



Unit 1, Year 9

Knowledge Organiser



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| Tutor | |

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YEAR 9 - UNIT 1

Each 10 Question Quiz will have both recall and application questions

| WEEK 2 | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Calculate | A calculator and some working will be needed. |
| 2 | Change | Usually convert from one unit to another; either using known metric unit conversions or the use of a conversion graph. |
| 3 | Digit | Individual numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. |
| 4 | Integer | A positive or negative whole number, including zero. |
| 5 | Square Number | The result when a number is multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225. |
| 6 | Cube Number | The result when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125 |
| 7 | Place value | The numerical position of a digit within the number - eg. hundreds, tens, units etc. |
| 8 | Ascending | Write numbers in order smallest to largest. |
| 9 | Descending | Write numbers in order largest to smallest. |
| 10 | Order of Operations | The order to work out a calculation in: Brackets, Indices, Division/ Multiplication, Addition/ Subtraction |
| WEEK 3 | | |
| 1 | Complete | Fill in missing values. |
| 2 | Construct | Draw using ruler and compasses. |
| 3 | Draw | Produce an accurate drawing using mathematical equipment. |
| 4 | Sketch | Produce a drawing that does not have to be drawn to scale or a graph that is drawn without working out each coordinate. |
| 5 | Significant figures | The run of digits in a number that are needed to specify the number to a required degree of accuracy. Additional zero digits may also be needed to indicate the number's magnitude. |
| 6 | Round | Express to a required degree of accuracy |
| 7 | Estimate | Find a rough or approximate answer |
| 8 | Upper Bound | The upper bound is the smallest value that would round up to the next estimated value. |
| 9 | Lower bound | The lower bound is the smallest value that would round up to the estimated value. |
| 10 | Error interval | The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be. |
| WEEK 4 | | |
| 1 | Expand | Remove brackets. |
| 2 | Expand and simplify | Remove brackets and the collect like terms. |
| 3 | Factor | A number that divides into another without a remainder |
| 4 | Factor Pair | Two numbers that multiply to make another. |

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| 5 | Highest Common Factor (HCF) | The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers. |
| 6 | Multiple | A number in its times table. |
| 7 | Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) | The lowest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers. |
| 8 | Prime numbers | An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47 |
| 9 | Prime factors | The prime numbers that multiply to make a value. |
| 10 | Prime factor decomposition | When a number is broken down into its prime factor. |
| WEEK 5 | | |
| 1 | equal to | = |
| 2 | not equal to | ≠ |
| 3 | greater than | > |
| 4 | less than | < |
| 5 | greater than or equal to | ≥ |
| 6 | less than or equal to | ≤ |
| 7 | Index Number | The power or small number that indicates how many times the base number is multiplied by itself. |
| 8 | Index form | Write a number using powers. |
| 9 | Power/ Index Rules: | a^0 = Any number to the power of zero is 1. a^1 = Any number to the power of one is itself. |
| 10 | Standard form | A way of writing a very large or small number with one number before a decimal point multiplied by a power of 10. (Form of $a \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq a < 10$) |
| WEEK 6 | | |
| 1 | Explain | Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion |
| 2 | Express | Re-write in another form, some working may be needed. |
| 3 | Factorise | Insert brackets by taking out all the common factors. |
| 4 | Find | Some working will be needed to get to the final answer. |
| 5 | Rational number | A number which can be expressed as a fraction: integer, fraction, terminating decimal, recurring decimal |
| 6 | Irrational number | Cannot be written as a simple fraction or ratio of 2 integers |
| 7 | Proper fraction | The numerator is smaller than the denominator. |
| 8 | Improper Fraction | The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator. |

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| 9 | Mixed Number | A whole number and a fraction combined into one number. |
| 10 | Common Denominator | A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly. |
| WEEK 7 | | |
| 1 | Give a reason | Must be clear and accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then make sure you: - provide a reason for each stage of working (if required), - use correct geometric terminology |
| 2 | Justify | Show all working and/or give a written explanation. |
| 3 | Prove | More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given. |
| 4 | Prove algebraically | Use algebra in the proof |
| 5 | Show | All working needed to get to a given answer or complete a diagram to show given information. |
| 6 | Equivalent | Fractions which have the same value. |
| 7 | Simplify/cancel a fraction | Reduce a fraction to an equivalent fraction with the lowest possible numbers in both numerator and denominator. |
| 8 | Add/subtract fractions | Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators. |
| 9 | Multiply fractions | Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators. |
| 10 | Divide fractions | Invert (write its reciprocal) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together. |
| WEEK 8 | | |
| 1 | Write down | No working is needed. |
| 2 | Write | No working needed for 1 mark questions. Working may be needed questions with more than 1 mark. |
| 3 | Work out | Some working will be needed in order to get the answer. |
| 4 | Reciprocal | The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1} |
| 5 | Decimal Fraction | A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions |
| 6 | Terminating decimal | A decimal which has a finite number of digits |
| 7 | Recurring Decimal | A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits. |
| 8 | Percentage | A fraction expressed as a number out of 100 |
| 9 | Percentage Increase | Calculate the percentage then add it on to the original amount |
| 10 | Percentage Decrease | Calculate the percentage then subtract from the original amount |

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| | WEEK 9 | |
| 1 | Integer | Whole number: it can be positive, negative or zero. |
| 2 | Square Number | Made by multiplying a number by itself |
| 3 | Cube Number | Made by multiplying a number by itself twice |
| 4 | Prime Number | Has only two factors, one and itself |
| 5 | Interest | A fee paid for borrowing money (normally expressed as a percentage) |
| 6 | Multiplier | A percentage (including increase or decrease) expressed as a decimal. |
| 7 | Percentage change | A relative change between an old value and its new value, expressed as a percentage of the old value. $\text{Change} \div \text{original} \times 100$ |
| 8 | Reverse Percentage | Method used to find the original price of something after the price has changed. Divide by the new percentage (to get 1%) then multiply by 100 |
| 9 | Simple Interest | Interest is calculated as a percentage of the original amount, with the same amount of interest each year. |
| 10 | Compound Interest | Where interest is calculated on both the amount borrowed and any previous interest earned. |

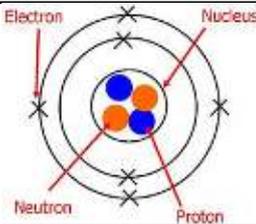
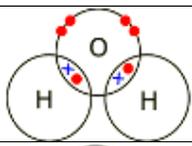
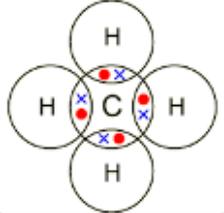
English - Year 9 - Unit 1 - Complex Characters & Complex Feelings

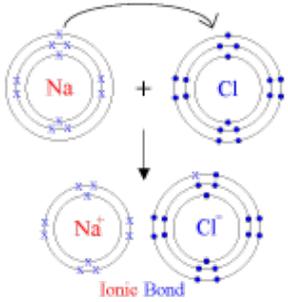
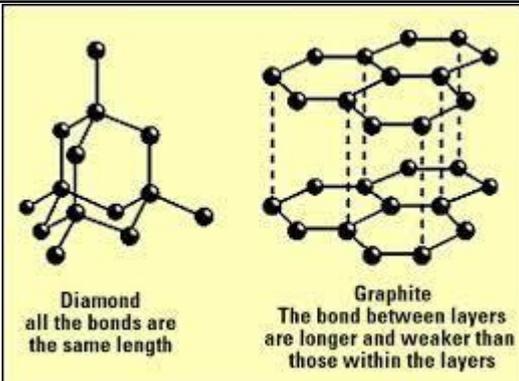
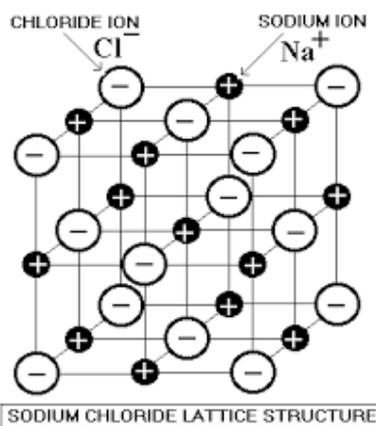
Driving Question: Can authority, agreed upon or not, make wise decisions for everyone?

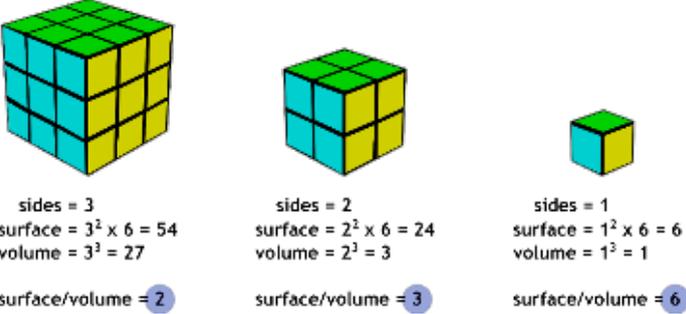
| Week 2 - Big Ideas in the Giver | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | The importance of memory | Memory is essential - if you do not remember your errors, you may repeat them. | |
| 2 | The relationship between pain and pleasure | Related to the theme of memory is the idea that there can be no pleasure without pain and no pain without pleasure. | |
| 3 | The importance of the individual | The novel encourages readers to celebrate differences instead of disparaging them or pretending they do not exist. | |
| 4 | Complex | Difficult to understand or find an answer to. | |
| 5 | Perspective | A point of view . | |
| Week 3 | | | |
| 6 | Tension | Creates emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress for both the reader and the characters . | |
| 7 | Analepsis | A flashback to an earlier point . | |
| 8 | Prolepsis | Flash-forward, the plot goes ahead of time . | |
| 9 | Atmosphere | A type of feeling or mood that readers get from a narrative, based on details such as setting, background, objects, and foreshadowing . | |
| 10 | Motif | A repeated image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme . | |
| Week 3 | | | |
| 11 | Dystopia | An imaginary society in which there is suffering and hardship. | |
| 12 | Utopia | An imaginary society in which everything is perfect. | |
| 13 | Common noun | A noun that refers to general objects, people, places or animals that do not have their own specific name, eg man, town, table. | |
| 14 | Proper noun | A noun that refers to a specific and particular person, place or thing with their own individual name, usually capitalised, eg Faith, Paris | |
| 15 | Community | A group of people living in the same place, usually with shared ambitions and opinions. | |
| Week 4 | | | |
| 16 | Theme | A point that is made about a specific argument . The argument is explored throughout a text. | |
| 17 | Symbol | A literary device that contains several layers of meaning , often concealed at first sight. | |
| 18 | Allusion | A literary device in which the writer or speaker refers either directly or indirectly to a person, event, or thing. | |
| 19 | The apple | The apple is an allusion to the story of Adam and Eve in the biblical Book of Genesis | |
| 20 | Explicit | Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt. | |
| 21 | Inference | Logical deductions are made based on premises assumed to be true. | |
| Week 5 | | | |
| 22 | Tone | The mood of the voice in which the text is written, eg. "This text has a sarcastic or angry tone." | |

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| 23 | First person perspective | Writing from the perspective of the author or main character. | |
| 24 | Second person perspective | Uses second person personal pronouns, like 'you' and "your'. | |
| 25 | Focalizer | A character through which the story is told, and whose perspective the story is told from. | |
| Week 6 | | | |
| 26 | Reprieve | A relief from harm or discomfort . | |
| 27 | Wield | Have and be able to use . | |
| 28 | Gabriel | Appearing in both the Old Testament and the New Testament, Gabriel is one of God's angels and chief messengers . | |
| 29 | Jonas | An allusion to Jonah , a name that is sometimes translated directly as Jonas. The Book of Jonah recounts Jonah's experience as a prophet of God . | |
| Week 7 | | | |
| 30 | Characterisation | Characterisation is the way authors create characters and make them believable. | |
| 31 | Characterisation elements | A character's speech, actions, appearance, thoughts. | |
| 32 | Direct characterisation | Tells the reader about the character directly. Useful method for first details. | |
| 33 | Indirect characterisation | Shows the reader the character. Uses cumulative detail and is useful for development. | |
| 34 | Cumulative | increasing by one addition after another; additional. | |
| Week 8 | | | |
| 35 | Exhilaration | A feeling of excitement , happiness, or elation. | |
| 36 | Obstruction | A thing that impedes or prevents passage or progress; an obstacle or blockage. | |
| 37 | Perceived | Become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand. | |
| 38 | Irrational | Not logical or reasonable. | |
| 39 | Alter | Change in character or composition, typically in a comparatively small but significant way . | |
| Week 9 | | | |
| 40 | Excruciating | Intensely painful or embarrassing. | |
| 41 | Fluttering | Moving with a light irregular or trembling motion . | |
| 42 | Grotesquely | Comically or repulsively ugly or distorted . | |
| 43 | Surveillance | Careful and close observation of a person or place. | |

Science – Year 9 – Unit 1 – Chemistry 1

| Week 2: | | RAG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|---|--|-----------------|---------------|--------|----|---|---------|-----------|---|----------|----|----------|
| 1. | Atom | The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Element | A substance made up from only one type of atom. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Compound | A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Proton | A dense particle found in the centre of an atom which carries a positive charge. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Neutron | A dense particle found in the centre of an atom which carries no charge (neutral). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Electron | A tiny particle with a negative charge. Electrons orbit the nucleus of an atom in electron shells. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Atom Diagram |  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Filtration | The technique used to separate substances that are insoluble in the solvent e.g. sand and water. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Distillation | Separation of a liquid from a mixture by evaporation followed by condensation. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Chromatography | The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent along a material such as paper. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week 3: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Atomic Number | The number of protons (which also equals the number of electrons) in an atom. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Mass Number | The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Ion | A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Isotope | Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Subatomic Particles | <table border="1" data-bbox="438 1075 933 1232"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>relative charge</th> <th>relative mass</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>proton</td> <td>+1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>neutron</td> <td>0 neutral</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>electron</td> <td>-1</td> <td>1 / 1840</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | relative charge | relative mass | proton | +1 | 1 | neutron | 0 neutral | 1 | electron | -1 | 1 / 1840 |
| | relative charge | relative mass | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| proton | +1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| neutron | 0 neutral | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| electron | -1 | 1 / 1840 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Periodic table | An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Period | A row across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electron shells. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Group | A column across the periodic table, elements have the same number of electrons in their outer shell. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Alkali Metals | Elements in group 1 of the Periodic Table– These all have 1 electron in their outer shell. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Halogens | Elements in group 7 of the Periodic table– These all have 7 electrons in their outer shell. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week 4: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Ionic Bonding | The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Covalent Bond | The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Water molecule |  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Methane molecule |  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 25. | Sodium Chloride |  <p style="text-align: center;">Ionic Bond</p> | |
| 26. | Carbon Structures |  <p style="text-align: center;">Diamond all the bonds are the same length</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graphite The bond between layers are longer and weaker than those within the layers</p> | |
| 27. | Graphene | A single layer of graphite | |
| 28. | Giant Ionic Lattice |  <p style="text-align: center;">SODIUM CHLORIDE LATTICE STRUCTURE</p> | |
| Week 5: | | | |
| 29. | Nanoscience | The study of very tiny particles or structures between 1 to 100 nanometres in size. | |
| 30. | Nanoparticle | A very tiny particle or substance between 1 to 100 nanometres ($1 \text{ nm} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$) | |
| 31. | Nanotube | Nanoparticles that can reinforce materials, e.g. reinforcing the graphite in tennis rackets. | |
| 32. | Nanocage | Nanoparticles that can carry drugs inside them, e.g. for targeted delivery of medication to individual cells. | |
| 33. | Order of magnitude | A class in a system of classification determined by size, typically in powers of ten. (E.g. nanoparticles are 100 times or two orders smaller (since $100 = 10^2$) than the finest dust particle). | |
| 34. | Endothermic | Reactions that transfer energy from the surrounding to the reacting chemicals. | |
| 35. | Exothermic | Reactions that transfer energy to the surroundings from the reacting chemicals. | |
| 36. | Milli- | 1×10^{-3} | |
| 37. | Micro- | 1×10^{-6} | |
| 38. | Nano | 1×10^{-9} | |
| Week 6: | | | |
| 39. | State symbols | (s) – solid, (l) – liquid, (g) – gas, (aq) – aqueous, dissolved in water | |
| 40. | Salt | A compound formed when some or all the hydrogen in an acid is replaced by a metal. | |
| 41. | Neutralisation | The chemical reaction of an acid with a base in which a salt and water are formed. If the base is a carbonate, carbon dioxide is also produced. | |
| 42. | Ionise | To split a molecule or compound into ions. | |
| 43. | Equilibrium | The point in a reversible reaction at which the forward and backward rates of reaction are the same (a balance is reached between the reactants and the products). | |

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| 44. | Surface area to volume ratio | Gives a good indication of the proportion of particles at the surface of a substance. The higher the ratio the greater the proportion of particles exposed at the surface and the more space for reactions to occur. | |
| 45. | Surface area to volume ratio diagram |  <p>sides = 3 surface = $3^2 \times 6 = 54$ volume = $3^3 = 27$ surface/volume = 2</p> <p>sides = 2 surface = $2^2 \times 6 = 24$ volume = $2^3 = 8$ surface/volume = 3</p> <p>sides = 1 surface = $1^2 \times 6 = 6$ volume = $1^3 = 1$ surface/volume = 6</p> | |
| Week 7: | | | |
| 46. | Ore | A rock which contains enough metal to make it economically worthwhile to extract the metal. | |
| 47. | Blast furnace | The huge reaction vessels used in industry to extract iron from its ore. | |
| 48. | Oxidation | A reaction in which oxygen is added or when electrons are lost. | |
| 49. | Reduction | A reaction in which oxygen is lost or electrons are gained. | |
| 50. | Redox reaction | A reaction where one reactant is oxidised and another is reduced. | |
| 51. | OILRIG | Oxidation Is Loss (of electrons), Reduction Is Gain (of electrons) | |
| 52. | Reactivity series | A list of elements in order of reactivity. | |
| 53. | Displacement reaction | A reaction in which a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in one of its compounds or in solution. | |
| 54. | Bauxite | The ore used to get aluminium oxide. | |
| Week 8: | | | |
| 55. | Key Equations | 1. acid + metal → salt + hydrogen 2. acid + base → salt + water 3. acid + alkali → salt + water 4. acid + carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide | |
| 56. | Acid | When dissolved in water, its solution has a pH value less than 7. Proton (H^+ ion) donors. | |
| 57. | Base | The oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate of a metal that will react with an acid, forming a salt as one of the products. Proton (H^+ ion) acceptors. | |
| 58. | Alkali | A water-soluble base. Its solution has a pH value more than 7. | |
| 59. | pH | A number which shows how strongly acidic or alkaline a solution is. | |
| 60. | pH scale | The scale that runs from 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most alkaline). | |
| 61. | Universal indicator | A mixture of many dyes which turns a range of colours as the pH changes. | |
| 62. | Neutral | Neither acidic or alkaline. pH 7. | |
| 63. | Strong acid | An acid that ionises completely in solution releasing all its H^+ ions. | |
| 64. | Weak acid | An acid which does not completely ionise in solution, reaching an equilibrium in which both the acid molecules and their ions are present. | |
| Week 9: | | | |
| 65. | Plum pudding model | Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons stuck to a ball of positive charge. | |
| 66. | Nuclear Model | Model of the atom that consists of negative electrons orbiting the positive nucleus. | |
| 67. | Alpha particle scattering | The experiment that proved that atoms had space in between the electrons and the positive nucleus. | |
| 68. | Independent Variable | The variable that is changed during the experiment. | |
| 69. | Dependent Variable | The variable that depends on the independent variable, it is measured during the experiment. | |
| 70. | Control variable | Variables that are kept the same throughout an investigation to ensure results are reproducible. | |
| 71. | Resolution | The smallest interval measurable on a piece of scientific equipment. A thermometer has a resolution of +/- 0.5 degrees. | |

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| 72. | Accuracy | How close the mean result is to the true value of what is being measured. | |
| 73. | Precision | How spread out the results are compared to the mean value. | |

History – Year 9 – Unit 1 – WWII and the Cold War

| Week 1: | | | RAG |
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| 1. | The Manchurian crisis involved | Japan and China | |
| 2. | Japan wanted to control Manchuria for its | Industry and being close to Japan | |
| 3. | An explosion on the railway blamed on the Chinese was the | Mukden Incident | |
| 4. | This led to the Japanese having an excuse to take Manchuria using | The Kwantung Army | |
| 5. | Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in | 1933 | |
| 6. | He wanted to take living space in the east, known as | <i>Lebensraum</i> | |
| 7. | He also wanted to unite all German blooded people, known as | <i>Volksdeutsche</i> | |
| 8. | A third aim was to unite Germany and Austria in | <i>Anschluss</i> | |
| 9. | Hitler showed off his new weapons and troops in 1935 at | The 'Freedom to Rearm Rally' | |
| 10. | Austrians voted in a plebiscite for Anschluss. What percentage agreed? | 99% agreed | |
| Week 2: | | | |
| 11. | Policy of giving someone what they want in the hope of avoiding war | Appeasement | |
| 12. | In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936? | The Rhineland | |
| 13. | Outbreak of violence against a Jewish community | Pogrom | |
| 14. | What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan? | The Axis | |
| 15. | In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists? | Spain | |
| 16. | Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces? | General Francisco Franco | |
| 17. | What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria? | The <i>Anschluss</i> | |
| 18. | Prejudice against, or hatred of, Jewish people | Anti-semitism | |
| 19. | What treaty was signed on 23 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe? | The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact | |
| 20. | When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War? | 1 September 1939 | |
| Week 3: | | | |
| 21. | What German form of warfare was based on rapid movement and regular, concentrated attacks? | Blitzkrieg | |
| 22. | What countries did the Nazis conquer in 1940 and 1941? | Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, | |

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| | | France, Yugoslavia, and Greece | |
| 23. | From what port were Allied troops evacuated to Britain during the fall of France? | Dunkirk | |
| 24. | What was the Nazi-allied regime that took power in France after the German victory? | Vichy France | |
| 25. | What was the name of the Nazi air force? | The Luftwaffe | |
| 26. | What recent invention allowed the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain? | Radar | |
| 27. | What was the name of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941? | Operation Barbarossa | |
| 28. | What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union? | More than half | |
| 29. | What were two reasons why the invasion of the Soviet Union was unsuccessful? | Blitzkrieg ineffective over great distances, and troops unprepared for winter | |
| 30. | What colour badge were the Jews forced to wear within Germany? | A yellow star | |
| Week 4: | | | |
| 31. | What was the full name of the Nazi party? | National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) | |
| 32. | What other groups of people also faced persecution under the Nazis? | Roma (gypsies), the mentally ill, the disabled, LGBT people, alcoholics, beggars | |
| 33. | What was the German campaign of bombing major British cities? | The Blitz | |
| 34. | How were children protected during this bombing campaign? | Evacuated to the country | |
| 35. | What laws restricted citizenship to ethnic Germans, and forbade marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews? | The Nuremberg Laws | |
| 36. | What is the term for the mobilisation of an entire society for warfare? | Total war | |
| 37. | How many more women did government war work in the Second World War than in the First? | Eight times as many | |
| 38. | Which economist released a report in November 1942 proposing a national welfare system? | William Beveridge | |
| 39. | What were the "five great evils" that this economist identified in British society? | Squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease | |
| 40. | Who was the Prime Minister who replaced Churchill after the war and used this report to build the welfare state? | Clement Attlee | |

| Week 5: | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 41. | What party controlled the government of China during the 1930s and the Second World War? | The Kuomintang (KMT), or Nationalists |
| 42. | What north-eastern region of China did Japan occupy in 1931? | Manchuria |
| 43. | When did Japan invade China, beginning the Second World War in Asia? | July 1937 |
| 44. | Why did Japan attempt to seize control of vast areas of East Asia and the Pacific in 1941 and 1942? | To gain control of resources, especially oil |
| 45. | What American naval base suffered a surprise attack by Japan on 7 December 1941? | Pearl Harbour |
| 46. | Who was the American President who brought the U.S.A into the war in response to this attack? | Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 47. | What key fortress of the British Empire fell to Japan on 15 February 1942? | Singapore |
| 48. | What did the Japanese call their new Asian empire? | The Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere |
| 49. | Why did many Japanese soldiers treat prisoners of war with such contempt and cruelty? | They believed that surrender was shameful |
| 50. | At what naval battle in June 1942 did America halt Japanese expansion? | Midway |
| Week 6: | | |
| 51. | What was the name for the SS killing squads who massacred Jews during Operation Barbarossa? | <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> |
| 52. | At what conference in January 1942 did senior Nazis devise a plan to exterminate the Jews in death camps? | The Wannsee Conference |
| 53. | How many Jews did the Nazis ultimately kill? | Six million |
| 54. | In what occupied country did the Nazis establish their death camps? | Poland |
| 55. | What were Jews told in order to persuade them to be transported to the death camps? | That they were being resettled in eastern Europe |
| 56. | Name three of the six Nazi extermination camps. | Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka |
| 57. | What slogan was written above the gates of one of these camps? | "Work sets you free" (at Auschwitz) |
| 58. | In the death camps, what gas was used to kill the Jews? | Zyklon B |
| 59. | After they were killed in the gas chambers, how were the bodies of the victims disposed? | Burnt in giant crematoria |
| 60. | What was the name for the units of Jewish prisoners tasked with disposing of bodies in this way? | <i>Sonderkommandos</i> |
| Week 7: | | |
| 61. | The two main rivals in the Cold War | USA and USSR |

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|----------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 62. | The Palmer Raids | To arrest Communist bombers | |
| | The Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953 | Joseph Stalin | |
| 64. | The attack on Nazi Germany, delayed until 1944 | D-Day | |
| 65. | The name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947 | The Marshall Plan | |
| 66. | Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945 | Winston Churchill | |
| 67. | Truman's policy of containing Communism | The Truman Doctrine | |
| 68. | The Western military alliance | NATO | |
| 69. | The Communist military alliance | The Warsaw Pact | |
| 70. | Two countries that lie to the north of Korea | China and the USSR | |
| Week 8: | | | |
| 71. | The line which separates North Korea from South Korea | 38 th parallel | |
| 72. | The leader of North Korea in 1948 | Kim-Il-sung | |
| 73. | The capital of South Korea | Seoul | |
| 74. | The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea | General MacArthur | |
| 75. | The reason for MacArthur's sacking | For sending troops back North | |
| 76. | The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2 | French Indochina | |
| 77. | The country which controlled Indochina during the war | Japan | |
| 78. | Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French | Ho Chi Minh | |
| 79. | A conference to decide the future of Vietnam | The Geneva Conference | |
| 80. | The line of latitude which divided Vietnam | 17 th parallel | |
| Week 9: | | | |
| 81. | The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference | President Eisenhower | |
| 82. | The first leader of South Vietnam after the war | Bao Dai | |
| 83. | People are free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people. | Capitalism | |
| 84. | System where the government is run by one party who makes decisions for the people. | Communism | |
| 85. | A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile. | Cold War | |
| 86. | System which allows people to vote for their leaders. | democracy | |

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| 87. | A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country. | containment | |
| 88. | Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence. | nationalist | |
| 89. | The right to block a decision made by the majority. | veto | |
| 90. | Situation where no one can win. | stalemate | |

**French - Year 9 – Unit 1 – 1.1G, 1.1F, 1.1H
5.1G, 5.1F, 5.1H
5.2G, 5.2F, 5.2H**

| | Week 2: Parles-moi de ta famille | Tell me about your family | RAG |
|-----|--|---|------------|
| 1. | Je m'appelle et j'ai quatorze ans | My name is and I am fourteen | |
| 2. | Mon anniversaire, c'est le (cinq juin) | My birthday is the (fifth june) | |
| 3. | Je suis anglais | I am English | |
| 4. | Dans ma famille, il y quatre personnes | In my family, there are four people | |
| 5. | Ma famille est monoparentale | It's a single-parent family | |
| 6. | Mes parents sont divorcés | My parents are divorced | |
| 7. | J'adore ma mère | I love my Mum | |
| 8. | Mon père est assez sympa | My father is quite nice | |
| 9. | J'ai un frère cadet | I have a younger brother | |
| 10. | J'ai aussi une soeur aînée | I also have an older sister | |
| | Week 3: Ma famille et mes amis | My family and friends | |
| 11. | Je m'entends bien avec mes parents | I get on well with my parents | |
| 12. | J'ai un bon rapport avec mon frère | I have a good relationship with my brother | |
| 13. | Je me dispute avec ma soeur | I argue with my sister | |
| 14. | Mon meilleur ami s'appelle Tom | My best friend is called Tom | |
| 15. | Il est vraiment rigolo | He is really funny | |
| 16. | Il m'énerve quelquefois | He annoys me sometimes | |
| 17. | On se dispute rarement | We rarely argue | |
| 18. | Je pense que je suis sympa | I think that I am nice | |
| 19. | Je voudrais un petit copain/ami | I would like a boyfriend | |
| 20. | Je voudrais une petit copine/amie | I would like a girlfriend | |
| | Week 4: La famille et la maison | My family and home | |
| 21. | J'adore mon petit copain - Je l'adore | I my boyfriend - I love him | |
| 22. | Je suis plein(e) de vie | I am full of life | |
| 23. | J'ai ma propre chambre | I have my own bedroom | |
| 24. | Dans ma chambre, il y a un lit et une armoire | In my bedroom, there is a bed and a wardrobe | |
| 25. | J'aime beaucoup ma chambre | I really like my bedroom | |
| 26. | Pour aider à la maison, je lave la voiture | To help at home, I wash the car | |
| 27. | Je fais le ménage | I do the housework | |
| 28. | Je fais la vaisselle | I do the washing up | |
| 29. | Je nettoie la salle de bain | I clean the bathroom | |
| 30. | mais, je ne range pas ma chambre! | but, I don't tidy my bedroom! | |
| | Week 5: Comment est ta maison? | What's your house like? | |
| 31. | J'habite au bord de la mer | I live at the seaside | |
| 32. | Je vis avec mes parents | I live with my parents | |
| 33. | J'habite dans une vieille maison | I live in an old house | |
| 34. | Ma maison est située près de la plage | My house is located near the beach | |
| 35. | J'adore ma maison car elle est jolie | I love my house because it is pretty | |
| 36. | Je vis dans un quartier calme | I live in a quiet area | |
| 37. | Le salon est petit mais confortable | the lounge is small but comfortable | |
| 38. | Il y a un grand jardin | there is a big garden | |
| 39. | Il n'y a pas de salle à manger | there isn't a dining room | |
| 40. | Nous avons trois grandes chambres | We have three big bedrooms | |
| | Week 6: Où habites-tu? | Where do you live? | |

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| 41. | J'habite dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre | I live in the south west of England | |
| 42. | Je voudrais habiter à Londres | I would like to live in London | |
| 43. | Mon frère habite dans le nord | My brother lives in the north | |
| 44. | On peut faire des sports nautiques | You can do water sports | |
| 45. | En été, il fait très chaud d'habitude | In the summer, it is usually very hot | |
| 46. | J'ai de la chance d'habiter ici | I am lucky to live here | |
| 47. | Malheureusement, il n'y a rien pour les jeunes | Unfortunately, there is nothing for young people | |
| 48. | Cependant, il y a un grand parc | However, there is a big parc | |
| 49. | Aussi, nous avons beaucoup de plages | Also, we have a lot of beaches | |
| 50. | J'adore habiter ici car la natation c'est ma passion | I love to live here because swimming is my passion | |
| Week 7: Ta maison de rêve? | | Your dream house? | |
| 51. | Portland est une assez petite ville | Portland is quite a small town | |
| 52. | J'aime Portland mais c'est un peu barbant | I like Portland but it is a bit boring | |
| 53. | J'aimerais habiter dans une grande ville | I would like to live in a big town | |
| 54. | Si j'étais riche | If I was rich | |
| 55. | Si je gagnais la loterie | If I won the lottery | |
| 56. | Ma maison de rêve serait à la campagne | my dream house would be in the countryside | |
| 57. | Mon appartement idéal se trouverait en ville | my ideal flat would be in town | |
| 58. | Je voudrais un jacuzzi dans le jardin | I would like a jacuzzi in the garden | |
| 59. | J'aimerais avoir une piscine | I would like to have a swimming pool | |
| 60. | Je pense que ce serait formidable! | I think that it would be wonderful! | |
| Week 8: Les mots fréquents | | High frequency words | |
| 61. | assez | quite | |
| 62. | aussi | also | |
| 63. | car / parce que | because | |
| 64. | comme | as | |
| 65. | et | and | |
| 66. | mais | but | |
| 67. | très | very | |
| 68. | un peu | a bit | |
| 69. | par exemple | for example | |
| 70. | surtout | above all / especially | |
| Week 9: Les opinions | | Opinions | |
| 71. | A mon avis | In my opinion | |
| 72. | Je crois que | I think that | |
| 73. | Je pense que | I think that | |
| 74. | C'est ... | It is ... | |
| 75. | C'était... | It was ... | |
| 76. | Ca va être ... | It is going to be ... | |
| 77. | Ce sera ... | It will be ... | |
| 78. | Ce serait | It would be ... | |
| 79. | vraiment génial | really great | |
| 80. | absolument fantastique | absolutely fantastic | |

Geography – Year 9 – Unit 1 – An Exploration of the Eastern World

| Week 1: | | | RAG |
|---------|--|--|-----|
| 1. | Russia | The largest country in the world spanning Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. | |
| 2. | How many countries border Russia? | Russia borders 14 countries: North Korea, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Norway. | |
| 3. | 144.4 million | The size of Russia's population (in 2019). | |
| 4. | Bering Strait | A narrow stretch of ocean between Russia and Alaska that joins the Pacific Ocean to the Arctic Ocean. | |
| 5. | USSR | The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. | |
| 6. | Federal District | An administrative division of a federation, usually under the direct control of a federal government. Russia is made up of 8 federal districts. | |
| 7. | Communism | A theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. | |
| 8. | Russia's time zones | There are 11 time zones in Russia. | |
| 9. | Physical geography | The branch of geography dealing with natural features. | |
| 10. | Human geography | The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface. | |
| Week 2: | | | |
| 11. | Ural mountains | A mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia. | |
| 12. | Siberia | A vast Russian province encompassing most of Northern Asia, with terrain spanning tundra, coniferous forest and mountain ranges. | |
| 13. | Plain | A vast area of low-lying flat land. | |
| 14. | Plateau | An upland area that is largely flat. | |
| 15. | River Volga | The longest river in Europe flowing through Eastern Russia. | |
| 16. | Lines of latitude | Lines on an atlas that run from East to West. Example: the Equator. | |
| 17. | Arctic circle | One of the 5 major lines of latitude that lies 66° north of the equator | |
| 18. | Biome | A global ecosystem. | |
| 19. | Taiga | A biome of coniferous forest found in the subarctic regions. | |
| 20. | Permafrost | Any ground that remains completely frozen for at least two years straight. | |
| Week 3: | | | |
| 21. | Population | The number of people living in a particular area. | |
| 22. | Population density | The number of people living within one square kilometer. | |
| 23. | Population distribution | The pattern of where people live. | |
| 24. | Urban | Towns, cities and built up areas. | |
| 25. | Rural | The countryside. | |

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| 26. | Ethnicity | A group of people that share a common national or cultural tradition. | |
| 27. | Culture | The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society. | |
| 28. | Employment structure | Shows how the labour force is divided between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. | |
| 29. | Tertiary sector | The sector of the economy that concerns services. | |
| 30. | Tourism | Travel for pleasure or business. | |
| Week 4: | | | |
| 31. | Sakha Republic | A republic in Siberia in far northeastern Russia. Also called Yakutia. | |
| 32. | Natural resources | Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain. | |
| 33. | The main resources in Sakha region. | Diamonds, gold, silver, tin and fossil fuels. | |
| 34. | Politics | The activities associated with the governance of a country or area. | |
| 35. | Democracy | A system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or through freely elected representatives. | |
| 36. | GDP | Gross Domestic Product measures the size of a country's economy. | |
| 37. | Inequality | Unequal or uneven. | |
| 38. | Oligarch | A very rich business leader with a great deal of political influence. | |
| 39. | Conflict | A serious disagreement or argument. | |
| 40. | Crimea | A disputed republic of Russia annexed from Ukraine in 2014. | |
| Week 5: | | | |
| 41. | Middle East | A region mainly located in south west Asia, where Asia, Africa and Europe meet. | |
| 42. | How many countries make up the Middle East? | 16 countries and the State of Palestine. | |
| 43. | Palestine | A geographic region in Western Asia usually considered to include Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip. | |
| 44. | Enclave | A place or group that is different in character from those surrounding it. | |
| 45. | The Ottoman Empire | A state that controlled much of Southeastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries. | |
| 46. | Topographic map | Maps that illustrate the shape and elevation of the land's surface. | |
| 47. | The main rivers in the Middle East | River Nile, Euphrates and Tigris rivers. | |
| 48. | Tectonic plate | A large section of the Earth's crust. | |
| 49. | Tectonics in the Middle East | Several tectonic plates meet in the Middle East including the African and Arabian plates. Earthquakes are common in this region. | |
| 50. | The Arabian desert | A vast desert wilderness in Western Asia. The fifth largest desert in the world. | |
| Week 6: | | | |

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| 51. | Tropic of Cancer | Line of latitude 23.4 degrees south of the Equator. | |
| 52. | Altitude | The height of a point measured from sea level. | |
| 53. | Hadley Cell | A large-scale atmospheric convection cell in which air rises at the equator and sinks at medium latitudes, typically about 30° north or south. | |
| 54. | What are the main biomes in the Middle East? | Desert, grassland, forests and shrubland. | |
| 55. | Climate | The state of the atmosphere over a long period of time. | |
| 56. | Population size of the Middle East | Around 410 million people. | |
| 57. | Choropleth map | Thematic maps used to represent statistical data through various colours, shading or patterns on geographic areas (e.g. countries). | |
| 58. | Judaism | The monotheistic religion of Jewish people. It began in what is now Israel, about 4000 years ago. | |
| 59. | Christianity | The largest world religion, based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. It began in what is now Israel over 2000 years ago. | |
| 60. | Islam | The second-largest world religion that teaches that Muhammad is a messenger of God. It began in Mecca, in what is now Saudi Arabia. | |
| Week 7: | | | |
| 61. | The Arabian Peninsula | The largest peninsula in the world, located in Western Asia, made up of 7 countries. | |
| 62. | Topography of the Arabian Peninsula | The highest land (mountains) is found along the west coast. The majority of the land is low and flat. | |
| 63. | Aquifer | An underground layer of rock that is saturated with groundwater. | |
| 64. | Oases | A fertile spot in a desert, where water is found. | |
| 65. | Fossil fuel | A natural fuel that formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. For example, coal and gas. | |
| 66. | Desalination | The process of removing salt from seawater to produce fresh drinking water. | |
| 67. | UAE | The United Arab Emirates is a country located in the Arabian Peninsula. Capital city: Abu Dhabi. | |
| 68. | Monarchy | A country ruled by a king. | |
| 69. | The Suez Canal | A man-made waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. The canal enables a more direct shipping route between Europe and Asia. | |
| 70. | Trade | The buying and selling of goods and services. | |
| Week 8: | | | |
| 71. | Conflict | A serious disagreement or argument. | |
| 72. | Sunni and Shia | The two main branches of Islam. | |
| 73. | Arab Spring | A series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. | |
| 74. | Islamic extremists | Groups of people with extremist beliefs associated with the religion of Islam. ISIS and Al-Qaeda are Islamic extremist groups. | |

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| 75. | The Iraq war | Armed conflict from 2003 to 2011 that began with the invasion of Iraq by forces led by the USA and UK to overthrow Saddam Hussein. | |
| 76. | The State of Palestine | An independent but heavily conflicted state composed of the modern State of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. | |
| 77. | Why is Jerusalem a divided city? | Jerusalem is a holy city for Jews, Christians, and Muslims and all three religions have important sites there. | |
| 78. | Civil war | A war between citizens of the same country. | |
| 79. | Refugee | People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country. | |
| 80. | Conflict resolution | The methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflicts. | |