides prevented water getting to the sea. Lastly, the rivers had not been dredged for 20 years.	
77.	Somerset levels 2014 effects	Social - 600 homes flooded, 16 farms evacuated, villages cut off, power supplies down. Economic - £10 million in damage, farmers lost money, people could not get to work. Environmental - sewage contaminated flood water debris left from the flood.	
78.	Somerset levels 2014 responses	Immediate responses - Homeowners coped the best they could, Villages cut off used boats to get shopping etc, Local volunteers helped out. Long-term - £20 million flood action plan by the environment agency, 8km of the Tone and Parrett were dredged, river banks and roads have been raised, some flood defences built.	
79.	Climate change	changes in the earth's long term climate, usually shown by temperature.	
80.	Extreme weather	A weather event that is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal.	
Week 9:			
81.	Evidence of climate change	Ice cores (CO2), tree rings, historical records such as diaries, current sea level rise and visible melting of the ice caps.	
82.	Causes of natural climate change	1) volcanic eruptions (global cooling) 2) orbital changes/Milankovitch cycles 3) solar activity.	
83.	The greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's heat by gas in the atmosphere.	
84.	The human causes of climate change	Increase in carbon dioxide due to burning of fossil fuels in power stations and cars. Increase in methane production due to livestock and rice farming.	

85.	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change.	
86.	Mitigation	Action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of climate change.	
87.	Adaptation to climate change examples	Maldives - raising houses on stilts, sea defences, restoring mangroves. Himalayas - creating artificial glaciers to store water until the summer. The Gambia - shade trees planted, new efficient irrigation systems, drought resistant crops used.	
88.	Mitigation of climate change examples	Carbon capture, renewable/green energy sources, planting trees, international agreements to cut greenhouse gas emissions.	
89.	Oceanic Crust	Heavier, thinner crust that is made of basalt and can be made and destroyed.	
90.	Continental crust	The lighter, thicker crust that is made of granite, makes up the continents and shallow seas.	