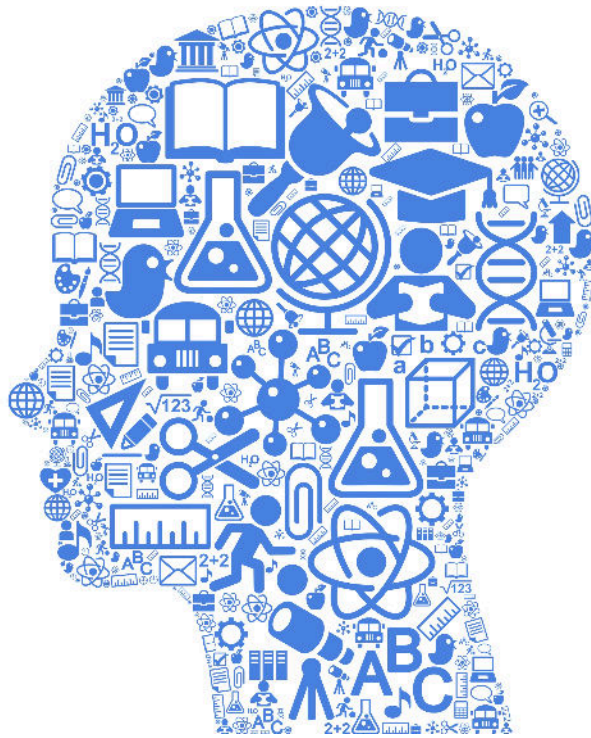




# Year 9 Unit 2

## Knowledge Organiser



<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor</b>	

*Driving Question: Contesting the canon; how do Shakespeare's plays portray British identity?*

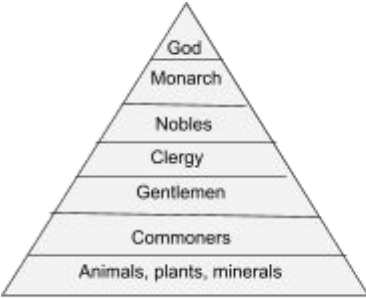
Please read for 90 minutes a week, and then **record what you have read in the back of your homework practice book**. Get an adult to sign that they saw or heard you read on English homework day.

Have your practice book with you as evidence of your reading in your library reading lessons.

There is an example of what a good one looks like below as a guide:

<b>Date:</b> <i>9th February 2023</i>
<b>Book Title:</b> <i>Rosie the Perfect Pony</i>
<b>Pages Read This Week:</b> <i>41-68</i>
<b>Summary of This Week's Reading:</b>  <i>Rosie went to untack the pony then they drove back home for dinner. For dinner the family had pizza because it was late and there was no point cooking. She went to bed and the next day she went back to the yard for a ride.</i>
<b>Signature:</b> <i>Mr John Smith</i>

Then, fill the rest of your English homework page learning the English KO as usual.

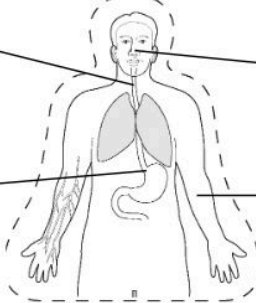
Week 1			RAG
1	<b>Great Chain of Being</b>		
2	<b>Queen Elizabeth I</b>	Was very unusual in that she never married or had children; this would have been expected of all women in this era.	
3	<b>Religion</b>	England was a Christian country and absence from attending Church could be punishable.	
4	<b>Reputation</b>	Reputations could be quickly, and seriously, damaged by the malicious words of another.	
5	<b>Virginity and Virtue</b>	The expectation was that a woman would remain a virgin until marriage; men were free to be sexually experienced before marriage.	
Week 2			
6	<b>Illegitimate</b>	A child born to parents who are not married; historically, illegitimacy would mean the child would not inherit money, titles or land and would be treated with suspicion.	
7	<b>Marriage</b>	Because Elizabethan society was deeply <u>patriarchal</u> , a woman of high status would have her husband chosen for her.	

8	Love	Was not seen to be a valid reason to marry; much more important would be financial benefits, family connections, increased status.	
9	Honour	A woman's honour was based on her purity; a man's honour was connected to his language and behaviour. Honour was to be fought for and defended but could also be easily ruined.	
10	Deception	Can be well-meaning e.g. helping characters reveal their true feelings or for redemption or it can be malevolent, designed to upset or cause harm.	
11	Benedick 1.1	"It is certain that I am loved of all ladies, only you excepted"	Benedick asserts how popular he is with all ladies, except Beatrice.
<b>Week 3</b>			
12	Blank verse	<b>unrhymed verse</b> written in <b>iambic pentameter</b> (typically used by high status characters but can also indicate scenes that are formal or serious).	
13	Iambic pentameter	the rhythm created by a line of <b>ten syllables with five stressed syllables</b> .	
14	Prose	writing that follows the <b>normal style of speech</b> . (generally associated with low status characters but in this play frequently used by all; the language used for wit and interesting conversation),	
15	Malapropism	<b>The author's deliberate misuse of a word, for comic effect</b> e.g. Dogberry stating he has discovered "a dangerous piece of lechery" when he means treachery.	
<b>Week 4</b>			
16	Subplot	A secondary plot that runs alongside the main action- here, Beatrice and Benedick's relationship.	
17	Metaphor	A direct comparison that calls on sensory experiences to bring description to life e.g. "she speaks poniards"	
18	Simile	A comparison signalled through the use of 'like' or 'as' e.g. "I stood like a man at a mark, with a whole army shooting at me".	
19	Wordplay	Several characters show that words can be open to interpretation e.g. Dogberry misuses language in 3.5.	
<b>Week 5</b>			
20	Personification	Human characteristics given to animals, objects or ideas e.g. "my very visor began to assume life and scold with her".	
21	Soliloquy	One character speaking, sharing genuine thoughts and feelings e.g. Benedick in 2.3 and Beatrice in 3.1.	
22	Aside	Words spoken that can be heard only by the audience, not by other characters on stage e.g. Benedick in 2.3.	
23	Dramatic Irony	<b>When the audience knows more than the characters</b> , e.g. the audience are aware from 1.3 that Don John is plotting to destroy the happiness of others.	
24	Allusion	An indirect reference designed to make you think of a particular book, event or idea (Hero's name is an allusion to a Greek myth wherein the lady and her lover both die).	
25	Claudio 4.1	"Give not this rotten orange to your friend."	Claudio reduces Hero to an object suggesting he no longer wishes to possess her.
<b>Week 6</b>			
26	Oxymoron	Two words that <b>directly contradict</b> each other (e.g. "pure impiety and impious piety").	
27	Hyperbole	Exaggeration or overstatement e.g. Benedick in 2.1 inventing any excuse to be away from Beatrice.	
28	Theme: Appearance and reality	Masked balls, hiding one's true feelings, misinterpretation of things seen and heard are all common comedic tropes used by Shakespeare to build tension.	
29	Theme: Love	Can be real or superficial- the audience is left to decide what 'true' love really is.	
30	Theme: Gender expectations	Men were expected to be in authority, strong, outspoken; women were expected to be quiet, beautiful and faithful.	

31	<b>Don Pedro</b> 4.1	"I stand dishonoured, that have gone about to link my friend with a common stale"	Hero's dishonour reflects on all those associated with her.	
<b>Week 7</b>				
32	<b>Chastity</b>	The state of not having sexual relationships; being pure in thought and action.		
33	<b>Immoral</b>	Not following principles of good or bad e.g. wicked or evil.		
34	<b>Pious</b>	Showing devotion to God.		
35	<b>Malice</b>	A desire to cause harm to another person.		
36	<b>Patriarchal</b>	A society in which men are dominant.		
37	<b>Leonato</b> 4.1	"Death is the fairest cover for her shame"	He would rather his daughter be dead, than live with the shame of dishonour.	
<b>Week 8</b>				
38	<b>Protagonist</b>	The leading, or main, character in a story.		
39	<b>Antagonist</b>	An adversary; a person who is hostile or in opposition to someone.		
40	<b>Usurp</b>	To take a position of power illegally or by force.		
41	<b>Slander</b>	The crime of making a false spoken statement that damages a person's reputation.		
42	<b>Language</b>	Words have power, whether what is being said is true or deception.		
43	<b>Leonato</b> 5.4	"She died, my lord, but whiles her slander lived"	Once Hero's honour has been restored she can 'come back to life'.	

**Subject – Year 9 – Unit 2 – Biology 1**

Week 1:		RAG
1.	<b>Microscope</b>	A piece of equipment that allows us to view small objects and cells.
2.	<b>Resolution</b>	The clarity of an image; the higher the resolution the clearer the image.
3.	<b>Magnification</b>	The number of times larger an image appears compared to the size of the object.
4.	<b>Micrometre</b>	1/1000th of a millimetre. So 1 mm = 1000 micrometres. A micrometre has the symbol $\mu\text{m}$ .
5.	<b>Nanometre</b>	1/1000th of a micrometre. So 1 $\mu\text{m}$ = 1000 nanometres. A nanometre has the symbol nm.
6.	<b>Cell membrane</b>	The membrane that controls what goes into and out of a cell.
7.	<b>Cytoplasm</b>	The watery jelly inside a cell where the cell's activities take place.
8.	<b>Ribosome</b>	A tiny sub-cellular structure found in both animal and plant cells that makes proteins.
9.	<b>Nucleus</b>	The 'control centre' of a eukaryotic cell.
10.	<b>Mitochondria</b>	Sub-cellular structures in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells where aerobic respiration occurs.
Week 2:		
11.	<b>Cell wall</b>	A tough layer of material around some cells which is used for protection and support. It is stiff and made of cellulose in plant cells.
12.	<b>Vacuole</b>	The membrane-bound space in the cytoplasm of plant cells, storing water and nutrients and also helping keep the cell rigid.
13.	<b>Chloroplast</b>	A green disc containing chlorophyll found in plant cells. This is where the plant makes glucose through photosynthesis.
14.	<b>Eukaryotic Cell</b>	A complex cell that contains a nucleus such as an animal or plant cell.
15.	<b>Prokaryotic Cell</b>	A cell with no nucleus is prokaryotic. Organisms with cells like this are said to be prokaryotic organisms, ie bacteria.
16.	<b>Plasmid</b>	A small ring of DNA found in the cytoplasm of prokaryotic cells.
17.	<b>Tissues</b>	A group of similar cells that work together to carry out a particular function.
18.	<b>Organs</b>	A group of different tissues that work together to perform a particular function.
19.	<b>Organ Systems</b>	A group of organs working together to perform a particular function.
Week 3:		
20.	<b>Diffusion</b>	The spreading out of particles in a fluid from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration - down a concentration gradient.
21.	<b>Partially permeable membrane</b>	A membrane that allows only certain substances to pass through.
22.	<b>Osmosis</b>	The diffusion of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of lower solute concentration (more dilute) to a region of higher solute concentration (less dilute).
23.	<b>Solute</b>	Describes a substance that dissolves in a liquid to make a solution.
24.	<b>Solvent</b>	Describes the liquid in which a substance dissolves to make a solution.
25.	<b>Hypotonic</b>	A solution that is less concentrated (more dilute) than the cell contents.
26.	<b>Isotonic</b>	A solution that is the same concentration as the cell contents.
27.	<b>Hypertonic</b>	A solution that is more concentrated (less dilute) than the cell contents.
28.	<b>Plasmolysis</b>	The state of plant cells when so much water is lost from the cell by osmosis that the vacuole and cytoplasm shrink and the cell membrane pulls away from the cell wall.
29.	<b>Turgor</b>	The pressure inside a plant cell exerted by the cell contents pressing on the cell wall.
Week 4:		
30.	<b>Active transport</b>	The movement of substances from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution against a concentration gradient, requiring energy from respiration.
31.	<b>Xylem</b>	The non-living transport tissue in plants that transports water from the roots to the leaves and shoots.
32.	<b>Phloem</b>	The living transport tissue in plants that carries dissolved food (sugars) around the plant.
33.	<b>Ventilated</b>	Movement of air or water into and out of the gas exchange organ, for example lungs or gills.

34.	<b>Gene</b>	A short section of DNA, found on a chromosome , which contains the instructions needed to make a protein (and so controls the development of a characteristic).	
35.	<b>Chromosome</b>	A long molecule of DNA found in the nucleus, which carries genes.	
36.	<b>Mitosis</b>	Part of the cell cycle where one set of new chromosomes are pulled to each end of the cell forming two identical nuclei during cell division.	
37.	<b>Cell cycle</b>	The three-stage process of cell division in a body cell that involves mitosis and results in the formation of two identical daughter cells.	
38.	<b>Cloning</b>	The production of identical offspring by asexual reproduction.	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
39.	<b>Stem cells</b>	Undifferentiated cells with the potential to form a wide variety of different cell types.	
40.	<b>Specialised cell</b>	A cell which performs a specific function.	
41.	<b>Embryonic stem cells</b>	Stem cells from an early embryo that can differentiate to form the specialised cells of the body.	
42.	<b>Adult stem cells</b>	Stem cells that are found in adults that can differentiate and form a limited number of cells.	
43.	<b>Differentiate</b>	The process where cells become specialised for a particular function.	
44.	<b>Zygote</b>	The single new cell formed by the fusion of gametes in sexual reproduction.	
45.	<b>Therapeutic cloning</b>	A process where an embryo is produced that is genetically identical to the patient so the cells can then be used in medical treatments.	
46.	<b>Communicable Diseases</b>	A disease that can spread between individuals.	
47.	<b>Non Communicable Diseases</b>	A disease that cannot spread between individuals.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
48.	<b>Pathogen</b>	A harmful microbe that causes disease.	
49.	<b>Bacterium</b>	A prokaryotic, single-celled microorganism without a nucleus. Some bacteria are able to cause disease.	
50.	<b>Virus</b>	A non-living, disease-causing agent about 1/100th of the size of a bacterial cell. Can only replicate within host body cells.	
51.	<b>Fungus</b>	A microorganism that can cause disease and that produces spores that can be spread to other organisms.	
52.	<b>Protist</b>	A pathogen that is often transferred to other organisms by a vector, which doesn't get the disease itself.	
53.	<b>Human Defences</b>	<p><b>Trachea and Bronchi</b> Produces <b>mucus</b> to <b>trap pathogens</b>. Contains <b>cilia</b> to <b>move mucus</b> for swallowing</p> <p><b>Nose</b> Contains <b>hairs</b> and <b>mucus</b> to <b>trap pathogens</b></p> <p><b>Stomach</b> Contains <b>hydrochloric acid</b> to destroy pathogens.</p> <p><b>Skin</b> A <b>physical barrier</b> to pathogens.</p> 	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
54.	<b>Physical Plant Defences</b>	Are defences that get in the way of pathogens, e.g. bark and cell walls.	
55.	<b>Mechanical Plant Defences</b>	Defences which move or easily break off, e.g. leaves which curl up when touched, thorns and hairs.	
56.	<b>Chemical Plant Defences</b>	Are defences that use chemicals, for example whether they are poisonous, excrete antibacterial chemicals or foul tasting.	
57.	<b>Antibiotics</b>	A drug used to kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.	
58.	<b>Antibodies</b>	A protein produced by white blood cells in response to the presence of an antigen (e.g. on the surface of a pathogen).	
59.	<b>Antigens</b>	A molecule on the surface of a cell. A foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies.	
60.	<b>Phagocytosis</b>	The process by which white blood cells engulf foreign cells and digest them.	
61.	<b>Vaccination</b>	The injection of a dead or inactive pathogen to provide immunity against a particular disease.	
62.	<b>Immunity</b>	The ability of white blood cells to respond quickly to an infection.	
<b>Week 8:</b>			

63.	<b>Drugs</b>	A substance that alters the chemical reactions in the body.	
64.	<b>Painkillers</b>	A drug that relieves pain but does not kill pathogens.	
65.	<b>Clinical Trials</b>	A set of drug tests on human volunteers.	
66.	<b>Pre-Clinical Tests</b>	Testing drugs on cells and animals to examine toxicity before testing on humans.	
67.	<b>Double-Blind Trial</b>	A clinical trial where neither the doctors nor the patients know who has received the placebo until all the results have been gathered.	
68.	<b>Placebo</b>	A drug with no active ingredients, designed to mimic a real drug but used to see if effects of drug on person are just psychological.	
69.	<b>Toxicity</b>	How harmful a drug is, as they may have side effects.	
70.	<b>Efficacy</b>	How effective a drug is.	
71.	<b>Dose</b>	The amount of the drug given to a patient.	

<b>Subject - History Year 9: Cold War Korea &amp; Vietnam</b>			
<b>Week 1:</b>			<b>RAG</b>
1.	The number of countries in the Soviet Union	15	
2.	After WW2, the USA and the USSR became known as what?	The Superpowers	
3.	Definition of communism	A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.	
4.	Definition of capitalisation	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit	
5.	What is the term coined by Winston Churchill to describe the division of capitalist Western Europe and communist Eastern Europe	The Iron Curtain	
6.	After WW2 Germany, and also its capital city Berlin, was divided into how many parts?	4	
7.	Which 4 countries controlled a section of Germany?	Britain, France, the USSR and the USA.	
8.	The decision to split Germany was decided at which conference?	The Yalta Conference.	
9.	Why did the USSR build the Berlin Wall?	To stop people escaping from East Berlin (USSR controlled) into West Berlin (USA controlled)	
10.	What percentage of people escaped East Berlin before the wall was built?	20%	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
11.	The period of tension between the US and the USSR	The Cold War	
12.	The name of the Cuban Communist leader	Fidal Castro	
13.	What was the name of the invasion, organised by the CIA, where Cubans landed on the beaches to try and overthrow the government?	The Bay of Pigs Invasion	
14.	The year of the Cuban Missile Crisis	1962	
15.	How many Soviet ships did the US find heading towards Cuba to place their missiles?	20 ships	
16.	The name of the Soviet Secret Police	KGB	
17.	The CIA Programme that experimented with brainwashing?	MK-ULTRA	
18.	What was the type of US surveillance plane that was shot down over the Soviet Union?	U-2	
19.	What was the name of the American pilot?	Gary Powers	
20.	How many people were arrested as part of the Portland Spy Ring?	2	
<b>Week 3:</b>			
21.	The meaning of astronaut	Star sailor	
22.	The meaning of Cosmonaut	Sailor of the universe	
23.	Which country sent the first man into space?	The USSR	
24.	What was Valentina Tereshkova's achievement?	The first woman to ever go into space	
25.	The year that Neil Armstrong landed on the moon	1969	



26.	When did the Space Race end?	<b>1975 when the USA and the USSR did a joint mission</b>	
27.	What does M.A.D. mean?	<b>Mutually Assured Destruction</b>	
28.	Who said 'I become death, destroyer of worlds'?	<b>Robert Oppenheimer</b>	
29.	The US dropped the Atomic Bombs in 1945, what year did the USSR make their atomic bombs?	<b>1949</b>	
30.	Which country developed the first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)?	<b>The USSR</b>	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
31.	Who were the 2 main rivals in the Cold War?	<b>USSR and the USA</b>	
32.	Who was the Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953?	<b>Joseph Stalin</b>	
33.	What was the name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947?	<b>The Marshall Plan</b>	
34.	Who said that an Iron Curtain had divided Europe after 1945?	<b>Winston Churchill</b>	
35.	What was Truman's policy of containing Communism?	<b>The Truman Doctrine</b>	
36.	What was the Western military alliance called?	<b>NATO</b>	
37.	What was the Communist military alliance called?	<b>The Warsaw pact</b>	
38.	Name 2 countries that lie to the north of Korea	<b>China and the USSR</b>	
39.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	<b>38th Parallel</b>	
40.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	<b>Kim Il-Sung</b>	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41.	The capital of South Korea	<b>Seoul</b>	
42.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	<b>General MacArthur</b>	
43.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	<b>For sending troops back into North Korea</b>	
44.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before WW2	<b>French Indochina</b>	
45.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	<b>Japan</b>	
46.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	<b>Ho Chi Minh</b>	
47.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	<b>The Geneva Conference</b>	
48.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	<b>The 17th Parallel</b>	
49.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	<b>President Eisenhower</b>	
50.	The date the Korean War ended	<b>1951</b>	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	The number of countries in the Soviet Union	<b>15</b>	
52.	After WW2, the USA and the USSR became known as what?	<b>The Superpowers</b>	
53.	Definition of communism	<b>A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs</b>	

54.	Definition of capitalism:	<b>An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit</b>	
55.	What is the term coined by Winston Churchill to describe the division of capitalist Western Europe and communist Eastern Europe?	<b>The Iron Curtain</b>	
56.	After WW2 Germany, and also its capital city Berlin, was divided into how many parts?	<b>4</b>	
57.	Which 4 countries controlled a section of Germany?	<b>Britain, France, the USSR and the USA</b>	
58.	The decision to split Germany was decided at which conference?	<b>The Yalta Conference</b>	
59.	Why did the USSR build the Berlin Wall?	<b>To stop people escaping from East Berlin (USSR controlled) into West Berlin (USA controlled)</b>	
60.	What percentage of people escaped East Berlin before the wall was built?	<b>20%</b>	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	The period of tension between the US and the USSR:	<b>The Cold War</b>	
62.	The name of the Cuban communist leader:	<b>Fidel Castro</b>	
63.	What was the name of the invasion, organised by the CIA, where Cubans landed on the beaches to try and overthrow the government?	<b>The Bay of Pigs Invasion</b>	
64.	The year of the Cuban Missile Crisis:	<b>1962</b>	
65.	How many Soviet ships did the US find heading towards Cuba to place their missiles?	<b>20 ships</b>	
66.	The name of the Soviet Secret Police:	<b>KGB</b>	
67.	The CIA Programme that experimented with brainwashing?	<b>MK-ULTRA</b>	
68.	What was the type of US surveillance plane that was shot down over the Soviet Union?	<b>U-2</b>	
69.	What was the name of the American pilot?	<b>Gary Powers</b>	
70.	How many people were arrested as part of the Portland Spy Ring?	<b>2</b>	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71.	The meaning of astronaut:	<b>Star Sailor</b>	
72.	The meaning of Cosmonaut:	<b>Sailor of the universe</b>	
73.	Which country sent the first man into space?	<b>The USSR</b>	
74.	What was Valentina Tereshkova's achievement?	<b>The first woman to ever go into space</b>	
75.	The year that Neil Armstrong landed on the moon:	<b>1969</b>	
76.	When did the Space Race end?	<b>1975, when the USA and the USSR did a joint mission.</b>	
77.	What does M.A.D mean?	<b>Mutually Assured Destruction</b>	
78.	Who said 'I become death, destroyer of worlds'?	<b>Robert Oppenheimer</b>	
79.	The US dropped the Atomic Bombs in 1945, what year did the USSR make their atomic bombs?	<b>1949</b>	
80.	Which country created the first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)?	<b>The USSR</b>	

**French - Year 9 – Unit 2 - Opinions**  
**9.1G, 9.1F**  
**3.1G, 3.1F**

	<b>Week 1: Opinions</b>	<b>Les opinions</b>	
1.	<b>In my opinion</b>	<b>A mon avis</b>	
2.	<b>I think that</b>	<b>Je crois que</b>	
3.	<b>I think that</b>	<b>Je pense que</b>	
4.	It is ...	C'est ...	
5.	It was ...	C'était...	
6.	It is going to be ...	Ca va être ...	
7.	It will be ...	Ce sera ...	
8.	It would be ...	Ce serait ....	
9.	really great	vraiment génial	
10.	absolutely fantastic	absolument fantastique	
<b>Week 2: 9.1G - L'école et les matières</b>		<b>School and subjects</b>	
11.	Mon collège <b>s'appelle</b> AAP	My school <b>is called</b> AAP	
12.	<b>C'est</b> un collège mixte	<b>It's</b> a mixed school	
13.	<b>Il y a</b> 700 élèves	<b>There are</b> 700 pupils	
14.	Les cours <b>commencent</b> à huit heures	Lessons <b>start</b> at 8am	
15.	Les cours <b>finissent</b> à quinze heures	Lessons <b>finish</b> at 3.00	
16.	<b>Il y a</b> une récré le matin	<b>There is</b> a break in the morning	
17.	La pause-déjeuner <b>dure</b> 30 minutes	The lunch break lasts 30 minutes	
18.	<b>J'adore</b> mon collège!	<b>I love</b> my school!	
19.	<b>Je fais</b> une heure de devoirs	<b>I do</b> one hour of homework	
20.	Les profs <b>sont</b> sympas	The teachers <b>are</b> nice	
<b>Week 3: 9.1G - School and subjects</b>		<b>L'école et les matières</b>	
21.	My school <b>is called</b> AAP	Mon collège <b>s'appelle</b> AAP	
22.	<b>It's</b> a mixed school	<b>C'est</b> un collège mixte	
23.	<b>There are</b> 700 pupils	<b>Il y a</b> 700 élèves	
24.	Lessons <b>start</b> at 8am	Les cours <b>commencent</b> à huit heures	
25.	Lessons <b>finish</b> at 3.00	Les cours <b>finissent</b> à quinze heures	
26.	<b>There is</b> a break in the morning	<b>Il y a</b> une récré le matin	
27.	The lunch break lasts 30 minutes	La pause-déjeuner <b>dure</b> 30 minutes	
28.	<b>I love</b> my school!	<b>J'adore</b> mon collège!	
29.	<b>I do</b> one hour of homework	<b>Je fais</b> une heure de devoirs	
30.	The teachers <b>are</b> nice	Les profs <b>sont</b> sympas	
<b>Week 4: 9.1F - La journée scolaire</b>		<b>The school day</b>	
31.	<b>J'ai rencontré</b> mes copains	<b>I met</b> my friends	
32.	<b>J'ai joué</b> au foot	<b>I played</b> football	
33.	<b>J'ai travaillé</b> dur	<b>I worked</b> hard	
34.	<b>Nous avons mangé</b> à la cantine	<b>We ate</b> in the canteen	
35.	<b>J'ai préféré</b> le poisson et les frites	<b>I preferred</b> the fish and chips	
36.	La nourriture <b>était</b> excellente	The food <b>was</b> excellent	
37.	Le prof de science <b>était</b> intéressant	The science teacher <b>was</b> interesting	
38.	<b>J'ai trouvé</b> le cours de français excellent	<b>I found</b> the French lesson excellent	

39.	<b>J'ai aimé</b> la bibliothèque	<b>I liked</b> the library	
40.	La journée <b>était</b> fatigante!	The day <b>was</b> tiring!	
<b>Week 5: 9.1F - The school day</b>		<b>La journée scolaire</b>	
41.	<b>I met</b> my friends	<b>J'ai rencontré</b> mes copains	
42.	<b>I played</b> football	<b>J'ai joué</b> au foot	
43.	<b>I worked</b> hard	<b>J'ai travaillé</b> dur	
44.	<b>We ate</b> in the cantine	<b>Nous avons mangé</b> à la cantine	
45.	<b>I preferred</b> the fish and chips	<b>J'ai préféré</b> le poisson et les frites	
46.	The food <b>was</b> excellent	La nourriture <b>était</b> excellente	
47.	The science teacher <b>was</b> interesting	Le prof de science <b>était</b> intéressant	
48.	<b>I found</b> the French lesson excellent	<b>J'ai trouvé</b> le cours de français excellent	
49.	<b>I liked</b> the library	<b>J'ai aimé</b> la bibliothèque	
50.	The day <b>was</b> tiring!	La journée <b>était</b> fatigante!	
<b>Week 6: 3.1G - Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?</b>		<b>What do you like to do?</b>	
51.	Moi, <b>je regarde</b> les dessins animés	Me, <b>I watch</b> cartoons	
52.	<b>J'aime regarder</b> les émissions de télé réalité	<b>I like to watch</b> reality TV shows	
53.	<b>J'adore</b> les documentaires sur les animaux	<b>I love</b> documentaries on animals	
54.	<b>Je suis</b> fan des jeux télévisés	<b>I am</b> a fan of game shows	
55.	<b>J'écoute</b> de la musique tous les jours	<b>I listen</b> to music everyday	
56.	<b>J'ai horreur</b> des films de guerre	<b>I hate</b> war films	
57.	<b>Nous aimons aller</b> au cinéma le weekend	<b>We like to go</b> to the cinema le weekend	
58.	Un sondage	A survey	
59.	Une émission de télé	A TV programme	
60.	Je pense que <b>c'est</b> vraiment intéressant	I think that <b>it is</b> really interesting	
<b>Week 7: 3.1G - What do you like to do?</b>		<b>Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?</b>	
61.	Me, <b>I watch</b> cartoons	Moi, <b>je regarde</b> les dessins animés	
62.	<b>I like to watch</b> reality TV shows	<b>J'aime regarder</b> les émissions de télé réalité	
63.	<b>I love</b> documentaries on animals	<b>J'adore</b> les documentaires sur les animaux	
64.	<b>I am</b> a fan of game shows	<b>Je suis</b> fan des jeux télévisés	
65.	<b>I listen</b> to music everyday	<b>J'écoute</b> de la musique tous les jours	
66.	<b>I hate</b> war films	<b>J'ai horreur</b> des films de guerre	
67.	<b>We like to go</b> to the cinema le weekend	<b>Nous aimons aller</b> au cinéma le weekend	
68.	A survey	Un sondage	
69.	A TV programme	Une émission de télé	
70.	I think that <b>it is</b> really interesting	Je pense que <b>c'est</b> vraiment intéressant	
<b>Week 8: 3.1F - Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ce weekend? What did you do this weekend?</b>			
71.	<b>Je suis allé(e)</b> en ville	<b>I went</b> to town	
72.	<b>On a fait</b> du shopping	<b>We did</b> some shopping	
73.	<b>On est allé(e)s</b> au cinéma	<b>We went</b> to the cinema	
74.	<b>On a bu</b> un coca dans un café	<b>We drank</b> a coke in a café	
75.	<b>On a écouté</b> de la musique	<b>We listened</b> to some music	
76.	<b>J'ai fait</b> du sport avec mon frère	<b>I did</b> some sport with my brother	
77.	<b>Nous avons joué</b> au foot dans le parc	<b>We played</b> football in the park	
78.	Le soir, <b>je suis sorti(e)</b> avec ma famille	In the evening, <b>I went out</b> with my family	
79.	<b>Nous sommes allés manger</b> au restaurant	<b>We went to eat</b> in a restaurant	
80.	<b>C'était</b> un très bon weekend!	<b>It was</b> a very good weekend!	

## Geography – Year 9 – Unit 2 – Population

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

23.	<b>Voluntary migrants</b>	People that choose / make the decision to move.	
24.	<b>Immigrant</b>	Someone who moves to live permanently in a different country.	
25.	<b>Refugees (forced migrants)</b>	People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country.	
26.	<b>Deportation</b>	Removing someone from a country.	
27.	<b>Persecution</b>	Where someone is treated with hostility and unfairly, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.	
28.	<b>Displaced</b>	Where a person is forced to leave their home country because of war or persecution; a refugee.	
29.	<b>Refugee camp</b>	A temporary settlement built to receive refugees / people in similar situations.	
30.	<b>Climate change</b>	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
31.	<b>LIC</b>	Low income country (poor).	
32.	<b>NEE</b>	Newly emerging economy (developing quickly).	
33.	<b>HIC</b>	High income country (rich).	
34.	<b>Urbanisation</b>	The increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.	
35.	<b>Megacity</b>	A city with a population of 10 million people or more.	
36.	<b>Slum</b>	A densely populated area with poor quality housing.	
37.	<b>Population</b>	The total number of people living in a particular area.	
38.	<b>Population density</b>	The number of people who live in an area of land (per km <sup>2</sup> ).	
39.	<b>Population distribution</b>	The spread of people in an area.	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
40.	<b>Quality of life</b>	A measure of a person's happiness, comfort and wellbeing.	
41.	<b>Standard of living</b>	A measure of a person's material wealth.	
42.	<b>Amenities</b>	Useful features, facilities and buildings.	
43.	<b>Top down aid</b>	Aid given to governments of recipient countries to fund large-scale projects.	
44.	<b>Bottom up aid</b>	Aid given to local communities to fund small-scale projects.	
45.	<b>Slum</b>	A densely populated area with poor quality housing.	
46.	<b>Sanitation</b>	The process of keeping places clean and healthy.	
47.	<b>Epidemic</b>	A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.	
48.	<b>Informal settlement</b>	An illegal squatter settlement.	
49.	<b>Dharavi</b>	An illegal squatter settlement in Mumbai, India.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
50.	<b>Megacity</b>	A city with a population of 10 million people or more.	

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

76.	<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.	
77.	<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.	
78.	<b>Urban</b>	Towns, cities and built up areas.	
79.	<b>Rural</b>	The countryside.	