

economics 2nd year notes Full Version

Economics 2nd Year Notes: Your Comprehensive Guide to Excelling in Economics

Understanding economics at the second-year level can be challenging, but with the right notes and resources, you can master key concepts and excel in your coursework. **Economics 2nd year notes** serve as an essential tool for students aiming to grasp complex theories, models, and real-world applications. This article provides a detailed overview of important topics, structured to help students organize their study material effectively and optimize their learning process.

Importance of Economics 2nd Year Notes

Economics is a subject that combines theoretical understanding with practical applications. Well-structured notes are crucial because they:

- Summarize complex theories into digestible formats.
- Help in quick revision before exams.
- Provide clarity on difficult concepts through organized explanations.
- Assist in developing a strong foundation for advanced topics.

Having comprehensive **economics 2nd year notes** allows students to approach their coursework confidently, ensuring they cover all necessary topics systematically.

Core Topics Covered in Economics 2nd Year Notes

The second year of economics typically expands upon foundational concepts introduced earlier. Here are the main areas covered in your notes:

Microeconomics

Microeconomics deals with individual economic units, such as consumers and firms. Key topics include:

- **Demand and Supply Analysis**
- Law of Demand and its determinants
- Law of Supply and factors influencing supply

- Market Equilibrium and price determination

- **Elasticity of Demand and Supply**

- Price elasticity
- Income elasticity
- Cross elasticity and its applications

- **Theories of Consumer Behavior**

- Indifference Curve Analysis
- Budget Constraints
- Consumer Equilibrium

- **Theories of Production and Costs**

- Production Functions
- Short-Run and Long-Run Costs
- Economies and Diseconomies of Scale

- **Market Structures**

- Perfect Competition
- Monopoly
- Monopolistic Competition
- Oligopoly

Macroeconomics

Macroeconomics looks at the economy as a whole. Important topics include:

- **National Income Accounting**

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- GNP and NNP
- Methods of measuring national income

- **Money and Banking**

- Functions of Money
- Types of Money
- Role of Commercial Banks and Central Bank

- **Fiscal Policy and Budgeting**

- Government Revenue and Expenditure
- Fiscal Deficit
- Impact of Fiscal Policy on Economy

- **Monetary Policy**

- Objectives of Monetary Policy
- Tools of Monetary Policy
- Role of Reserve Bank

- **Business Cycles and Economic Growth**

- Phases of Business Cycles
- Factors Influencing Growth
- Development Theories

Effective Strategies for Using Economics 2nd Year Notes

To maximize the benefits of your notes, consider the following strategies:

Organize Your Notes Systematically

- Use headings and subheadings for different topics.
- Highlight key points, formulas, and definitions.
- Include diagrams and graphs where necessary for visual understanding.

Integrate Notes with Textbooks and Lectures

- Compare notes with your textbooks to ensure completeness.
- Update your notes regularly based on lectures and new insights.
- Use notes to clarify doubts and reinforce learning.

Practice with Past Papers and Questions

- Use your notes to answer previous exam questions.
- Identify areas where your understanding is weak.
- Refine your notes based on question patterns and exam trends.

Benefits of Well-Prepared Economics 2nd Year Notes

Having detailed notes offers numerous advantages:

- **Enhanced Understanding:** Simplifies complex theories.
- **Time-Saving:** Quick revision before exams.
- **Confidence Boost:** Preparedness reduces exam anxiety.
- **Foundation for Future Studies:** Prepares students for higher-level economics courses.

Additional Resources for Economics 2nd Year Students

While notes are invaluable, supplementing them with other resources can provide a broader perspective:

- **Textbooks and Reference Books:** Standard textbooks recommended by your course.
- **Online Courses and Tutorials:** Platforms like Khan Academy, Coursera, and YouTube channels dedicated to economics.
- **Economics Journals and Articles:** For current developments and advanced topics.
- **Study Groups:** Collaborate with peers to discuss and clarify concepts.

Conclusion

Mastering **economics 2nd year notes** is essential for academic success in economics. Well-organized notes help in understanding complex theories, facilitate effective revision, and build a strong foundation for future studies. Remember to keep your notes updated, integrate them with other resources, and practice regularly through past papers. By adopting these strategies, students can confidently navigate their second-year economics coursework and lay the groundwork for a successful career in economics or related fields.

Economics 2nd Year Notes: An In-Depth Guide to Building a Solid Foundation in Economics

Economics, often dubbed the "science of scarcity," is a vital discipline that explores how individuals,

firms, and governments allocate limited resources to meet unlimited wants and needs. For second-year students, developing comprehensive notes is crucial for grasping complex theories, models, and real-world applications. Well-structured notes serve as both a learning aid and a reference point, helping students navigate the intricacies of microeconomics and macroeconomics with confidence.

This article aims to provide an exhaustive review of essential topics covered in second-year economics notes, emphasizing clarity, analytical depth, and practical relevance. Whether you are preparing for exams or seeking to deepen your understanding, this guide offers a structured pathway through key concepts, theories, and analytical tools.

Understanding Microeconomics in Depth

Microeconomics focuses on the behaviors of individual economic agents—consumers, firms, and markets. It examines how decisions are made, how prices are determined, and how resources are allocated efficiently or inefficiently.

Demand and Supply Analysis

Demand and supply form the backbone of microeconomic analysis. Second-year notes typically explore their foundational principles, graphical representations, and applications.

Demand:

- The relationship between the price of a good and the quantity demanded, *ceteris paribus*.
- Law of Demand: An inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded.
- Determinants of Demand:
 - Consumer income
 - Prices of related goods (substitutes and complements)
 - Consumer preferences
 - Expectations about future prices
 - Demographic factors

Supply:

- The relationship between the price of a good and the quantity supplied.
- Law of Supply: A direct relationship between price and quantity supplied.

- Determinants of Supply:

- Production costs
- Technology
- Prices of related goods
- Expectations about future prices
- Government policies (taxes, subsidies)

Market Equilibrium:

- The point where demand equals supply.
- Equilibrium price and quantity are determined.
- Shifts in demand or supply curves lead to new equilibrium points, illustrating how markets adjust.

Elasticity:

- Measures responsiveness of demand or supply to price changes.
- Types:
 - Price elasticity of demand
 - Price elasticity of supply
 - Cross elasticity
 - Income elasticity

Understanding elasticity helps in predicting the effects of price changes on revenue and taxation policies.

Consumer and Producer Behavior

Consumer Choice Theory:

- Assumes rational behavior aiming to maximize utility.
- Budget constraints and preferences determine consumption bundles.
- Indifference curves and utility maximization are core concepts.

Producer Theory:

- Focuses on profit maximization.
- Short-run and long-run cost analysis.
- Production functions, returns to scale, and economies of scale.

Market Structures

Different market structures influence firm behavior and market outcomes:

- Perfect Competition: Many firms, homogeneous products, free entry and exit.
- Monopoly: Single seller, unique product, significant market power.
- Monopolistic Competition: Many firms, differentiated products, free entry.
- Oligopoly: Few firms, interdependent decision-making, potential for collusion.

Notes often detail strategic behavior, pricing, and efficiency implications within each structure.

Macroeconomics: A Broader Perspective

Macroeconomics examines aggregate economic indicators, economic growth, unemployment, inflation, and fiscal and monetary policies.

National Income and Output

Understanding how the economy's total income is measured is fundamental:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Total value of goods and services produced within a country.
- Net National Product (NNP): GDP minus depreciation.
- Gross National Income (GNI): GDP plus net income from abroad.
- Methods of GDP Calculation:
 - Production (value-added) method
 - Income method
 - Expenditure method

Accurate measurement is essential for policy formulation and economic analysis.

Economic Growth and Development

- Economic Growth: Quantitative increase in real GDP over time.
- Factors Influencing Growth:
 - Capital accumulation
 - Technological progress
 - Human capital development
 - Institutional factors

- Development: Broader concept involving improvements in living standards, health, education, and equality.

Second-year notes often analyze growth models like the Solow model, and discuss policies promoting sustainable development.

Unemployment and Inflation

Unemployment Types:

- Frictional
- Structural
- Cyclical
- Seasonal

Understanding the natural rate of unemployment and policies to reduce it is central to macroeconomic stability.

Inflation:

- Causes include demand-pull and cost-push factors.
- Measured through indices like the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Impacts purchasing power, savings, and investment.

Notes explore Phillips Curve trade-offs, and policies to control inflation without inducing unemployment.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

- Fiscal Policy: Government adjustments in taxation and spending to influence the economy.
- Monetary Policy: Central bank actions affecting money supply and interest rates.
- Both are tools for stabilizing economic fluctuations, controlling inflation, and fostering growth.

Key Theoretical Frameworks and Analytical Tools

Second-year notes often emphasize theoretical models and analytical tools that aid in understanding economic phenomena.

Classical and Keynesian Theories

- Classical Economics: Emphasizes self-correcting markets, flexible prices, and the importance of supply-side factors.
- Keynesian Economics: Focuses on aggregate demand, government intervention, and the role of fiscal policy during economic downturns.

Comparative analysis of these theories helps students appreciate policy debates and economic reasoning.

Supply and Demand Model Applications

Uses graphical analysis to predict how various shocks (tax changes, technological innovations) impact markets.

Models of Economic Growth

- Solow Growth Model
- Endogenous Growth Theories

These models analyze long-term growth drivers and policy implications.

Macroeconomic Equilibrium and Multiplier Effect

- Understanding aggregate demand and supply curves.
- The multiplier effect explains how initial spending changes lead to larger economic impacts.

Practical Applications and Contemporary Issues

Second-year notes also incorporate real-world applications, enabling students to connect theory with current economic challenges.

Globalization and International Trade

- Benefits and drawbacks of free trade.
- Comparative advantage and trade policies.
- Balance of payments and exchange rates.

Economic Policy Challenges

- Managing inflation and unemployment.
- Stimulating growth without increasing inflation.
- Addressing income inequality.

Emerging Issues

- Environmental sustainability.
- Digital economy and technological disruptions.
- Debt management and fiscal responsibility.

Conclusion

Creating comprehensive second-year notes in economics requires a structured approach to cover fundamental theories, analytical tools, and contemporary issues. These notes serve not only as a memory aid but also as a critical thinking framework. They enable students to analyze economic problems rigorously, understand policy implications, and develop a nuanced perspective on how economies function.

By delving into demand-supply analysis, market structures, national income accounts, growth theories, and policy tools, students equip themselves with the knowledge necessary to interpret economic events and participate meaningfully in discussions about economic development and stability.

In an era marked by rapid technological change and global interconnectedness, a solid grasp of second-year economics is more vital than ever. Well-maintained notes empower students to navigate complex economic landscapes, foster analytical skills, and prepare for advanced studies or careers in economics, policy-making, and related fields.

Question What are the key topics covered in 2nd year economics notes? 2nd year economics notes typically cover microeconomics and macroeconomics topics such as demand and supply analysis, elasticity, consumer and producer behavior, national income accounting, monetary and fiscal policies, and international trade. How can I effectively utilize 2nd year economics notes for exam preparation? To effectively utilize your notes, regularly review and summarize key concepts, practice solving numerical problems, create flashcards for important definitions, and discuss complex topics with peers or instructors to enhance understanding. Are there any recommended resources to supplement 2nd year economics notes? Yes, you can refer to standard textbooks like 'Microeconomics' by Mankiw or 'Macroeconomics' by Blanchard, browse online educational platforms like Khan Academy, and access previous exam papers to reinforce your learning. What are common mistakes students make when studying economics 2nd year notes? Common mistakes include rote memorization without understanding, neglecting to practice numerical problems, skipping conceptual explanations, and failing to update notes with recent economic developments. How do 2nd year economics notes help in understanding complex economic theories? Well-organized notes simplify complex theories into key points, diagrams, and examples, making it easier to grasp abstract concepts and see their real-world applications, thereby enhancing overall comprehension. Can 2nd year economics notes be useful for competitive exams? Absolutely. Many concepts from your 2nd year notes are relevant for various competitive exams like civil services, banking, and management entrance tests, making them a valuable resource for thorough preparation.

Related keywords: microeconomics, macroeconomics, economic theory, financial accounting, managerial economics, economic policies, international trade, economic development, economic indicators, supply and demand

year 7 year 8 year 9

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are pivotal years in a student's educational journey, marking the transition from childhood to adolescence and laying the foundation for future academic and personal development. These years, typically covering ages 11 to 14, are characterized by significant changes in curriculum, social dynamics, and personal growth. Understanding what to expect during these years, how to prepare effectively, and the opportunities available can help students, parents, and educators navigate this exciting phase with confidence.

Understanding the Importance of Years 7, 8, and 9

The Transition to Secondary Education

Entering Year 7 often signifies a major milestone – the move from primary to secondary school. This transition introduces students to a broader curriculum, new teachers, and diverse peer groups. It serves as a foundation for future learning and development, setting the tone for Years 8 and 9.

Developmental Milestones

During these years, students experience rapid physical, emotional, and cognitive growth:

- Physical changes: Puberty and growth spurts
- Cognitive development: Improved reasoning, critical thinking, and independence
- Social skills: Building new friendships, understanding social norms, and developing self-identity
- Emotional maturity: Navigating self-esteem, peer pressure, and emotional regulation

Recognizing these milestones helps educators and parents support students effectively.

Curriculum Overview for Years 7-9

These years are crucial for building core academic skills and exploring interests that influence future career paths. The curriculum is designed to be comprehensive, challenging, and engaging.

Core Subjects

Students typically study a broad range of subjects, including:

- English: Literature, language, and communication skills
- Mathematics: Algebra, geometry, statistics, and problem-solving
- Science: Biology, chemistry, physics, and scientific inquiry
- History and Geography: Understanding past events and the world's geography
- Foreign Languages: Spanish, French, or other languages to foster global awareness
- Physical Education: Promoting health, teamwork, and physical fitness

Optional and Enrichment Subjects

To encourage diverse interests, schools often offer:

- Art and Design
- Music and Performing Arts
- Technology and Computing

- Design and Technology (D&T)
- Personal, Social, Health, and Economic Education (PSHE)

Academic Development and Support

Preparing for Exams and Assessments

Assessment methods evolve during these years, including:

- Formative assessments (quizzes, classwork)
- Summative assessments (mid-term and end-of-year exams)
- Coursework and projects

Effective preparation involves:

- Regular revision
- Time management skills
- Seeking help when needed

Support Systems

Students benefit from:

- Tutoring and extra help sessions
- Study groups
- Access to counselors and mental health resources

Creating a supportive environment enables students to excel academically while maintaining well-being.

Personal and Social Development

Building Confidence and Resilience

Encouraging participation in extracurricular activities, sports, and clubs helps students develop confidence and resilience.

Social Skills and Peer Relationships

Navigating friendships and conflicts is essential:

- Learning empathy and communication
- Respecting diversity
- Developing conflict resolution skills

Online Safety and Digital Literacy

With increased internet use, teaching safe online behavior and digital literacy is vital.

Extracurricular Activities and Opportunities

Participation in extracurricular activities enriches the educational experience:

- Sports teams and physical activities
- Clubs (chess, drama, music)
- Community service projects
- Leadership opportunities (student council)

These activities foster teamwork, leadership, and personal interests that can influence future career choices.

Preparing for the Future: Year 10 and Beyond

The culmination of Years 7-9 prepares students for:

- GCSEs and standardized exams in Year 10 and 11
- Choosing GCSE subjects aligned with interests and career aspirations
- Developing study habits and independence essential for senior education

Early planning and guidance can help students make informed decisions about their academic pathways.

Challenges and How to Overcome Them

While these years are exciting, they can also present challenges:

- Academic pressure: Balancing coursework and extracurriculars
- Peer pressure and social challenges: Navigating friendships and conflicts
- Self-esteem issues: Building confidence in abilities

Support strategies include:

- Open communication with teachers and parents
- Establishing a balanced schedule
- Encouraging self-reflection and positive self-talk

Conclusion

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are foundational years that shape a student's academic, social, and personal development. By understanding the curriculum, developmental milestones, and available opportunities, students and their support networks can make the most of these formative years. Embracing challenges, engaging in extracurricular activities, and focusing on personal growth will prepare students for the next stage of their education and lifelong success.

Investing time and effort during these years ensures a smooth transition into future educational pursuits and helps students develop the skills, confidence, and resilience needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Year 7, Year 8, Year 9: Navigating the Crucial Stages of Early Secondary Education

Embarking on secondary education marks a pivotal phase in a student's academic journey, and the years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 serve as foundational pillars for future success. These formative years are characterized by significant academic, social, and emotional development. They set the stage for further education, career choices, and personal growth. Understanding the unique features, challenges, and opportunities of each year can help students, parents, and educators better navigate this important period.

Understanding the Transition: From Primary to Secondary School

The passage from primary to secondary school is often both exciting and daunting. Year 7 typically marks this transition, bringing with it a host of new experiences, increased independence, and a broader curriculum. This initial year is crucial for establishing routines, building confidence, and adapting to a more complex learning environment.

Year 7: The Gateway to Secondary Education

Overview of Year 7

Year 7 is generally the first year of secondary school in many education systems. It marks the beginning of a new educational phase, usually for students aged 11 to 12. It's a year filled with discovery—both academically and socially—as students adapt to a larger school environment, diverse subject choices, and increased expectations.

Academic Features

- **Broad Curriculum:** Students are introduced to a wider range of subjects, including core areas like Math, English, and Science, along with options such as Art, Music, Physical Education, and Modern Foreign Languages.
- **Assessment Methods:** Emphasis on formative assessments, classwork, and introductory exams that help teachers gauge student understanding.
- **Transition Support:** Many schools offer induction programs, buddy systems, and mentoring to ease students into secondary education.

Social and Emotional Development

- Increased independence can be both empowering and challenging.
- Peer relationships become more complex; social skills and conflict resolution are vital.
- Some students may experience anxiety or homesickness during this transition.

Pros and Cons of Year 7

Pros:

- New environment fosters growth and independence.
- Exposure to diverse subjects broadens interests.
- Opportunities to make new friends.

Cons:

- Adjustment period may cause stress or anxiety.
- Larger school size can feel overwhelming.
- Academic workload begins to increase.

Key Challenges and Strategies

- Adapting to a new routine: Establish daily schedules and organization habits.
- Building confidence: Encourage participation in extracurricular activities.
- Support systems: Schools should provide counseling and peer support.

Year 8: Building Foundations and Exploring Interests

Overview of Year 8

Typically, Year 8 students are aged 12 to 13. At this stage, learners are more familiar with the school environment and are encouraged to deepen their understanding of subjects. This year acts as a bridge between the novelty of Year 7 and the more focused approach of Year 9, often seen as a prelude to GCSE or equivalent qualifications.

Academic Focus

- Curriculum Depth: Subjects become more specialized, with increased coursework and project work.
- Skill Development: Emphasis on critical thinking, problem-solving, and independent learning.
- Preparation for Exams: Some schools introduce formal assessments to prepare students for Year 9 exams.

Social and Emotional Aspects

- Peer groups tend to stabilize, but social dynamics can still be complex.
- Students may begin to explore their interests more seriously, including extracurricular activities.
- Development of self-awareness and personal responsibility.

Features of Year 8

- Opportunities for leadership roles (e.g., prefects, club leaders).
- Exposure to careers education and future pathways.
- Increased focus on study skills and time management.

Pros and Cons of Year 8

Pros:

- Greater academic maturity and deeper learning.
- Opportunities for leadership and specialized pursuits.
- Better understanding of personal interests and strengths.

Cons:

- Pressure to perform academically can increase.
- Social pressures and peer influence may intensify.
- Some students may experience mid-year slump or loss of motivation.

Strategies for Success in Year 8

- Encourage goal-setting and reflection.
- Promote extracurricular engagement to build confidence.
- Maintain open communication with teachers and counselors.

Year 9: Preparing for the Future

Overview of Year 9

Year 9 is often viewed as a critical juncture before students make decisions about their GCSE or equivalent subjects. Typically for students aged 13 to 14, this year emphasizes consolidation of knowledge, skill refinement, and preparation for more specialized study in Year 10 and beyond.

Academic and Curriculum Features

- **Specialization Begins:** Students choose a range of subjects, often with some core subjects remaining compulsory.
- **Assessment Focus:** Regular assessments, coursework, and mock exams help prepare students for final qualifications.
- **Career and Further Education Planning:** Introduction to options for post-16 education, apprenticeships, or vocational routes.

Developmental Aspects

- Increased cognitive development allows for more abstract thinking and complex problem-solving.
- Emotional maturity begins to deepen, but some students may face identity or self-esteem challenges.
- Peer influence can be significant; social identity becomes more important.

Features of Year 9

- Opportunities for work experience and career exploration.
- Involvement in leadership, community projects, and extracurricular activities.
- Emphasis on developing independence and self-regulation.

Pros and Cons of Year 9

Pros:

- Preparation for the demands of further education.
- Clarity on academic and career interests.
- Development of study habits and self-motivation.

Cons:

- Increased academic pressure.
- Potential stress related to future choices.
- Balancing social, academic, and personal responsibilities.

Strategies for Maximizing Year 9 Outcomes

- Regularly review academic progress and set achievable goals.
- Seek guidance from teachers and careers advisors.
- Engage actively in extracurricular and leadership opportunities.

Comparative Summary: Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9

| Feature | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 |

|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| Age Range | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 |

| Focus | Transition, broad curriculum | Depth, exploration | Specialization, preparation |

| Social Development | Forming new relationships | Stabilizing peer groups | Identity, independence |

| Academic Pressure | Moderate | Increasing | High, exam-focused |

| Opportunities | New experiences, clubs | Leadership, career exploration | Post-16 planning |

Conclusion: Navigating the Path Ahead

The years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 collectively form a crucial developmental corridor that shapes a student's academic trajectory, social skills, and personal identity. While each year presents its unique challenges and opportunities, a supportive environment, proactive engagement, and strategic planning can help students thrive through these formative years.

For educators and parents, understanding the nuances of each stage enables targeted support, fostering resilience and motivation. For students, embracing these years as opportunities for growth, exploration, and self-discovery sets a strong foundation for future successes—whether in further education, vocational pursuits, or personal development.

As the journey progresses, recognizing the importance of these years encourages a balanced approach—celebrating achievements, addressing challenges, and nurturing a lifelong love for learning. With thoughtful guidance and encouragement, students can confidently navigate Year 7 through Year 9, emerging well-prepared for the exciting opportunities that lie ahead.

Question What are the key academic subjects students typically study in Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9? In Year 7, students usually cover foundational subjects like English, Math, Science, History, and Geography. Year 8 builds on these with more advanced topics, and Year 9 often introduces more specialized subjects and prepares students for GCSE or equivalent exams. **How can Year 7 students effectively transition from primary to secondary school?** Students can succeed by developing good study habits, staying organized, making new friends, and seeking support from teachers and peers. Participating in extracurricular activities also helps build confidence and ease the transition. **What are common challenges faced by Year 8 students, and how can they overcome them?** Year 8 students often face increased academic workload and social pressures. Overcoming these challenges involves good time management, open communication with teachers and parents, and maintaining a balanced lifestyle. **How does Year 9 prepare students for their GCSE or equivalent exams?** Year 9 introduces more in-depth subject content and exam techniques, helping students identify their strengths and weaknesses. It also encourages independent learning, laying a strong foundation for GCSE success. **Are there specific skills students should focus on developing**

during Year 7 to Year 9? Yes, students should focus on critical thinking, problem-solving, effective communication, time management, and independent study skills to excel throughout these years. What extracurricular activities are popular for Year 7 to Year 9 students? Popular activities include sports, music, drama, science clubs, coding clubs, and community service projects. These help students develop new skills and build confidence. How can parents support their children through Year 8 and Year 9? Parents can support by encouraging good study habits, maintaining open communication, monitoring academic progress, and providing emotional support during these transitional years. What are some effective study strategies for Year 9 students facing more challenging curricula? Effective strategies include creating a study timetable, breaking down topics into manageable parts, practicing past exam papers, and seeking help when needed to reinforce understanding. What are the main differences between Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 in terms of curriculum focus? Year 7 focuses on settling into secondary education and foundational skills, Year 8 deepens subject knowledge and skills, and Year 9 emphasizes preparation for exams and more specialized learning to ready students for GCSEs or equivalent courses.

Related keywords: secondary education, middle school, adolescent students, grade 7, grade 8, grade 9, middle school curriculum, student development, academic year, school subjects

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