



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Class of 2026

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk

sparx

Username: _____

Password: _____

Contents:

Homework guidance	3
Homework example page	5
Homework timetable	6
Sparx Maths	8
Word Challenge	9
Word Lists	10
Science	15
Spanish	19
English	22
History	27
Maths	31
Geography	35
Food, Art, Drama, Music & RE	40

Homework Guidance:

Knowledge Organiser homework is based on self-quizzing. It is expected that you complete one page of self-quizzing, every day. This should take around 30 minutes. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser. Tutors will check your practice book. They will be looking for a full page of self-quizzing on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for purple pen ticks/corrections and good presentation (including your H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If we feel that any of these elements are not up to standard, you will be issued with a one hour, same day, detention.

A demonstrational video can be found here: <https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing:

look ☞ repeatedly say aloud ☞ cover ☞ write ☞ check

- 1. Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day you are on. This is on your homework timetable.
- 2. Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
- 3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
- 4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory. There are to be no blank lines in your practice book.
- 5. Check it and correct any mistakes.** Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.
- 6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly,** go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
- 7. Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. Mitochondion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation. ✓
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day.

You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes. We also encourage you to continue to read independently as part of the Reading Challenge.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	Food/Art/ Drama/Music/ R.E
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths	Word Challenge	Sparx Maths	Word Challenge	Sparx Maths	Word Challenge
Reading challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 06/09/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
2 w/c 13/09/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
3 w/c 20/09//21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
4 w/c 27/09/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
5 w/c 04/10/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
6 w/c 11/10/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
7 w/c 18/10/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
8 w/c 01/11/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
9 w/c 08/11/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
10 w/c 15/11/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one sparx.co.uk assignment to complete each week, which will be set on a Wednesday and will be due the following Wednesday. Your homework is made up of personalised questions that will help you develop your learning in maths. This will include topics you have covered within the past week and some older material for you to revise. The homework may include multiple tasks. We suggest you split it into three manageable chunks and complete this every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

You should be able to complete all of the questions without too much support, however, if there is a question which you are finding hard to complete, we recommend you watch the video. If you are still unable to solve the question, move on to the next one and talk to your teacher before it's due.

Every Wednesday you will need to show your maths teacher your orange homework booklet to show your maths homework. Your teacher will be looking to see that you have:

- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to: <https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

1. Go to sparx.co.uk, click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
4. Fill in your **Name and Date of Birth**.
5. Click **Submit**. You will be given a username and password - **you must remember it!**
6. Click **Finish**. You will be asked to re-enter your username and password. This is to help you remember it.

Now you can log in with your **Username** and **Password** :)

3

4

Word Challenge

The word challenge is about increasing the number of words you know, use and spell

This will help in all areas of your life:

- Expressing yourself clearly and accurately
- Passing those important GCSEs with the top grades
- Understanding more of what you read
- Giving you an advantage in interviews
- Climbing your own personal mountain to the best university or profession

You will need to learn 10 words, spellings and definitions each week.

On a Monday in DEAR time, you and every student across the academy will take part in the same test. Every week, you will be shown 10 definitions. You will need to write the word each definition refers to correctly. There will be rewards for top achievers in each year and across the academy. This is an inter-year competition too.

In order to help you learn the words, we suggest the following strategies:

Create word games or rhymes to help with tricky bits:

For example:

- With weird, people often get the i and e confused. Help by saying **we** are **weird**, so you remember that **we** is the first part of the word.
- Similarly, to help remember the i/e order in Friend, try FRI – day is at the END of the week ... Friend
- For the double s in dessert: desserts are both **sweet** and **sugary**.
- There is SIN in **business** and a RAT in **separate**.

Try breaking down polysyllabic words to make each syllable easier to remember. So, for **two-syllable** words...

Danger Dan / ger

Windmill Wind / mill

And for **three-syllable** words...

Relation Re / la / tion

Beautiful Beau / ti / ful

Look, Cover, Write, check

Look at the word...

Say the word aloud several times ...

Cover the word...

Write the word...

And finally check it.

Make it an acrostic

Sometimes, visualising a difficult word in a different way can suddenly make it stick. Create a phrase from each letter of a word and turn it into an acrostic, which can be easier to remember than the word itself. Because: Big Elephants Can

Always Understand Small Elephants

Ocean: Only Cats' Eyes Are Narrow

Rhythm: Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move

Necessary: Never Eat Chips Eat Salad Sandwiches And Raspberry Yoghurt

Word Lists

Learn w/c 06/09/21	Word	Definition
-----------------------	------	------------

1	acknowledge	to admit the existence of / to recognise the importance of
2	acquire	to get something
3	adapt	to change to suit a new purpose (modify)
4	adequate	when something is acceptable either in quantity or quality / enough
5	adjacent	next to
6	adjust	to change something in a minor way / to get used to something
7	administrate	to run something / to dispense or apply
8	adult	a person over 18
9	advocate	to support a case or cause / somebody who puts a case forward on behalf of someone else
10	affect	to have an impact on / to move emotionally

Learn w/c 13/09/21	Word	Definition
11	benefit	an advantage or profit gained
12	commit	to carry out / to agree firmly to do something
13	commodity	a raw material / a useful or valuable thing
14	communicate	to exchange information with somebody
15	community	a group of people living in the same place / a group of people who share the same ideas
16	compatible	able to exist together easily
17	compensate	money paid to somebody because of a loss
18	compile	to gather together
19	complement	something that goes well with something else
20	complex	consisting of many different parts

Learn w/c 20/09/21	Word	Definition
21	component	a small part of a whole
22	compound	a mixture / make up (constitute) / make something worse
23	correspond	a close similarity / communicate by letters
24	couple	two / put together
25	create	bring into existence
26	credit	add money to an account / acknowledge a person's role in creating something
27	criteria	a principle or standard used to judge something
28	crucial	of great importance
29	culture	the ideas, customs and society of a particular people or society / art, music and other intellectual work
30	currency	a system of money in general use in a country

Learn w/c 27/09/21	Word	Definition
31	design	to plan something / a decorative pattern
32	despite	in spite of / unaffected by
33	detect	to discover or identify something / to investigate
34	deviate	to change course / to go against (depart from) the usual standards
35	device	something used for a particular purpose (a measuring device)
36	devote	To give all of one's time or resources to something or someone
37	differentiate	to identify what makes somebody or something different
38	dimension	a measurable extent such as length, breadth, width / one side of a situation
39	diminish	make less / cause to seem less impressive or valuable
40	ethic	a moral or a principle

Learn w/c 04/10/21	Word	Definition
41	ethnic	relating to a population subgroup
42	evaluate	to assess or judge
43	eventual	occurring at the end of a process
44	evident	something obvious
45	evolve	to develop gradually over time
46	exceed	to be greater in number than something else
47	exclude	to deny access to something
48	exhibit	publicly show a piece of art or item of interest / to clearly display a certain behaviour
49	impose	to force something unwanted on someone
50	incentive	something that motivates or encourages someone

Learn w/c 11/10/21	Word	Definition
51	incidence	the overall occurrence of something
52	incline	be willing to do something / a hill or slope
53	income	money received regularly
54	incorporate	to include something as part of a whole
55	index	an alphabetical list of names with references / a sign or measure of something
56	indicate	to point out / to make something clear
57	inspect	to look at closely
58	instance	a single occurrence or example of something

59	institute	an organisation with a particular purpose
60	instruct	to teach

Learn w/c 18/10/21	Word	Definition
61	integral	of great importance
62	integrate	to bring together, no longer apart or segregated
63	integrity	being honest and having strong morals / being whole and undivided
64	intelligent	having or showing intelligence / able to easily acquire and apply knowledge
65	intense	having strong feelings / of extreme strength
66	interact	to communicate directly with someone / to have an effect on
67	intermediate	coming between two things
68	internal	inside something or someone
69	interpret	to explain the meaning of
70	obtain	to get something

Learn w/c 01/11/21	Word	Definition
71	obvious	easily understood, clear and self-evident / predictable and lacking subtlety
72	occupy	to engage the attention of / to take up residence of
73	occur	to happen
74	odd	unusual or strange

75	offset	to counteract / to achieve balance by taking what is needed from elsewhere
76	ongoing	continual / something which is still occurring
77	option	a choice / to buy a screenplay
78	orient	physical position relative to the points of a compass / general term for the countries of the East
79	outcome	a consequence, how things end
80	output	what is produced by a company, person or machine / a place where power leaves a system

Learn w/c 08/11/21	Word	Definition
81	overall	taking everything into account / the whole picture
82	overlap	when two things cover the same area
83	overseas	abroad; over the seas
84	range	a set of products or things / all the numbers in a list from the smallest to the largest
85	ratio	percentage of the whole
86	rational	based on reason and logic
87	react	to respond to an event
88	recover	to heal after something
89	refine	to remove impurities or unwanted elements
90	regime	a government or authority / a system of doing things

Learn w/c 15/11/21	Word	Definition
91	region	a geographical area
92	register	an official list of names / to notice something
93	regulate	control something using rules / to use an external standard
94	reinforce	to strengthen or support
95	reject	to dismiss something or someone
96	technique	a method of doing something
97	technology	products developed from science / the application of scientific knowledge to practical issues
98	temporary	lasting for a time only so not permanent
99	tense	stretched tight / a state of mental strain / the state of a verb in time
100	terminate	to bring or come to an end, or conclude, or cease

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 06/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled.
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm.

Week 2 13/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
2	Pure	The substance contains only one type of element or compound.
3	Polymer	A very long molecule made from thousands of repeating molecules.
4	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together.
5	Miscible	Liquids that will mix together.
6	Solution	A mixture made from a liquid and a (solid) substance dissolved into it.
7	Solvent	A (liquid) substance which can dissolve another substance.
8	Solute	A (solid) substance which can dissolve into a solvent.
9	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 3 20/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid
2	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through a filter
3	Evaporating	When a liquid slowly turns into a gas at a temperature below its boiling point.
4	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas.
5	Distillation	To separate a mixture by boiling then condensing the gas.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.

9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fractional Distillation	Used to separate a mixture of liquids which have different boiling points.
2	Condensing	When a gas turns into a liquid when it is cooled.
3	Chromatography	Used to separate different coloured substances in a mixture.
4	Contact force	A force between two objects which are in contact with each other.
5	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled.
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	The force between two surfaces that are sliding over one another.
2	Resultant Force	A single force that could replace all of the forces acting on an object and still have the same effect on the object.
3	Equilibrium	A single force that could replace all of the forces acting on an object and still have the same effect on the object.
4	Work done = force x distance	The equation for work done using force & distance.
5	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter
6	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
7	Pure	The substance contains only one type of element or compound.
8	Polymer	A very long molecule made from thousands of repeating molecules.
9	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together.
10	Miscible	Liquids that will mix together

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melting	When a solid turns to a liquid when it is heated.
2	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas when it is heated to its boiling point.
3	Evaporation	When a liquid turns to a gas below its boiling point.
4	Condensing	When a gas turns into a liquid when it is cooled.
5	Mass	The density of a substance x the volume of the object.
6	Solution	A mixture made from a liquid and a (solid) substance dissolved into it.
7	Solvent	A (liquid) substance which can dissolve another substance.
8	Solute	A (solid) substance which can dissolve into a solvent.

9	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 7 18/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reactants of Photosynthesis	Carbon dioxide + Water
2	Products of Photosynthesis	Glucose + Oxygen
3	Tissue	A group of cells with a similar structure and function.
4	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.
5	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
6	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through a filter.
8	Evaporating	When a liquid slowly turns into a gas at a temperature below its boiling point.
9	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas.
10	Distillation	To separate a mixture by boiling then condensing the gas.

Week 8 01/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Dissipated	Used to describe ways energy is wasted.
3	Joule	The unit of energy
4	Watts	The unit of power
5	Energy = Power x Time	The equation for energy using power and time.
6	Fractional Distillation	Used to separate a mixture of liquids which have different boiling points.
7	Condensing	When a gas turns into a liquid when it is cooled.
8	Chromatography	Used to separate different coloured substances in a mixture.
9	Contact force	A force between two objects which are in contact with each other.
10	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force.

Week 9 08/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	The force between two surfaces that are sliding over one another.
2	Resultant Force	A single force that could replace all of the forces acting on an object and still have the same effect on the object.
3	Equilibrium	A single force that could replace all of the forces acting on an object and still have the same effect on the object.
4	Work done = force x distance	The equation for work done using force & distance.
5	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter
6	Melting	When a solid turns to a liquid when it is heated.

7	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas when it is heated to its boiling point.
8	Evaporation	When a liquid turns to a gas below its boiling point.
9	Condensing	When a gas turns into a liquid when it is cooled.
10	Mass	The density of a substance x the volume of the object.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reactants of Photosynthesis	Carbon dioxide + Water
2	Products of Photosynthesis	Glucose + Oxygen
3	Tissue	A group of cells with a similar structure and function.
4	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.
5	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
6	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
7	Dissipated	Used to describe ways energy is wasted.
8	Joule	The unit of energy
9	Watts	The unit of power
10	Energy = Power x Time	The equation for energy using power and time.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Hola! Me gustaría presentarme.	Hello! I would like (it would please me) to introduce (present) myself.
2	me llamo Enrique	I am called (I call myself) Henry
3	y tengo catorce años	and I am (I have) fourteen years old
4	mi cumpleaños es	my birthday is
5	el veinte de junio	the twenty (twentieth) of June
6	ahora tengo	now I have
7	los ojos marrones y	brown eyes and
8	el pelo largo y castaño	long, brunette hair
9	pero cuando era más joven	but when I was younger
10	tenía los ojos azules y	I used to have blue eyes and

Week 2 14/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el <u>pelo</u> rubio	blond <u>hair</u>
2	diría que	I would say that
3	soy bastante tímido(a)	I am quite shy (feminine)
4	sin embargo	however
5	soy también muy deportista	I am also very sporty
6	antes, era más perezoso(a) y	before, I was more lazy (feminine) and
7	un poco glotón	a bit greedy
8	en mi familia hay	in my family there is
9	mi padre, mi madre	my dad, my mum
10	y mis dos hermanas	and my two sisters

Week 3 21/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me llevo bien	I get on well
2	con mi padre	with my dad
3	porque es gracioso y	because he is funny and
4	<u>siempre</u> me hace reír	he always makes me laugh
5	<u>no</u> me llevo bien	I don't get on well
6	Hello! I would like (it would please me) to introduce (present) myself.	¡Hola! Me gustaría presentarme .
7	I am called (I call myself) Henry	me llamo Enrique
8	and I am (I have) fourteen years old	y tengo catorce años
9	my birthday is	mi cumpleaños es
10	the twenty (twentieth) of June	el veinte de junio

Week 4 28/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	con mi hermana	with my sister

2	que se llama Anabella	who is called (calls herself) Anabella
3	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> verdes	and she has green <u>eyes</u>
4	y el <u>pelo</u> corto	and <u>short</u> hair
5	dado que es a veces antipática	because she is sometimes mean
6	now I have	ahora tengo
7	brown <u>eyes</u> and	los <u>ojos</u> marrones y
8	long, brunette <u>hair</u>	el <u>pelo</u> largo y castaño
9	but when I was younger	pero cuando era más joven
10	I used to have blue <u>eyes</u> and	tenía los <u>ojos</u> azules y

Week 5 05/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero antes Anabella era	but before Anabella was
2	verdaderamente perezosa	really lazy (feminine)
3	mi madre es	my mum is
4	realmente simpática y bonita y	really kind (feminine) and pretty (feminine) and
5	tiene el <u>pelo</u> rizado y rojo	she has curly, red <u>hair</u>
6	blond <u>hair</u>	el <u>pelo</u> rubio
7	I would say that	diría que
8	I am quite shy (feminine)	soy bastante tímido(a)
9	however	sin embargo
10	I am also very sporty	soy también muy deportista

Week 6 12/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	desafortunadamente	unfortunately
2	en este momento	at the moment
3	<u>no</u> tengo mascota	I don't have a pet
4	pero en el futuro	but in the future
5	me gustaría tener	I would like to have
6	before, I was more lazy (feminine) and	antes, era más perezoso(a) y
7	a bit greedy	un poco glotón
8	in my family there is	en mi familia hay
9	my dad, my mum	mi padre, mi madre
10	and my two sisters	y mis dos hermanas

Week 7 19/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	un <u>perro</u> negro	a black <u>dog</u>
2	y una <u>serpiente</u> amarilla y negra	and a yellow and black <u>snake</u>
3	generalmente	generally
4	me encanta mi familia	I love my family
5	aunque me peleo con Anabella	although I argue with Annabella

6	I get on well	me llevo bien
7	with my dad	con mi padre
8	because he is funny and	porque es gracioso y
9	he always makes me laugh	siempre me hace reír
10	I don't get on well	no me llevo bien

Week 8 02/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	de vez en cuando	from time to time
2	la verdad es que	the truth is that
3	a veces Anabella <u>me molesta</u>	sometimes Annabella annoys me
4	pero puede ser	but she can be
5	una buena amiga	a good friend (feminine)
6	with my sister	con mi hermana
7	who is called (calls herself) Anabella	que se llama Anabella
8	and she has green <u>eyes</u>	y tiene los <u>ojos</u> verdes
9	and <u>short</u> hair	y el <u>pelo</u> corto
10	because she is sometimes mean	dado que es a veces antipática

Week 9 09/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	but before Anabella was	pero antes Anabella era
2	really lazy (feminine)	verdaderamente perezosa
3	my mum is	mi madre es
4	really kind (feminine) and pretty (feminine) and	realmente simpática y bonita y
5	she has curly, red <u>hair</u>	tiene el <u>pelo</u> rizado y rojo
6	unfortunately	desafortunadamente
7	at the moment	en este momento
8	I <u>don't</u> have a pet	no tengo mascota
9	but in the future	pero en el futuro
10	I would like to have	me gustaría tener

Week 10 16/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a black <u>dog</u>	un <u>perro</u> negro
2	and a yellow and black <u>snake</u>	y una <u>serpiente</u> amarilla y negra
3	generally	generalmente
4	I love my family	me encanta mi familia
5	although I argue with Annabella	aunque me peleo con Annabella
6	from time to time	de vez en cuando
7	the truth is that	la verdad es que

8	sometimes Annabella annoys me	a veces Anabella me molesta
9	but she can be	pero puede ser
10	a good friend (feminine)	una buena amiga

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 08/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
2	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
3	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
4	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.
5	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.
6	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
7	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
8	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 2 15/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forbidden fruit	Something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.
2	To open Pandora's box	Something seen as a great treasure that turns out to be a curse.
3	The Pygmalion effect	Where a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
4	A Cinderella story	When a person achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
5	To be your brother's keeper	To be responsible for the well-being of a sibling, or for other human beings in general.
6	Don't fly too close to the sun	Don't allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
7	David versus Goliath	When a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
8	Down the rabbit hole	To enter into a situation that is particularly strange, problematic, difficult, complex, or chaotic.
9	Mad as a hatter	Used to describe someone who's prone to unpredictable behaviour. Origin - chemicals used by hat makers in the 1800s sent them mad.
10	The face that launched a thousand ships	Based on the story of Helen of Troy in Greek mythology whose beauty was such that a suitor started a large-scale war to win her hand.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
--------	----------------------	--------

22/09/21		
1	Simile	The comparison of one thing to another by using 'like' or 'as'.
2	Metaphor	A figure of speech containing an implied comparison.
3	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
4	Eden	A perfect place or paradise.
5	Temptation	To desire to do something, especially something that is wrong or unwise.
6	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
7	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
8	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
9	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.
10	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.

Week 4 29/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rebellious	To actively go against or oppose authority or control.
2	Defiant	To be boldly disobedient.
3	Sacrifice	To give up something valued for the sake of something else regarded as more important or worthy. Traditionally an animal is killed to honour a deity (God).
4	Countenance	A person's face or facial expression.
5	Perceptive	To have or show sensitive insight into something or someone.
6	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
7	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
8	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 5 06/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song, poem or piece of music.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered; final.
6	Forbidden fruit	Something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.

7	To open Pandora's box	Something seen as a great treasure that turns out to be a curse.
8	The Pygmalion effect	Where a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
9	A Cinderella story	When a person achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
10	To be your brother's keeper	To be responsible for the well-being of a sibling, or for other human beings in general.

Week 6 13/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
2	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
3	The Helper	The hero is often supported by a helper. This individual often possesses qualities that the hero is lacking.
4	The False Hero	A character that often tries to steal the Hero's thunder and is occasionally mistaken for the Hero.
5	The Dispatcher	An early role in the story is that of the dispatcher, who sends the hero on their mission.
6	Don't fly too close to the sun	Don't allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
7	David versus Goliath	When a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
8	Down the rabbit hole	To enter into a situation that is particularly strange, problematic, difficult, complex, or chaotic.
9	Mad as a hatter	Used to describe someone who's prone to unpredictable behaviour. Origin - chemicals used by hat makers in the 1800s sent them mad.
10	The face that launched a thousand ships	Based on the story of Helen of Troy in Greek mythology whose beauty was such that a suitor started a large-scale war to win her hand.

Week 7 20/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.
2	Noun phrase	A word or group of words that contain a noun and that work together to form the subject, object or prepositional phrase in a sentence.
3	Appositive phrase	A noun that renames the noun that comes before it. E.g. The playwright, Shakespeare, wrote plays.
4	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
5	Auxiliary verbs	A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs are be, do, and have.
6	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
7	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
8	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
9	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.
10	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.

Week 8 03/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
2	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
3	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
4	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
5	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
6	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
7	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
8	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 9 10/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song, poem or piece of music.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered; final.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	The Helper	The hero is often supported by a helper. This individual often possesses qualities that the hero is lacking.
9	The False Hero	A character that often tries to steal the Hero's thunder and is occasionally mistaken for the Hero.
10	The Dispatcher	An early role in the story is that of the dispatcher, who sends the hero on their mission.

Week 10 17/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.

2	Noun phrase	A word or group of words that contain a noun and that work together to form the subject, object or prepositional phrase in a sentence.
3	Appositive phrase	A noun that renames the noun that comes before it. E.g. The playwright, Shakespeare, wrote plays.
4	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
5	Auxiliary verbs	A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs are be, do, and have.
6	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
7	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
8	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
9	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
10	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Empire	This is a group of states or countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or government.
2	Domination	This is the exercise of power or influence over someone or something.
3	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
4	Edward the Confessor	He was King of England from 1042-1066, he earned his nickname because he confessed his sins regularly.
5	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.
6	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Medieval period does not need to be a relative.
7	William the Conqueror	This man was related to Edward the Confessor, he claimed that Edward had promised him the throne..
8	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
9	Feudal System	This was the system introduced by William the Conqueror to organise society.
10	Motte & Bailey	These were the first castles built in England, made from wood so they could be erected quickly.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Henry II	He was king of England from 1154 and controlled much of western France.
2	Angevins	This was how Henry II and his brothers were referred to, named for his father Geoffrey of Anjou.
3	Aquitaine	This was the largest region of France under English control, it stretched all the way to Spain.
4	Louis VII	This was the King of France during the height of the Angevin Empire.
5	Angevin Empire	This was the land in England and Europe controlled by the Angevin Kings.
6	Plantagenets	This was the line of Monarchs descended from the Angevins.
7	Crusades	This was a series of nine religious wars waged from 1095 to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Islamic rule.
8	King John	This was the last of the Angevin monarchs.
9	Edward I	This is the King known as 'Longshanks' because of his height.
10	Colonisation	This is the action of settling and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area.

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trial by jury	This is when ordinary people decide what happens, the basis of our civil liberties.
2	Monarch	This is another word for King or Queen, they believed that they had been appointed by God.

3	Magna Carta	This was a document signed by King John that limited the power of the monarchy and increased power of Parliament.
4	Battle of Bouvines	This happened in 1214 and led to King John losing more territory in France.
5	Excommunicated	This means to exclude someone from participation in the Christian church.
6	Empire	This is a group of states or countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or government.
7	Domination	This is the exercise of power or influence over someone or something.
8	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
9	Edward the Confessor	He was King of England from 1042-1066, he earned his nickname because he confessed his sins regularly.
10	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.

Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Henry VII	This was the first Tudor King of England from 1485.
2	Battle of Bosworth Field	This was the event that led to the beginning of the Tudor Dynasty.
3	Dynasty	This is a line of hereditary rulers of a country.
4	Henry VIII	This was the second Tudor King of England from 1509, he was the father of Elizabeth I and Mary I.
5	Ann Bolyne	This was Henry VIII second wife and mother of Elizabeth I.
6	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Medieval period does not need to be a relative.
7	William the Conqueror	This man was related to Edward the Confessor, he claimed that Edward had promised him the throne.
8	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
9	Feudal System	This was the system introduced by William the Conqueror to organise society.
10	Motte & Bailey	These were the first castles built in England, made from wood so they could be erected quickly.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Edward VI	This was the only son of Henry VIII and was crowned King at the age of 9.
2	Thomas Cromwell	This was the chief minister for Henry VIII until he was beheaded on the orders of the King.
3	Mary I	This was the Queen of England until 1558 who tried to reverse the Reformation.
4	Elizabeth I	This was the Queen of England until 1603 she was the last of the Tudor Monarchs.
5	Church of England	This was the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534.
6	Henry II	He was king of England from 1154 and controlled much of western France.
7	Angevins	This was how Henry II and his brothers were referred to, named for his father Geoffrey of Anjou.
8	Aquitaine	This was the largest region of France under English control, it stretched all the way to Spain.
9	Louis VII	This was the King of France during the height of the Angevin Empire.

10	Angevin Empire	This was the land in England and Europe controlled by the Angevin Kings.
----	----------------	--

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles I	He was the King of England from 1625 until his death on January 30th 1649.
2	Catholic	This is the main religion in Europe during the 17th Century, the head of which is the Pope in Rome.
3	Protestant	This is the official religion of England in the 17th Century, the head of which is the King or Queen.
4	Oliver Cromwell	This was the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War.
5	Restoration	This is the action of restoring something to its former owner or condition.
6	Angevin Empire	This was the land in England and Europe controlled by the Angevin Kings.
7	Plantagenets	This was the line of Monarchs descended from the Angevins.
8	Crusades	This was a series of nine religious wars waged from 1095 to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Islamic rule.
9	King John	This was the last of the Angevin monarchs.
10	Edward I	This is the King known as 'Longshanks' because of his height.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil War	This is a war between two sides within the same nation or group.
2	Royalists	This is a group of people who support the King over the growing power of Parliament.
3	Parliamentarian	This is the name of someone who supported parliament over the power of the King.
4	Beheaded	This meant to cut off the head of a person as punishment for a crime.
5	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch.
6	Empire	This is a group of states or countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or government.
7	Domination	This is the exercise of power or influence over someone or something.
8	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
9	Edward the Confessor	He was King of England from 1042-1066, he earned his nickname because he confessed his sins regularly.
10	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glorious Revolution	This took place in 1688 when parliament replaced the last Catholic monarch of England with a Protestant, William III.
2	James II	He became king in 1685 after the death of his brother Charles II. He was the last Catholic monarch of England.
3	William III	Also known as William of Orange he successfully invaded England and became king.

4	Conversion	This means changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
5	Declaration of Indulgence	This gave people in England freedom to be either Catholic or Protestant without fear of being punished.
6	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Medieval period does not need to be a relative.
7	William the Conqueror	This man was related to Edward the Confessor, he claimed that Edward had promised him the throne..
8	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
9	Feudal System	This was the system introduced by William the Conqueror to organise society.
10	Motte & Bailey	These were the first castles built in England, made from wood so they could be erected quickly.

Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Edward VI	This was the only son of Henry VIII and was crowned King at the age of 9.
2	Thomas Cromwell	This was the chief minister for Henry VIII until he was beheaded on the orders of the King.
3	Mary I	This was the Queen of England until 1558 who tried to reverse the Reformation.
4	Elizabeth I	This was the Queen of England until 1603 she was the last of the Tudor Monarchs.
5	Church of England	This was the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534.
6	Charles I	He was the King of England from 1625 until his death on January 30th 1649.
7	Catholic	This is the main religion in Europe during the 17th Century, the head of which is the Pope in Rome.
8	Protestant	This is the official religion of England in the 17th Century, the head of which is the King or Queen.
9	Oliver Cromwell	This was the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War.
10	Restoration	This is the action of restoring something to its former owner or condition.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil War	This is a war between two sides within the same nation or group.
2	Royalists	This is a group of people who support the King over the growing power of Parliament.
3	Parliamentarian	This is the name of someone who supported parliament over the power of the King.
4	Beheaded	This meant to cut off the head of a person as punishment for a crime.
5	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch.
6	Glorious Revolution	This took place in 1688 when parliament replaced the last Catholic monarch of England with a Protestant, William III.
7	James II	He became king in 1685 after the death of his brother Charles II. He was the last Catholic monarch of England.
8	William III	Also known as William of Orange he successfully invaded England and became king.

9	Conversion	This means changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
10	Declaration of Indulgence	This gave people in England freedom to be either Catholic or Protestant without fear of being punished.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analogue Clock	A clock or watch that has moving hands and (usually) hours marked from 1 to 12 to show you the time.
2	Convert	Change from one quantity of measurement to another.
3	Degree	The most common unit of measure for an angle.
4	Integer	Any of the positive whole numbers, negative numbers and zero.
5	Decimal Point	Is placed at the right of the units column
6	Decimal	When a fraction is represented as digits following a decimal point. The decimal point is placed to the right of the units column.
7	Decimal Place	Each column after the decimal point is a decimal place.
8	Fraction	The result of dividing one integer by a second integer.
9	Prime Number	A number with exactly two factors, 1 and itself.
10	BIDMAS	Brackets, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The result of multiplying one number with another.
2	Factor	A number expressed as the product of two numbers.
3	Common Factor	A number which is a factor of two or more other numbers.
4	Common Multiple	An integer which is a multiple of a given set of integers E.g. 24 is a common multiple of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.
5	Equivalent Fractions	Fractions with the same value as another.
6	Highest Common Factor	The common factor of two or more numbers which has the highest value.
7	Mixed number	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
8	millimetre	mm. One thousandth of a metre
9	Millilitre	ml. One thousandth of a litre
10	Minute	Unit of time. One-sixtieth of an hour. 1 minute = 60 seconds

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Negative Integer	A whole number less than zero

2	Numerator	The number written on the top of a fraction
3	Denominator	The number written at the bottom of a fraction
4	Simplify to Lowest Terms	Dividing both the numerator and denominator by the highest common factor.
5	Metre	Base unit of length with the symbol 'm'
6	Analogue Clock	A clock or watch that has moving hands and (usually) hours marked from 1 to 12 to show you the time.
7	Convert	Change from one quantity of measurement to another.
8	Degree	The most common unit of measure for an angle.
9	Integer	Any of the positive whole numbers, negative numbers and zero.
10	Decimal Point	Is placed at the right of the units column

Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Triangular Number	A number that can be represented by a triangular array of dots.
2	Square Root	A number whose square is equal to a given number. square root of 25 = 5 since 5 squared = 25.
3	Quotient	The result of a division
4	Estimate	An approximate answer
5	Prime	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly 2 factors, itself and 1.
6	Decimal	When a fraction is represented as digits following a decimal point. The decimal point is placed to the right of the units column.
7	Decimal Place	Each column after the decimal point is a decimal place.
8	Fraction	The result of dividing one integer by a second integer.
9	Prime Number	A number with exactly two factors, 1 and itself.
10	BIDMAS	Brackets, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improper Fraction	A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.
2	Number Line	A line where numbers are represented by points upon it.
3	Rounding	Express to a required degree of accuracy (i.e. round to the nearest 10).
4	Pound Sterling	£ A unit of money commonly called a pound £1.00 = 100p
5	Square Number	A number expressed as the product of two equal numbers. i.e. 36 = 6x6
6	Product	The result of multiplying one number with another.
7	Factor	A number expressed as the product of two numbers.
8	Common Factor	A number which is a factor of two or more other numbers.
9	Common Multiple	An integer which is a multiple of a given set of integers E.g. 24 is a common

		multiple of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.
10	Equivalent Fractions	Fractions with the same value as another.

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than its denominator.
2	Perimeter	The length of the boundary of a closed figure.
3	Perpendicular	A line or plane that is at right angles to another line or plane.
4	2D	A figure is 2 -dimensional if it lies in a plane.
5	3D	A solid is 3-dimensional and occupies space in more than one plane.
6	Highest Common Factor	The common factor of two or more numbers which has the highest value.
7	Mixed number	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
8	millimetre	mm. One thousandth of a metre.
9	Millilitre	ml. One thousandth of a litre.
10	Minute	Unit of time. One-sixtieth of an hour. 1 minute = 60 seconds.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polygon	A closed plane figure bounded by straight lines.
2	Formula	An equation linking sets of physical variables.
3	Polyhedron	A closed solid figure bounded by faces that are polygonal.
4	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
5	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.
6	Negative Integer	A whole number less than zero
7	Numerator	The number written on the top of a fraction.
8	Denominator	The number written at the bottom of a fraction.
9	Simplify to Lowest Terms	Dividing both the numerator and denominator by the highest common factor.
10	Metre	Base unit of length with the symbol 'm'

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides
2	Equilateral Triangle	An equilateral triangle is a triangle with all 3 sides of length.
3	Isosceles Triangle	A triangle in which two sides have the same length and consequently two angles are equal.
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of sides parallel.

5	Pentagon	A polygon with five sides and five interior angles.
6	Triangular Number	A number that can be represented by a triangular array of dots.
7	Square Root	A number whose square is equal to a given number. square root of 25 = 5 since 5 squared = 25.
8	Quotient	The result of a division
9	Estimate	An approximate answer
10	Prime	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly 2 factors, itself and 1.

Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improper Fraction	A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.
2	Number Line	A line where numbers are represented by points upon it.
3	Rounding	Express to a required degree of accuracy (i.e. round to the nearest 10).
4	Pound Sterling	£ A unit of money commonly called a pound £1.00 = 100p
5	Square Number	A number expressed as the product of two equal numbers. i.e. 36 = 6x6
6	Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than its denominator.
7	Perimeter	The length of the boundary of a closed figure.
8	Perpendicular	A line or plane that is at right angles to another line or plane.
9	2D	A figure is 2 -dimensional if it lies in a plane.
10	3D	A solid is 3-dimensional and occupies space in more than one plane.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polygon	A closed plane figure bounded by straight lines.
2	Formula	An equation linking sets of physical variables.
3	Polyhedron	A closed solid figure bounded by faces that are polygonal.
4	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
5	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.
6	Triangular Number	A number that can be represented by a triangular array of dots.
7	Square Root	A number whose square is equal to a given number. square root of 25 = 5 since 5 squared = 25.
8	Quotient	The result of a division
9	Estimate	An approximate answer
10	Prime	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly 2 factors, itself and 1.

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 10/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weather	This is the day to day atmospheric conditions.
2	Climate	This is the average weather, generally over a 30 year period.
3	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
4	Concentration	This is the amount of something within a certain area.
5	Climate graph	This is a data presentation technique that shows the temperature and rainfall for an area over one year.
6	Latitude	This is the measurement of distance north or south of the equator.
7	Global atmospheric circulation (GAC)	This involves a number of circular air movements called cells that join together to create the movement of air within the earth's atmosphere.
8	High pressure	This is an area of sinking air, with winds moving outwards.
9	Low pressure	This is an area of rising air, with winds moving inwards.
10	Equatorial low	This is the area of low pressure found along the equator.

Week 2 17/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subtropical high	This is the area of high pressure found along the tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer.
2	Polar cell	This is the atmospheric cell found 90 degrees north and south of the equator between the polar high and the subpolar low.
3	Ferrel cell	This is the atmospheric cell found between the subpolar low and the subtropical high.
4	Hadley cell	This is the atmospheric cell found between the subtropical high and the equatorial low.
5	Prevailing winds	This is the strongest direction of wind.
6	Frontal rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to a warm front and cold front meeting.
7	Relief rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to warm moist air rising over mountainous areas.

8	Convectional rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to the sun's energy causing water to evaporate causing water vapour.
9	Air mass	This is a large body of air with similar characteristics of temperature and humidity.
10	Continental air mass	This is an air mass that forms and travels over an area of land.

Week 3 24/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Maritime air mass	This is an air mass that forms and travels over an area of water.
2	Jet stream	This is a narrow, variable band of very strong air currents encircling the globe several miles above the earth.
3	Microclimate	This is the climate of a small or restricted area.
4	Beaufort scale	This is used to measure the strength of wind.
5	Isoline	This is a line on a map that joins points of the same value.
6	Weather	This is the day to day atmospheric conditions.
7	Climate	This is the average weather, generally over a 30 year period.
8	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
9	Concentration	This is the amount of something within a certain area.
10	Climate graph	This is a data presentation technique that shows the temperature and rainfall for an area over one year.

Week 4 01/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	This is a community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical landscape.
2	Biotic	These are all of the living factors within an ecosystem.
3	Abiotic	These are all of the non-living factors within an ecosystem.
4	Biome	This is a large-scale ecosystem.
5	Distribution	This is the way in which something is spread out.
6	Latitude	This is the measurement of distance north or south of the equator.
7	Global atmospheric circulation (GAC)	This involves a number of circular air movements called cells that join together to create the movement of air within the earth's atmosphere.
8	High pressure	This is an area of sinking air, with winds moving outwards.
9	Low pressure	This is an area of rising air, with winds moving inwards.
10	Equatorial low	This is the area of low pressure found along the equator.

Week 5 08/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
--------------------	----------------------	--------

1	Producer	This is an organism that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
2	Consumer	This is an organism that eats plant or animal matter.
3	Decomposer	This is an organism such as bacteria or fungi that break down plant and animal matter.
4	Food chain	This is the connection between different organisms that rely upon one another for food.
5	Food web	This is a complex hierarchy of organisms relying upon one another for food.
6	Subtropical high	This is the area of high pressure found along the tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer.
7	Polar cell	This is the atmospheric cell found 90 degrees north and south of the equator between the polar high and the subpolar low.
8	Ferrel cell	This is the atmospheric cell found between the subpolar low and the subtropical high.
9	Hadley cell	This is the atmospheric cell found between the subtropical high and the equatorial low.
10	Prevailing winds	This is the strongest direction of wind.

Week 6 15/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nutrient cycle	This is the on-going recycling of nutrients between living organisms and their environment.
2	Herbivore	This is an animal that eats only plant material.
3	Omnivore	This is an animal that eats plants and animals.
4	Carnivore	This is an animal that eats only meat.
5	Location of deserts	These are distributed between 15 and 30 degrees north and south of the equator.
6	Frontal rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to a warm front and cold front meeting.
7	Relief rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to warm moist air rising over mountainous areas.
8	Convectional rainfall	This is when rainfall occurs due to the sun's energy causing water to evaporate causing water vapour.
9	Air mass	This is a large body of air with similar characteristics of temperature and humidity.
10	Continental air mass	This is an air mass that forms and travels over an area of land.

Week 7 22/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Location of tropical rainforests	These are distributed between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer.
2	Location of deciduous forest	These are distributed 50 degrees north of the equator.
3	Location of coniferous forest	These are distributed 60 degrees north of the equator.

4	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so it becomes better suited to survive in its environment.
5	Desertification	This is the process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
6	Maritime air mass	This is an air mass that forms and travels over an area of water.
7	Jet stream	This is a narrow, variable band of very strong air currents encircling the globe several miles above the earth.
8	Microclimate	This is the climate of a small or restricted area.
9	Beaufort scale	This is used to measure the strength of wind.
10	Isoline	This is a line on a map that joins points of the same value.

Week 8 05/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
2	Overcultivation	This is where the intensive growing of crops exhausts the soil leaving it barren.
3	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of forest.
4	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
5	Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
6	Ecosystem	This is a community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical landscape.
7	Biotic	These are all of the living factors within an ecosystem.
8	Abiotic	These are all of the non-living factors within an ecosystem.
9	Biome	This is a large-scale ecosystem.
10	Distribution	This is the way in which something is spread out.

Week 9 12/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Producer	This is an organism that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
2	Consumer	This is an organism that eats plant or animal matter.
3	Decomposer	This is an organism such as bacteria or fungi that break down plant and animal matter.
4	Food chain	This is the connection between different organisms that rely upon one another for food.
5	Food web	This is a complex hierarchy of organisms relying upon one another for food.

6	Nutrient cycle	This is the on-going recycling of nutrients between living organisms and their environment.
7	Herbivore	This is an animal that eats only plant material.
8	Omnivore	This is an animal that eats plants and animals.
9	Carnivore	This is an animal that eats only meat.
10	Location of deserts	These are distributed between 15 and 30 degrees north and south of the equator.

Week 10 19/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Location of tropical rainforests	These are distributed between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer.
2	Location of deciduous forest	These are distributed 50 degrees north of the equator.
3	Location of coniferous forest	These are distributed 60 degrees north of the equator.
4	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so it becomes better suited to survive in its environment.
5	Desertification	This is the process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
6	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
7	Overcultivation	This is where the intensive growing of crops exhausts the soil leaving it barren.
8	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of forest.
9	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
10	Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RE Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food Week 1 11/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
2	Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms, which are single-celled and can be found everywhere.
3	Eatwell Guide	Is the UK government's healthy eating model. It is divided into five sections. These sections show how much food from each food group is needed to have a well balanced, healthy diet.
4	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
5	Enzymic Browning	Is an oxidation reaction that takes place in some foods, mostly fruit and vegetables, causing the food to turn brown.
6	Exotic fruit	Fruits that are unusual and interesting, usually because they come from a distant country.
7	Bridge hold	A technique used when chopping food. The thumb and index finger are placed either side of the food item to hold it thus forming a kind of bridge shape.
8	Claw grip	A technique used when chopping food. Create a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape. Press the tips of your fingers (nails) against the food to be gripped.
9	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Photosynthesis	The process where green plants trap energy from the sun and form carbohydrates.

Art Week 2 18/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
------------------------	----------------------	--------

1	Formal Elements	The features that most commonly make up a piece of art.
2	Colour	Colour is what you see when light reflects off of something.
3	Tone	A lightness or darkness of something.
4	Texture	How something looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
5	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated. It is decorative.
6	Line	A mark which can be used to make a drawing.
7	Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line. E.g square.
8	Form	Something that has three dimensions (3D) E.g cube.
9	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
10	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.

Drama Week 3 25/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Body Language	The way movements, stance and gestures can show how someone feels without speaking.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Music Week 4 02/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dynamics	The level of volume or change of volume between notes or phrases.
2	Piano	An instruction to play softly.
3	Forte	An instruction to play loudly.
4	Crescendo	An instruction to steadily increase in volume.
5	Diminuendo	An instruction to steadily decrease in volume.
6	Pitch	A term that describes how high or low the note is.
7	Semibreve	A note with the duration of 4 crotchet beats.
8	Ostinato	A repeating sequence of pitches or a repeating sequence of beats.
9	Time signature	A sign consisting of two numbers stacked on top of each other. The top number tells you how many beats are in a single bar.
10	Duration	A word that describes how long or short a note lasts for.

RE Week 5 09/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
-----------------------	----------------------	--------

1	Belief	This is an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.
2	Fact	This is something that can be known and is proved to be true.
3	Opinion	This is a view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
4	Faith	This is to have complete trust or confidence in someone or something.
5	Theist	This is a person who has a belief in the existence of a supreme being for example, God.
6	Atheist	This is a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God.
7	Agnostic	This is a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.
8	Monotheist	This is the doctrine or belief that there is only one God.
9	Transcendence	Going beyond the ordinary, beyond the limits of human experience or knowledge.
10	Immanent	Coming from within, for example, God is within the universe and sustains (strengthen, support) the universe.

Food Week 6 16/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High risk food	Ready to eat moist foods, usually high in protein.
2	Temperature danger zone	Temperatures between 5-63c where most bacteria can multiply.
3	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating poisonous or contaminated food, and accompanied by vomiting, diarrhoea, and weakness..
4	Nutrients	The components which make up food
5	Dairy	A product containing or made from milk.
6	Protein	A nutrient found in food (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) is needed in the body for growth, repair and energy.
7	Fat	A nutrient found in food (such as oil, butter and lard) it is needed in the body for warmth, protection of organs and energy.
8	Carbohydrates	A nutrient found in food (such as flour, potatoes, rice and pasta) needed in the body for energy and to help aid the digestive system.
9	Absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.
10	Al dente	Food, typically pasta cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.

Art Week 7 23/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Blending	Merging one colour into another.
2	Proportion	The relationship between the size of one element compared to another.
3	Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see.
4	Composition	Artistic arrangement of elements in an artwork.
5	Mark Making	The creation of different lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
6	Primary Colour	The 3 colours, red, yellow and blue - which cannot be made.
7	Secondary Colour	The colours made by mixing two primary colours (orange, green and purple).

8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Ratio	Shows how much of one thing there is, compared to another.
10	Scale	The size of an object, in relation to another object.

Drama Week 8 06/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proscenium Arch	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, surrounded by an arch.
2	End On Stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
3	Thrust Stage	A stage which extends out into the audience so they are seated on three sides.
4	Theatre in the Round	A central stage with the audience on all four sides.
5	Set Designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
6	Lighting Designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing suitable lighting for a play.
7	Costume Designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
8	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
9	Playwright	A person who writes plays.
10	Theatre Maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.

Music Week 9 13/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tempo	A word that describes the speed of the pulse.
2	Bar lines	Vertical divisions of the staff or stave.
3	Pulse	This is a steady beat that you tap your foot to when you listen to music.
4	Staff/ stave	The two possible names given to the five horizontal lines on which music is written.
5	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat.
6	Minim	A note with the duration of 2 crotchet beats.
7	Melody	The part of a piece of music that you often find yourself singing along with. It is made up of high and low pitched notes played one after the other.
8	Bar	A short section of music containing a specific number of beats.
9	Quaver	A note with the duration of $\frac{1}{2}$ a crotchet beat.
10	Duration	The length of time a note is held for.

RE Week 10 20/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omnipotent	This is a deity (gods or goddesses) or God having unlimited power or all-powerful.
2	Omniscient	This is a deity (gods or goddesses) or God knowing everything or all knowledge.

3	Omnipresent	This is a deity (gods or goddesses) or God present everywhere at the same time or all around.
4	Omnibenevolent	This is a deity (gods or goddesses) or God having unlimited kindness or goodness, for example, all-kind or all-good.
5	5 Ks	These are the five items that Guru Gobind Singh commanded Khalsa Sikhs to wear at all times. They are: Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera and Kirpan.
6	Kesh	This is a Sikh's hair which is uncut, long and natural out of respect for the perfection of Waheguru (God's) creation.
7	Kanga	This is a small wooden comb that Sikhs use to comb their hair twice a day and it is supposed to be kept in the hair at all times. It is seen as a symbol of cleanliness.
8	Kara	An Iron bracelet which Sikhs are commanded by Guru Gobind Singh to wear. It is also a symbol of belonging to the Sikh community.
9	Kachera	An item of underwear worn by baptised Sikhs. First worn by Sikh soldiers to show their willingness to be ready at a moment's notice to fight in battle.
10	Kirpan	A dagger or small knife. The Sikh symbol to show their duty to come to the defence of those in trouble.