



Year 9 - Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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YEAR 9 UNIT 1

Each 10 Question Quiz will have both recall and application questions

WEEK 1		
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 2		
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 3		
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.
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 4		
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 5		
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.
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 6		
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 7		
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
WEEK 8		
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.

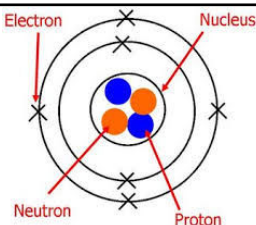
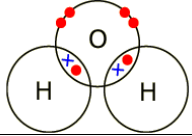
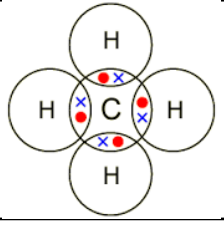
	WEEK 9	
1	Square Number	The result when a number is multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225.
2	Cube Number	The result when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125
3	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.
4	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.
5	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits
6	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.
7	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.
8	Divide fractions	Invert (write its reciprocal) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.

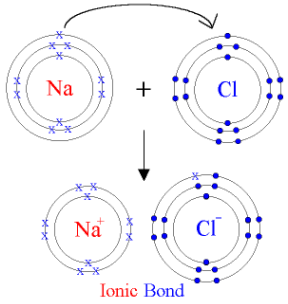
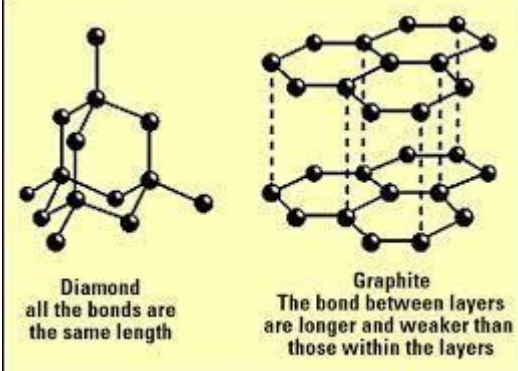
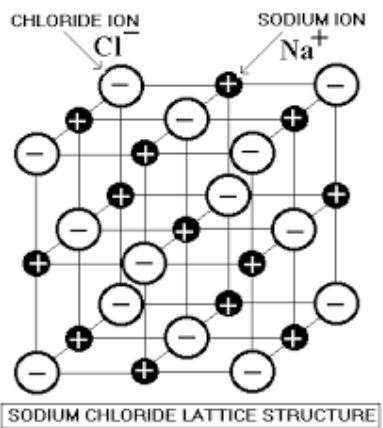
Driving Question: Can authority, agreed upon or not, make wise decisions for everyone?

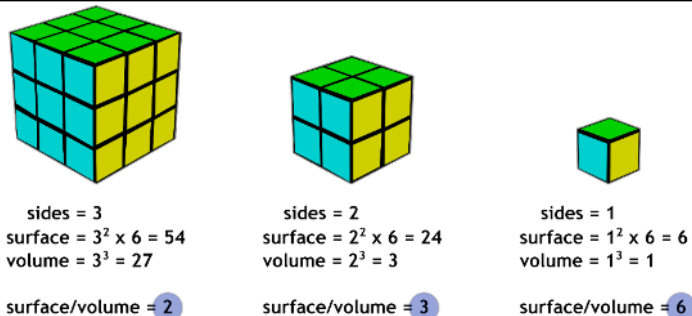
Week 1 - Big Ideas in the Giver			
1	The importance of memory	Memory is essential - if you do not remember your errors, you may repeat them.	
2	The relationship between pain and pleasure	Related to the theme of memory is the idea that there can be no pleasure without pain and no pain without pleasure.	
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 2			
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."	
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	Relieve	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 I

Week 1:		RAG												
1.	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.												
2.	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.												
3.	Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together.												
4.	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 2:														
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 1131 933 1288"> <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 3:														
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													

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 4:			
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 5:			
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).	

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 6:			
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 7:			
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 8:			
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.	

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.	
Week 9:			
74	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.	
75	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.	
76	Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together.	
77	Ion	A charged particle formed by the gain or loss of one or more electrons.	
78	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.	
79	Ionic Bonding	The electrostatic force of attraction between positively and negatively charged ions.	
80	Covalent Bond	The bond between two or more atoms that share one or more pairs of electrons.	
81	Milli-	1×10^{-3}	
82	Micro-	1×10^{-6}	
83	Nano	1×10^{-9}	

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

Week 1:			RAG
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	Lebensraum	
7.	He also wanted to unite all German blooded people, known as	Volksdeutsche	
8.	A third aim was to unite Germany and Austria in	Anschluss	
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 Anschluss	
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, 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?	Einsatzgruppen	
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?	Sonderkommandos	
Week 7:			
61.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR	
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	38th parallel	
72.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-II-sung	
73.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
74.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
75.	The reason for MacArthur’s sacking	For sending troops back North	
76.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
77.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	
78.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	
79.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference	
80.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
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	
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**

Week 1: 1.1G - Ma famille et moi		My family and me	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	My family is single-parent	
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 2: 1.1F - 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 3: 1.1H & 5.1G - La famille et la maison		My family and home	
21.	J'adore mon petit copain - Je l'adore	I love 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 4: 5.1F - 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 5: 5.1H - Ta maison de rêve?		Your dream house?	
41.	Portland est une assez petite ville	Portland is quite a small town	
42.	J'aime Portland mais c'est un peu barbant	I like Portland but it is a bit boring	
43.	J'aimerais habiter dans une grande ville	I would like to live in a big town	
44.	Si j'étais riche	If I was rich	
45.	Si je gagnais la loterie	If I won the lottery	

46.	Ma maison de rêve serait à la campagne	my dream house would be in the countryside	
47.	Mon appartement idéal se trouverait en ville	my ideal flat would be in town	
48.	Je voudrais un jacuzzi dans le jardin	I would like a jacuzzi in the garden	
49.	J'aimerais avoir une piscine	I would like to have a swimming pool	
50.	Je pense que ce serait formidable!	I think that it would be wonderful!	
Week 6: 5.2G - Où habites-tu? Where do you live?			
51.	J'habite dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre	I live in the south west of England	
52.	Je voudrais habiter à Londres	I would like to live in London	
53.	Mon frère habite dans le nord	My brother lives in the north	
54.	On peut faire des sports nautiques	You can do water sports	
55.	En été, il fait très chaud d'habitude	In the summer, it is usually very hot	
56.	J'ai de la chance d'habiter ici	I am lucky to live here	
57.	Malheureusement, il n'y a rien pour les jeunes	Unfortunately, there is nothing for young people	
58.	Cependant, il y a un grand parc	However, there is a big parc	
59.	Aussi, nous avons beaucoup de plages	Also, we have a lot of beaches	
60.	J'adore habiter ici car la natation c'est ma passion	I love to live here because swimming is my passion	
Week 7: 5.2F - Ta ville idéale Your ideal town			
61.	Ma ville touristique est située ...	My touristic town is situated ...	
62.	à la campagne	in the countryside	
63.	à la montagne	in the mountains	
64.	Cette maison est dans un quartier bruyant	This house is in a noisy area	
65.	Cet appartement est dans le centre-ville	This flat is in the town centre	
66.	Dans ce village, il y a un château	In this village, there is a castle	
67.	Dans cette ville, on a des magasins	In this town, we have shops	
68.	Le seul problème c'est que c'est trop calme	The only problem is that it's too quiet	
69.	Il y a un inconvénient	There is one disadvantage	
70.	il n'y a rien pour les jeunes	there's nothing for young people	
Week 8: Les mots fréquents High frequency words			
71.	assez	quite	
72.	aussi	also	
73.	car / parce que	because	
74.	comme	as	
75.	et	and	
76.	mais	but	
77.	très	very	
78.	un peu	a bit	
79.	par exemple	for example	
80.	surtout	above all / especially	
Week 9: Opinions Les opinions			
81.	In my opinion	A mon avis	
82.	I think that	Je crois que	
83.	I think that	Je pense que	
84.	It is ...	C'est ...	
85.	It was ...	C'était...	
86.	It is going to be ...	Ca va être ...	
87.	It will be ...	Ce sera ...	
88.	It would be ...	Ce serait ...	
89.	really great	vraiment génial	
90.	absolutely fantastic	absolument fantastique	

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.	
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:			
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.	
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.	
Week 9:			
81	The Arabian Peninsula	The highest land (mountains) is found along the west coast. The majority of the land is low and flat.	
82	Topography of the Arabian Peninsula	An underground layer of rock that is saturated with groundwater.	
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