



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Class of 2025

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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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.

Example 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

Homework Timetable:

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	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty 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 – Hegarty Maths

You will get three [hegartymaths.com](https://www.hegartymaths.com) tasks to complete per week. One on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. You will have one week to complete each assigned task.

We expect you to complete each task by:

- Watching the video and taking detailed notes in the HegartyMaths homework section of your planner
- Completing the quiz that follows the video showing full workings in the HegartyMaths homework section of your planner

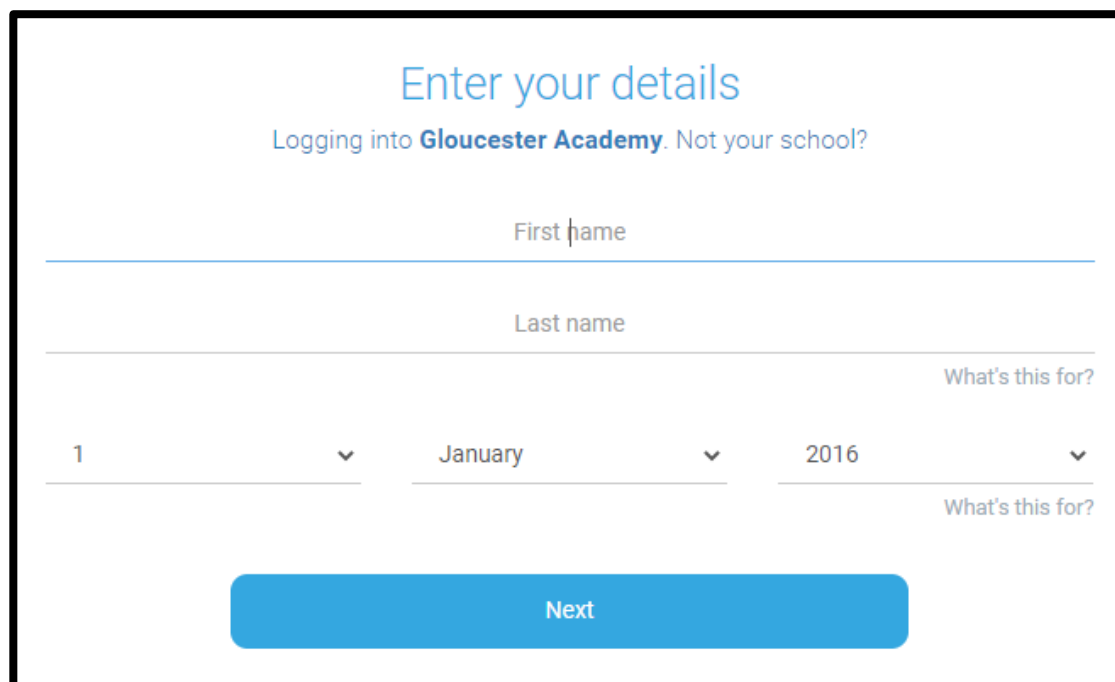
During the quiz if you click the “Get Help” button it takes you to the relevant example in the video. If you want more support there will be lunch time clubs running during the week.

Fix up 5 – If you have completed all your tasks and want to do extra work, click on “Revise” then click “Fix up 5”. Here you will get five questions based on what you have got incorrect in the past.

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

How to login

Type in Gloucester Academy, or use the school's postcode GL4 6RN, where it says school name. Enter your name and date of birth. When you log in for the first time you will be asked to create a password, make sure you write this down in the Login Details page at the front of this booklet.



The screenshot shows a login form with the following elements:

- Title:** Enter your details
- Subtitle:** Logging into Gloucester Academy. Not your school?
- Fields:**
 - First name (text input)
 - Last name (text input)
 - What's this for? (text input)
 - 1 (text input)
 - January (dropdown menu)
 - 2016 (text input)
 - What's this for? (text input)
- Button:** Next

Word Challenge

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

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 **we**ird, 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
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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	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
2	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
3	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
4	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
5	Transverse wave	Perpendicular oscillations with peaks and troughs.
6	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
7	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
9	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
10	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 2 13/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic Respiration.	Releasing energy in the presence of oxygen.
2	Anaerobic Respiration	Releasing energy when there is a lack of oxygen.
3	Reactants	A substance/s added at the start of a chemical reaction.
4	Products	A substance/s made during a chemical reaction.
5	Longitudinal wave	Parallel oscillations with compressions and rarefactions.
6	Wavelength	The distance from the point on one wave to an equivalent point on the next wave.
7	Lactic acid + Energy	Products of Anaerobic respiration in animals.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
9	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
10	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.

Week 3 20/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Law of reflection	The angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection.
2	Refraction	The change in direction of a wave when it goes from one medium to another.
3	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
4	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.

5	Ethanol + Carbon dioxide	Products made from Anaerobic respiration in Yeast + Plants.
6	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
7	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
8	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
9	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
10	Transverse wave	Perpendicular oscillations with peaks and troughs.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Systematic error	Results differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time.
2	Heart	An organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system, to the lungs, and to the rest of the body.
3	Red blood cells	The component of the blood which carries oxygen.
4	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
5	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
6	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
7	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
9	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
10	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hormones, Carbon dioxide & Glucose.	Three chemical substances transported by blood plasma.
2	Litmus paper	Blue for a base/alkali, red for an acid.
3	pH probe	Produces a precise digital reading of the pH of a solution.
4	Rarefaction	Areas in a longitudinal wave where waves are spread out.
5	Platelets	Helps the blood to clot.
6	Aerobic Respiration.	Releasing energy in the presence of oxygen.
7	Anaerobic Respiration	Releasing energy when there is a lack of oxygen.
8	Reactants	A substance/s added at the start of a chemical reaction.
9	Products	A substance/s made during a chemical reaction.
10	Longitudinal wave	Parallel oscillations with compressions and rarefactions.

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fermentation	Anaerobic respiration in Yeast. Used for the manufacture of bread and alcoholic drinks.
2	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.

3	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 E.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
4	Amplitude	The height of one wave from the equilibrium position.
5	Time Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Wavelength	The distance from the point on one wave to an equivalent point on the next wave.
7	Lactic acid + Energy	Products of Anaerobic respiration in animals.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
9	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
10	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.

Week 7 18/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Human auditory range	Between 20Hz and 20,000Hz.
2	Cardiac muscle	The main type of tissue in the heart wall.
3	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
4	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.
5	Infrasound	Sound lower than human auditory range.
6	Law of reflection	The angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection.
7	Refraction	The change in direction of a wave when it goes from one medium to another.
8	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
9	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
10	Ethanol + Carbon dioxide	Products made from Anaerobic respiration in Yeast + Plants.

Week 8 01/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
2	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
3	Platelets	Helps the blood to clot.
4	Light wave	Example of a transverse wave.
5	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
6	Systematic error	Results differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time.
7	Heart	An organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system, to the lungs, and to the rest of the body.
8	Red blood cells	The component of the blood which carries oxygen.
9	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.

Week 9 08/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hormones, Carbon dioxide & Glucose.	Three chemical substances transported by blood plasma.
2	Litmus paper	Blue for a base/alkali, red for an acid.
3	pH probe	Produces a precise digital reading of the pH of a solution.
4	Rarefraction	Areas in a longitudinal wave where waves are spread out.
5	Platelets	Helps the blood to clot.
6	Fermentation	Anaerobic respiration in Yeast. Used for the manufacture of bread and alcoholic drinks.
7	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
8	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 E.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
9	Amplitude	The height of one wave from the equilibrium position.
10	Time Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Human auditory range	Between 20Hz and 20,000Hz.
2	Cardiac muscle	The main type of tissue in the heart wall.
3	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
4	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.
5	Infrasound	Sound lower than human auditory range.
6	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
7	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
8	Platelets	Helps the blood to clot.
9	Light wave	Example of a transverse wave.
10	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en un pueblo	I live in a town
2	que se llama Gloucester	which is called (calls itself) Gloucester
3	y está situado	and is located
4	en el suroeste de Inglaterra	in the south-west of England
5	es un <u>pueblo</u> pequeño	it's a small <u>town</u>
6	cerca de Cheltenham	near to Cheltenham
7	y es bastante moderno(a)	and it's quite modern (feminine)
8	y muy animado(a)	and very lively (feminine)
9	en mi opinión hay	in my opinion there are
10	muchas cosas que hacer	lots of things to do

Week 2 14/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	se puede ir	one/you can go
2	al <u>centro</u> comercial	to the shopping <u>centre</u>
3	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately
4	<u>no</u> hay estadio	there is not a stadium
5	que es una pena	which is a shame
6	porque me encanta el fútbol	because I love football
7	antes, en mi pueblo, había	before, in my town, there was
8	demasiado tráfico y ruido	too much traffic and noise
9	sin embargo ahora es	however now it's
10	más tranquilo(a)	more calm (feminine)

Week 3 21/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en una <u>casa</u> pequeña	I live in a small <u>house</u>
2	con mis padres	with my parents
3	en mi casa hay	in my house there is
4	una <u>cocina</u> moderna	a modern <u>kitchen</u>
5	en la <u>planta</u> baja	on the ground <u>floor</u>
6	I live in a town	vivo en un pueblo
7	which is called (calls itself) Gloucester	que se llama Gloucester
8	and is located	y está situado
9	in the south-west of England	en el suroeste de Inglaterra
10	it's a small <u>town</u>	es un pueblo <u>pequeño</u>

Week 4 28/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	y en el primer piso	and on the first floor
2	hay mi dormitorio	there is my bedroom
3	y un <u>cuarto de baño</u> enorme	and a huge <u>bathroom</u>
4	me chifla mi dormitorio	I love my room
5	dado que tengo mi propio ordenador	because I have my own computer
6	near to Cheltenham	cerca de Cheltenham
7	and it's quite modern (feminine)	y es bastante moderno(a)
8	and very lively (feminine)	y muy animado(a)
9	in my opinion there are	en mi opinión hay
10	lots of things to do	muchas cosas que hacer

Week 5 05/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	encima de mi escritorio	on my desk
2	donde puedo jugar a los videojuegos	where I can play video games
3	y hacer mis deberes	and do my homework
4	¡Siempre he soñado con vivir en España!	I have always dreamed of living in Spain!
5	y si fuera rico(a), compraría	and if I were rich (feminine), I would buy
6	one/you can go	se puede ir
7	to the shopping <u>centre</u>	al <u>centro</u> comercial
8	but unfortunately	pero por desgracia
9	there is not a stadium	<u>no</u> hay un estadio
10	which is a shame	que es una pena

Week 6 12/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	una <u>casa</u> enorme en Barcelona	an enormous <u>house</u> in Barcelona
2	los fines de semana	at the weekend
3	si hace buen tiempo	if it is (does) nice weather
4	me levanto temprano	I get (myself) up early
5	y escucho música	and I listen to music
6	because I love football	porque me encanta el fútbol
7	before, in my town, there was	antes, en mi pueblo, había
8	too much traffic and noise	demasiado tráfico y ruido
9	however now it's	sin embargo ahora es
10	more calm (feminine)	más tranquilo(a)

Week 7 19/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en el jardín	in the garden
2	antes de desayunar	before (eating) breakfast
3	sin embargo, a menudo	however, often
4	tengo que limpiar mi dormitorio	I have to clean my room
5	porque es desordenado(a)	because it is messy (feminine)
6	I live in a small <u>house</u>	vivo en una <u>casa</u> pequeña
7	with my parents	con mis padres
8	in my house there is	en mi casa hay
9	a modern <u>kitchen</u>	una <u>cocina</u> moderna
10	on the ground <u>floor</u>	en la <u>planta</u> baja

Week 8 02/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	generalmente por la noche	usually in the evening
2	veo la tele y	I watch TV and
3	preparo la cena	I prepare dinner
4	me acuesto a las diez y	I go (myself) to bed at 10 and
5	leo un libro en la cama	I read a book in bed
6	and on the first floor	y en el primer piso
7	there is my bedroom	hay mi dormitorio
8	and a huge <u>bathroom</u>	y un <u>cuarto de baño</u> enorme
9	I love my room	me chifla mi dormitorio
10	because I have my own computer	dado que tengo mi propio ordenador

Week 9 09/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	on my desk	encima de mi escritorio
2	where I can play videogames	donde puedo jugar a los videojuegos
3	and do my homework	y hacer mis deberes
4	I have always dreamed of living in Spain!	¡Siempre he soñado con vivir en España!
5	and if I were rich (feminine), I would buy	y si fuera rico(a), compraría
6	an enormous <u>house</u> in Barcelona	una <u>casa</u> enorme en Barcelona
7	at the weekend	los fines de semana
8	if it is (does) nice weather	si hace buen tiempo
9	I get (myself) up early	me levanto temprano
10	and I listen to music	y escucho música

Week 10 16/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	in the garden	en el jardín
2	before (eating) breakfast	antes de desayunar
3	however, often	sin embargo, a menudo
4	I have to clean my room	tengo que limpiar mi dormitorio
5	because it is messy (feminine)	porque es desordenado(a)
6	usually in the evening	generalmente por la noche
7	I watch TV and	veo la tele y
8	I prepare dinner	preparo la cena
9	I go (myself) to bed at 10 and	me acuesto a las diez y
10	I read a book in bed	leo un libro en la cama

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 08/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Features of the Gothic genre	Death, darkness, supernatural, curses, madness, mystery, terror and suspense, volatile and threatening weather which is often used symbolically.
2	Gothic settings	Wild landscapes, gloomy, decayed, ruined environments, remote or uninhabited places, medieval style castles, churches and abbeys.
3	Romantic movement	This movement was a time in history when people placed more importance on nature, imagination and emotion.
4	Age of Enlightenment	This era took place between 1685 and 1815. People at this time believed that scientific progress was the only way to advance society.
5	Gothic characters	Monsters, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, powerful, tyrannical male figures, threatening women who are monsters and vampires.
6	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
7	Archetype	This is an idea, symbol, pattern, setting, or character-type, in a story. It's any story element that appears again and again in stories.
8	Irrational	This is a term to describe something or someone that doesn't act in a logical or reasonable manner.
9	Gothic	The term comes from the Germanic tribe 'the Goths' who were a nomadic Germanic people.
10	Rational	Something that makes sense or could be based in fact. It could also describe someone who behaves and thinks logically, clearly and sensibly.

Week 2 15/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Medieval Europe (3 rd -14 th century)	Sometimes referred to as the 'Dark Ages'. Some believe that people lived in fear due to superstition and ignorance.
2	Grotesque	An adjective to describe something strange, mysterious, ugly, or disgusting. It's often used to describe weird shapes and distorted forms.
3	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
4	Galvanism	A method of animating tissue in the body using electricity developed by Aldini and Galvani.
5	The Dark Ages	Francesco Petrarch coined this term to describe what he saw as a lack of quality in the Latin literature of his day.
6	Neo Victorian	Writers who try to write in a particular style to mimic the Victorian style of writing. E.g. Susan Hill's, Woman in Black.
7	Romanticism	A literary movement spanning roughly 1790–1850. It was characterised by a celebration of nature and individual experience.
8	Evolution	The change in a species over a long time. It often refers to the origins of mankind being found in apes.
9	American Gothic literature	It takes place in an American setting and has themes and anxieties that were important to American writers, such as religion and racial tension.
10	Propriety	Behaving appropriately. Gothic writers often depicted a lack of propriety.

Week 3 22/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	A story or message in a narrative which reveals a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
2	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.

3	Symbolism	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.
4	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
5	Pathetic Fallacy	A literary device that gives human feelings to nature. E.g 'The sea looked angry.'
6	Features of the Gothic genre	Death, darkness, supernatural, curses, madness, mystery, terror and suspense, volatile and threatening weather which is often used symbolically.
7	Gothic settings	Wild landscapes, gloomy, decayed, ruined environments, remote or uninhabited places, medieval style castles, churches and abbeys.
8	Romantic movement	This movement was a time in history when people placed more importance on nature, imagination and emotion.
9	Age of Enlightenment	This era took place between 1685 and 1815. People at this time believed that scientific progress was the only way to advance society.
10	Gothic characters	Monsters, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, powerful, tyrannical male figures, threatening women who are monsters and vampires.

Week 4 29/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Literary devices	Delayed action, epizeuxis, pathetic fallacy, foreshadowing, tension, anaphora, repetition, narrative voice, metaphor, personification, simile.
2	Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from.
3	Unreliable narrator	A character who is not completely convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
4	Gothic	Writing that employs dark scenery and an atmosphere of mystery, fear and dread.
5	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.
6	Gothic characters	Monsters, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, powerful, tyrannical male figures, threatening women who are monsters and vampires.
7	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
8	Archetype	This is an idea, symbol, pattern, setting, or character-type, in a story. It's any story element that appears again and again in stories.
9	Irrational	This is a term to describe something or someone that doesn't act in a logical or reasonable manner.
10	Gothic	The term comes from the Germanic tribe 'the Goths' who were a nomadic Germanic people.
	Rational	Something that makes sense or could be based in fact. It could also describe someone who behaves and thinks logically, clearly and sensibly.

Week 5 06/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Behaviour of Gothic characters	Gothic characters showed all their emotions such as anger, which was seen as uncouth (uncivilised) in real society.
2	Gothic females	Strong and powerful, unlike women of the times who were seen as delicate and were controlled by men.
3	Femme fatale	This archetypal woman uses her appeal, or her sexuality, to entrap men. She may want to kill them or she may need them to do her bidding.
4	Byronic Hero	A dangerous, attractive outsider who struggles with melancholy (sadness).
5	Mary Shelley: Frankenstein.	'I ought to be thy Adam, but I am rather a fallen angel.'

6	Medieval Europe (3 rd -14 th century)	Sometimes referred to as the 'Dark Ages'. Some believe that people lived in fear due to superstition and ignorance.
7	Grotesque	An adjective to describe something strange, mysterious, ugly, or disgusting. It's often used to describe weird shapes and distorted forms.
8	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth.
9	Galvanism	A method of animating tissue in the body using electricity developed by Aldini and Galvani.
10	The Dark Ages	Francesco Petrarch coined this term to describe what he saw as a lack of quality in the Latin literature of his day.

Week 6 13/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emily Bronte 'Wuthering Heights'	'A few mildewed books piled up in one corner and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint'.
2	Edgar Allen Poe 'The Fall of the House of Usher'	'The gray sedge, and the ghastly tree-stems and the vacant and eye-like windows'.
3	Maya Angelou: 'Life doesn't frighten me.'	'Shadows on the wall / Noises down the hall / Life doesn't frighten me at all.'
4	Charlotte Bronte: 'Jane Eyre'	'The strange little figure there gazing at me, with a white face and arms speaking the gloom, and glittering eyes of fear.'
5	Nathaniel Hawthorne: 'The Scarlet Letter'	'The grey twilight of a dungeon, or other darksome apartment of the prison.'
6	Neo Victorian	Writers who try to write in a particular style to mimic the Victorian style of writing. E.g. Susan Hill's, Woman in Black.
7	Romanticism	A literary movement spanning roughly 1790–1850. It was characterised by a celebration of nature and individual experience.
8	Evolution	The change in a species over a long time. It often refers to the origins of mankind being found in apes.
9	American Gothic literature	It takes place in an American setting and has themes and anxieties that were important to American writers, such as religion and racial tension.
10	Propriety	Behaving appropriately. Gothic writers often depicted a lack of propriety.

Week 7 20/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Louis Stevenson: 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'	'I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass, and ... with a strong glow of courage, drank off the potion.'
2	William Blake: 'The Tyger'	'And when thy heart began to beat, What dread hand? And what dread feet?'
3	Horace Walpole 'The Castle of Otranto'	'The door was clapped to with violence by an invisible hand.'
4	Arthur Conan Doyle: 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'	'The roof floated like a strange ship upon a shadowy sea.'
5	Susan Hill: 'The Woman in Black'	'It was a yellow fog, a filthy, evil-smelling fog, a fog that choked and blinded, smeared and stained.'
6	Allegory	A story or message in a narrative which reveals a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
8	Symbolism	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.
9	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
10	Pathetic Fallacy	A literary device that gives human feelings to nature. E.g 'The sea looked angry.'

Week 8 03/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angela Carter: 'The Bloody Chamber'	'On moonless nights, her keeper lets her out into the garden. This garden, an exceedingly sombre place, bears a strong resemblance to a burial ground.'
2	Anne Rice: 'Interview with a Vampire'	'Two brilliant green eyes that looked down at the boy intently like flames in a skull.'
3	Bram Stoker: 'Dracula'	'Fixed and rather cruel-looking, with peculiarly sharp white teeth.'
4	Octavia Butler: 'Fledgling'	'I lay almost out of control, trembling and gasping, and thinking only, food!'
5	Toni Morrison: 'Beloved'	'Outside a driver whipped his horse into the gallop local people felt necessary when they passed.'
6	Literary devices	Delayed action, epizeuxis, pathetic fallacy, foreshadowing, tension, anaphora, repetition, narrative voice, metaphor, personification, simile.
7	Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from.
8	Unreliable narrator	A character who is not completely convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
9	Gothic	Writing that employs dark scenery and an atmosphere of mystery, fear and dread.
10	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed.

Week 9 10/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Behaviour of Gothic characters	Gothic characters showed all their emotions such as anger, which was seen as uncouth (uncivilised) in real society.
2	Gothic females	Strong and powerful, unlike women of the times who were seen as delicate and were controlled by men.
3	Femme fatale	This archetypal woman uses her appeal, or her sexuality, to entrap men. She may want to kill them or she may need them to do her bidding.
4	Byronic Hero	A dangerous, attractive outsider who struggles with melancholy (sadness).
5	Mary Shelley: 'Frankenstein.'	'I ought to be thy Adam, but I am rather a fallen angel.'
6	Emily Bronte 'Wuthering Heights'	'A few mildewed books piled up in one corner and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint'.
7	Edgar Allan Poe 'The Fall of the House of Usher'	'The gray sedge, and the ghastly tree-stems and the vacant and eye-like windows'.
8	Maya Angelou: 'Life doesn't frighten me.'	'Shadows on the wall / Noises down the hall / Life doesn't frighten me at all.'
9	Charlotte Bronte: 'Jane Eyre'	'The strange little figure there gazing at me, with a white face and arms speaking the gloom, and glittering eyes of fear.'
10	Nathaniel Hawthorne: 'The Scarlet Letter'	'The grey twilight of a dungeon, or other darksome apartment of the prison.'

Week 10 17/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Louis Stevenson: 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'	'I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass, and ... with a strong glow of courage, drank off the potion.'
2	William Blake: 'The Tyger'	'And when thy heart began to beat, What dread hand? And what dread feet?'
3	Horace Walpole	'The door was clapped to with violence by an invisible hand.'

	'The Castle of Otranto'	
4	Arthur Conan Doyle: 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'	'The roof floated like a strange ship upon a shadowy sea.'
5	Susan Hill: 'The Woman in Black'	'It was a yellow fog, a filthy, evil-smelling fog, a fog that choked and blinded, smeared and stained.'
6	Angela Carter: 'The Bloody Chamber'	'On moonless nights, her keeper lets her out into the garden. This garden, an exceedingly sombre place, bears a strong resemblance to a burial ground.'
7	Anne Rice: 'Interview with a Vampire'	'Two brilliant green eyes that looked down at the boy intently like flames in a skull.'
8	Bram Stoker: 'Dracula'	'Fixed and rather cruel-looking, with peculiarly sharp white teeth.'
9	Octavia Butler: 'Fledgling'	'I lay almost out of control, trembling and gasping, and thinking only, food!'
10	Toni Morrison: 'Beloved'	'Outside a driver whipped his horse into the gallop local people felt necessary when they passed.'

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonist	This is someone who takes over land and lives in it.
2	Convict	This was someone who had committed a crime and then was sent to prison in a colony.
3	Colony	This is a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
4	Jamestown	This is the name of the town set up by the Virginia Company to grow tobacco to sell in England.
5	Land rivalry	This was with France and Spain, they were the other main countries that were setting up colonies and expanding into North America.
6	Virginia Company	This was a commercial trading company chartered by James I, its main objective was to colonise America.
7	Social Darwinism	This is the belief that it is acceptable for weaker countries to be taken over by stronger countries like Britain.
8	Boston Tea Party	This was in 1773 - Colonists tipped \$1 million of tea into the Boston harbour to protest a new tea tax.
9	The sun never sets on the British Empire	This is the famous saying that explained how much land the British Empire had all over the world.
10	Empire	This is a group of countries or a territory under the control of another single country.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cecil Rhodes	This was a British imperialist who helped Britain build its Empire in Africa.
2	Imperialism	This is the extension of authority, power and control by one country over other less powerful countries.
3	Domestic Policy	This means a set of laws that impact on the country of origin.
4	Indigenous	This means the native people and dominant culture of a country.
5	Inferior	This means that a person or place is not as advanced.
6	Scramble for Africa	This refers to the race of European nations to take over land in Africa between 1880 and 1900.
7	Suez Canal	This is a man made canal that connects the Mediterranean sea to the Red sea.
8	Boers	These were Dutch settlers in South Africa.
9	Boer War	This was a war between Britain and the Dutch settlers in South Africa between 1899 and 1902.
10	Zulu	This is the name of the dominant indigenous tribe in South Africa.

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kaiser	This is the German word for Emperor.
2	Conservative	This means averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values.
3	Weltpolitik	This is an expansionist foreign policy including colonial expansion and development of the navy.
4	Chancellor	This is a key figure who works with the Kaiser in decision making.
5	Otto von Bismark	This is the man who unified Germany and served for 20 years as Chancellor.
6	Colonist	This is someone who takes over land and lives in it.

7	Convict	This was someone who had committed a crime and then was sent to prison in a colony.
8	Colony	This is a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
9	Jamestown	This is the name of the town set up by the Virginia Company to grow tobacco to sell in England.
10	Land rivalry	This was with France and Spain, they were the other main countries that were setting up colonies and expanding into North America.

Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kaiser Wilhelm I	This was the first Kaiser of unified Germany, he was old fashioned and a brave soldier.
2	Prussia	This is the largest German Lander with a tradition of military prowess and nationalism.
3	Lander	This is the name given to the German states that make up the federal government.
4	Federal	This is a system of government where individual states retain some freedom but must accept central government control over important issues.
5	Navy Laws	These were laws passed between 1898 and 1912 designed to build a navy to rival Britains
6	Virginia Company	This was a commercial trading company chartered by James I, its main objective was to colonise America.
7	Social Darwinism	This is the belief that it is acceptable for weaker countries to be taken over by stronger countries like Britain.
8	Boston Tea Party	This was in 1773 - Colonists tipped \$1 million of tea into the Boston harbour to protest a new tea tax.
9	The sun never sets on the British Empire	This is the famous saying that explained how much land the British Empire had all over the world.
10	Empire	This is a group of countries or a territory under the control of another single country.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ottoman Empire	This was an Empire that controlled much of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia between the 14th and 20th Centuries.
2	Balkans	This is an area of Southeastern Europe that contains twelve countries.
3	Constantinople	This is the capital city of the Ottoman Empire, it is now modern day Istanbul.
4	Nationalism	This means identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
5	Modernisation	This is the process of adapting something to modern needs or habits.
6	Cecil Rhodes	This was a British imperialist who helped Britain build its Empire in Africa
7	Imperialism	This is the extension of authority, power and control by one country over other less powerful countries.
8	Domestic Policy	This means a set of laws that impact on the country of origin.
9	Indigenous	This means the native people and dominant culture of a country.
10	Inferior	This means that a person or place is not as advanced.

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sultan	These were the Emperors of the Ottoman Empire from 1299 until 1922.
2	Sick man of Europe	This is the term commonly used to describe The Ottoman Empire in 1914 as a sign that the once-great power was crumbling.

3	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.
4	Constitutional Monarchy	This is a system where the Monarch shares power with a democratic government.
5	Revolt	This means to take violent action against the established government or ruler.
6	Scramble for Africa	This refers to the race of European nations to take over land in Africa between 1880 and 1900.
7	Suez Canal	This is a man made canal that connects the Mediterranean sea to the Red sea.
8	Boers	These were Dutch settlers in South Africa.
9	Boer War	This was a war between Britain and the Dutch settlers in South Africa between 1899 and 1902.
10	Zulu	This is the name of the dominant indigenous tribe in South Africa.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communism	A political ideology that believes all things are owned by the state and everybody is equal.
2	Karl Marx	A German intellectual living in London who wrote the Communist Manifesto.
3	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin.
4	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator.
5	Vladimir Lenin	He was a Russian revolutionary politician who was head of the government from 1917 to 1924.
6	Kaiser	This is the German word for Emperor.
7	Conservative	This means averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values.
8	Weltpolitik	This is an expansionist foreign policy including colonial expansion and development of the navy.
9	Chancellor	This is a key figure who works with the Kaiser in decision making.
10	Otto von Bismark	This is the man who unified Germany and served for 20 years as Chancellor.

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Red Army	This is the name commonly used to refer to the army of the Communist government in Russia.
2	Tsar	This is the Russian word that means king or emperor.
3	Bolsheviks	This is the term used to describe a radical far left group founded by Vladimir Lenin.
4	Tsar Nicholas II	He was the last Tsar of Russia, he abdicated on 15th March 1917.
5	House of Romanov	This was the ruling family of Russia from 1613 to 1917.
6	Kaiser Wilhelm I	This was the first Kaiser of unified Germany, he was old fashioned and a brave soldier.
7	Prussia	This is the largest German Lander with a tradition of military prowess and nationalism.
8	Lander	This is the name given to the German states that make up the federal government.
9	Federal	This is a system of government where individual states retain some freedom but must accept central government control over important issues.

10	Navy Laws	These were laws passed between 1898 and 1912 designed to build a navy to rival Britains.
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Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ottoman Empire	This was an Empire that controlled much of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia between the 14th and 20th Centuries.
2	Balkans	This is an area of Southeastern Europe that contains twelve countries.
3	Constantinople	This is the capital city of the Ottoman Empire, it is now modern day Istanbul.
4	Nationalism	This means identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
5	Modernisation	This is the process of adapting something to modern needs or habits.
6	Sultan	These were the Emperors of the Ottoman Empire from 1299 until 1922
7	Sick man of Europe	This is the term commonly used to describe The Ottoman Empire in 1914 as a sign that the once-great power was crumbling.
8	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.
9	Constitutional Monarchy	This is a system where the Monarch shares power with a democratic government.
10	Revolt	This means to take violent action against the established government or ruler.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communism	A political ideology that believes all things are owned by the state and everybody is equal.
2	Karl Marx	A German intellectual living in London who wrote the Communist Manifesto.
3	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin.
4	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator.
5	Vladimir Lenin	He was a Russian revolutionary politician who was head of the government from 1917 to 1924.
6	Red Army	This is the name commonly used to refer to the army of the Communist government in Russia.
7	Tsar	This is the Russian word that means king or emperor.
8	Bolsheviks	This is the term used to describe a radical far left group founded by Vladimir Lenin.
9	Tsar Nicholas II	He was the last Tsar of Russia, he abdicated on 15th March 1917.
10	House of Romanov	This was the ruling family of Russia from 1613 to 1917.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Integer	A whole number.
2	BIDMAS	A way of remembering the order in which operations are carried out. It stands for Brackets - Indices - Division - Multiplication - Addition - Subtraction.
3	Round	Express a number to a required degree of accuracy.
4	Positive Integer	A positive integer is a whole number which is greater than 0.
5	Negative Integer	A negative integer is a whole number which is less than 0.
6	Simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms. For example, 4:10:6 can be simplified to 2:5:3.
7	Indices	Another name for powers such as 2 or 3.
8	Calculate	To work out the value of something.
9	Place Value	The value of a digit that relates to its position or place in a number.
10	Significant Figures	Significant figures are the number of digits in a value, often a measurement, that contribute to the degree of accuracy of the value.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HCF	Stands for 'highest common factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers. E.g. The HCF of 16 and 24 is 8.
2	LCM	Stands for 'lowest common multiple'. It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers. E.g. The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12.
3	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
4	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
5	Kilometre	A unit of length where the base unit in the system is a metre. 1km = 1000m
6	Power Zero	Any number or variable to the power 0 = 1
7	Root	Where a function equals zero
8	Square Root	A number whose square is equal to a given number.
9	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors, itself and one.
10	Quotient	The result of a division.

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equivalent	The same as another
2	Diameter	The distance across a circle which passes through the centre.
3	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference.
4	Set	A well defined collection of objects called members or elements.
5	Venn Diagram	A visual diagram used to describe the relationships between two sets.
6	Integer	A whole number.
7	BIDMAS	A way of remembering the order in which operations are carried out. It stands for Brackets - Indices - Division - Multiplication - Addition - Subtraction.
8	Round	Express a number to a required degree of accuracy.
9	Positive Integer	A positive integer is a whole number which is greater than 0.

10	Negative Integer	A negative integer is a whole number which is less than 0.
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Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Factor	A number that divides another number exactly.
2	2D	A two-dimensional figure lies in a plane.
3	3D	A three-dimensional solid occupies space in more than one plane.
4	Perimeter	The length of the boundary of a closed figure.
5	Area	A measure of the size of any plane surface which is measured in square units.
6	Simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms. For example, 4:10:6 can be simplified to 2:5:3.
7	Indices	Another name for powers such as 2 or 3.
8	Calculate	To work out the value of something.
9	Place Value	The value of a digit that relates to its position or place in a number.
10	Significant Figures	Significant figures are the number of digits in a value, often a measurement, that contribute to the degree of accuracy of the value.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pi	The ratio of the circumference of a circle to the length of its diameter is a constant called pi.
2	Sector	The region within a circle bounded by two radii and one of the arcs they cut off.
3	Chord	A straight line drawn from one point on the edge of a circle to another.
4	Arc	Part of a circumference of a circle.
5	Segment	The part of a line between two points. Within a circle, the region bounded by an arc and the chord joining its two endpoints.
6	HCF	Stands for 'highest common factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers. E.g. The HCF of 16 and 24 is 8.
7	LCM	Stands for 'lowest common multiple'. It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers. E.g. The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12.
8	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
9	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
10	Kilometre	A unit of length where the base unit in the system is a metre. 1km = 1000m.

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volume	A measure of three-dimensional space, measured in cubic units.
2	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.
3	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
4	Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles.
5	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of sides parallel.
6	Power Zero	Any number or variable to the power 0 = 1

7	Root	Where a function equals zero.
8	Square Root	A number whose square is equal to a given number.
9	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors, itself and one.
10	Quotient	The result of a division.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Average	A value to best represent a set of data. There are three types of average - the mean, the median, the mode.
2	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
3	Improper Fraction	An improper fraction has a numerator that is greater than its denominator.
4	Density	A measure of mass per unit volume, which is calculated as total mass divided by total volume.
5	Mass	A characteristic of a body, relating to the amount of matter within it. Mass differs from weight and is constant.
6	Equivalent	The same as another
7	Diameter	The distance across a circle which passes through the centre.
8	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference.
9	Set	A well defined collection of objects called members or elements.
10	Venn Diagram	A visual diagram used to describe the relationships between two sets.

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inequality	When one number, or quantity is not equal to another.
2	Identity	An equation that holds
3	Expression	A collection of terms which can contain variables (letters) and numbers. E.g. $2a+3$.
4	Solve	Find a solution to an equation or inequality and write down your workings.
5	Justify	Show all of your working and/or give a written explanation.
6	Factor	A number that divides another number exactly.
7	2D	A two-dimensional figure lies in a plane.
8	3D	A three-dimensional solid occupies space in more than one plane.
9	Perimeter	The length of the boundary of a closed figure.
10	Area	A measure of the size of any plane surface which is measured in square units.

Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pi	The ratio of the circumference of a circle to the length of its diameter is a constant called pi.
2	Sector	The region within a circle bounded by two radii and one of the arcs they cut off.
3	Chord	A straight line drawn from one point on the edge of a circle to another.
4	Arc	Part of a circumference of a circle
5	Segment	The part of a line between two points. Within a circle, the region bounded by an arc and the chord joining its two endpoints.
6	Volume	A measure of three-dimensional space, measured in cubic units.

7	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.
8	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
9	Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles.
10	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of sides parallel.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Average	A value to best represent a set of data. There are three types of average - the mean, the median, the mode.
2	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
3	Improper Fraction	An improper fraction has a numerator that is greater than its denominator.
4	Density	A measure of mass per unit volume, which is calculated as total mass divided by total volume.
5	Mass	A characteristic of a body, relating to the amount of matter within it. Mass differs from weight and is constant.
6	Inequality	When one number, or quantity is not equal to another.
7	Identity	An equation that holds
8	Expression	A collection of terms which can contain variables (letters) and numbers. E.g. $2a+3$.
9	Solve	Find a solution to an equation or inequality and write down your workings.
10	Justify	Show all of your working and/or give a written explanation .

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 10/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Erosion	This is the wearing away of material by a moving force.
2	Hydraulic action	This is when the power of the river or waves erodes.
3	Abrasion	This is material carried by a river or the sea scrapes against the landscape.
4	Attrition	This is when material carried by a river or the sea smash together causing them to become smaller and more rounded.
5	Solution	This is the dissolving of rocks and minerals by river or sea water.
6	Transportation	This is the movement of eroded material.
7	Traction	This is where material is rolled along the river bed or by waves.
8	Saltation	This is the hopping movement of pebbles along a river or sea bed.
9	Suspension	This is when small particles are carried in river flow or by sea water.
10	Solution	This is the movement of dissolved particles within river or sea water.

Week 2 17/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deposition	This is the dropping of material due to a reduction in river or sea energy.
2	Longshore drift	This is the transportation of material along a stretch of coastline in a zig-zag pattern.
3	Hydrograph	This is a graph showing discharge and rainfall of a river over a period of time.
4	Peak discharge	This is the highest volume of water flowing along a river.
5	Peak rainfall	This is the highest amount of rainfall falling from the atmosphere.
6	Lag time	This is the difference in time between peak rainfall and peak discharge.
7	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks, minerals and landforms.
9	Precipitation	This is any form of moisture falling from the sky.
10	Relief	This is the height, shape and land.

Week 3 24/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of forest.
2	Hard engineering	This is the use of concrete or large artificial structures to defend against natural processes.
3	Soft engineering	This is managing erosion by working with natural processes.
4	Concordant coastline	This is a coastline where the same band of rock runs parallel to the coastline.
5	Discordant coastline	This is a coastline where there are different bands of rock.
6	Erosion	This is the wearing away of material by a moving force.
7	Hydraulic action	This is when the power of the river or waves erodes.
8	Abrasion	This is material carried by a river or the sea scrapes against the landscape.

9	Attrition	This is when material carried by a river or the sea smash together causing them to become smaller and more rounded.
10	Solution	This is the dissolving of rocks and minerals by river or sea water.

Week 4 01/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
2	Magnitude	This refers to the strength of an earthquake.
3	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
4	Constructive plate margin	This is where two plates are diverging, releasing rising magma which adds new material to the plates.
5	Destructive plate margin	This is where two plates of different densities are converging and the oceanic plate is subducted underneath the continental plate.
6	Transportation	This is the movement of eroded material.
7	Traction	This is where material is rolled along the river bed or by waves.
8	Saltation	This is the hopping movement of pebbles along a river or sea bed.
9	Suspension	This is when small particles are carried in river flow or by sea water.
10	Solution	This is the movement of dissolved particles within river or sea water.

Week 5 08/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conservative plate margin	This is where two plates are sliding alongside each other in the same or different directions.
2	Collision plate margin	This is when two plates of the same density are converging, where neither one can be subducted.
3	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
4	Volcano	This is an opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
5	Primary effect	This is the initial impact of a natural event of people, property and the environment caused directly by it.
6	Deposition	This is the dropping of material due to a reduction in river or sea energy.
7	Longshore drift	This is the transportation of material along a stretch of coastline in a zig-zag pattern.
8	Hydrograph	This is a graph showing discharge and rainfall of a river over a period of time.
9	Peak discharge	This is the highest volume of water flowing along a river.
10	Peak rainfall	This is the highest amount of rainfall falling from the atmosphere.

Week 6 15/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary effect	This is the after effects of a natural event that occur as indirect impacts, sometimes on a longer timescale.
2	High income country (HIC)	This is a country with GNI per capita greater than \$12746.
3	Low income country (LIC)	This is a country with GNI per capita lower than \$1045.
4	Newly emerging economy (NEE)	This is a country that has begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
5	Gross national income (GNI)	This is a measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population.
6	Lag time	This is the difference in time between peak rainfall and peak discharge.
7	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks, minerals and landforms.
9	Precipitation	This is any form of moisture falling from the sky.
10	Relief	This is the height, shape and land.

Week 7 22/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immediate response	These are the reactions of people as the disaster happens and the instant aftermath.
2	Long term response	These are the later reactions of people that occur weeks, months and years after the event.
3	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
4	Greenhouse gases	This is a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.
5	Mitigation	These are actions taken to reduce the long term risk from natural hazards.
6	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of forest.
7	Hard engineering	This is the use of concrete or large artificial structures to defend against natural processes.
8	Soft engineering	This is managing erosion by working with natural processes.
9	Concordant coastline	This is a coastline where the same band of rock runs parallel to the coastline.
10	Discordant coastline	This is a coastline where there are different bands of rock.

Week 8 05/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adaptation	These are actions taken to adjust to natural events to reduce the damage.
2	Supervolcano	This is an unusually large volcano having the potential to produce an eruption with major effects on the global climate and ecosystem.
3	Caldera	This is a large volcanic crater.

4	Pyroclastic flow	This is a dense, destructive mass of hot ash, lava fragments and gases ejected from a volcano at great speed.
5	Ash	This is a mixture of rock and mineral particles expelled from a volcano during an eruption.
6	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
7	Magnitude	This refers to the strength of an earthquake.
8	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
9	Constructive plate margin	This is where two plates are diverging, releasing rising magma which adds new material to the plates.
10	Destructive plate margin	This is where two plates of different densities are converging and the oceanic plate is subducted underneath the continental plate.

Week 9 12/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conservative plate margin	This is where two plates are sliding alongside each other in the same or different directions.
2	Collision plate margin	This is when two plates of the same density are converging, where neither one can be subducted.
3	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
4	Volcano	This is an opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
5	Primary effect	This is the initial impact of a natural event of people, property and the environment caused directly by it.
6	Secondary effect	This is the after effects of a natural event that occur as indirect impacts, sometimes on a longer timescale.
7	High income country (HIC)	This is a country with GNI per capita greater than \$12746.
8	Low income country (LIC)	This is a country with GNI per capita lower than \$1045.
9	Newly emerging economy (NEE)	This is a country that has begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
10	Gross national income (GNI)	This is a measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population.

Week 10 19/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immediate response	These are the reactions of people as the disaster happens and the instant aftermath.
2	Long term response	These are the later reactions of people that occur weeks, months and years after the event.
3	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
4	Greenhouse gases	This is a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.
5	Mitigation	These are actions taken to reduce the long term risk from natural hazards.
6	Adaptation	These are actions taken to adjust to natural events to reduce the damage.
7	Supervolcano	This is an unusually large volcano having the potential to produce an eruption with major effects on the global climate and ecosystem.
8	Caldera	This is a large volcanic crater.

9	Pyroclastic flow	This is a dense, destructive mass of hot ash, lava fragments and gases ejected from a volcano at great speed.
10	Ash	This is a mixture of rock and mineral particles expelled from a volcano during an eruption.

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	Coagulation	Is defined as the change in the structure of protein (from a liquid form to solid or a thicker liquid) brought about by heat, mechanical action or acids.
4	Hazard	Something that causes a danger or risk.
5	Contaminate	Food that has come into contact with microbes and become unsafe to eat.
6	Cross-contamination	Microbes spreading from food to food.
7	Obesity	The state of being grossly fat or overweight.
8	Energy balance	The relation between intake of food and output of exercise that is positive when the body stores extra food as fats and negative when the body draws on stored fat to provide energy for exercise.
9	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Energy expenditure	Refers to the amount of energy a person uses in the form of calories. Calorie intake must be balanced with energy expenditure to maintain a healthy weight.

Art Week 2 18/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary Source	Real objects, or your own photos that you have taken yourself.
2	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or books.
3	Still Life	Artwork of man-made or natural objects E.g books, flowers, skulls.
4	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
5	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint.
6	Media	The materials which an artist has used.
7	Stylised	An image that is recognisable, but simplified or abstracted.
8	Symmetric	Opposite sides are the same.
9	Abstract	Art that does not represent something that is physical/real.
10	Symbolism	Representing meaning or ideas through colour/form/line.

Drama Week 3 25/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.

3	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
4	The Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Devising	To create a performance based on a stimulus through careful planning.
6	Still Image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
7	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
8	Cross Cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
9	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
10	Alienation effect	Brecht's techniques to remind the audience they are watching a play.

Music Week 4 02/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rhythm	A repeating pattern of loud and soft beats.
2	Off-beat	Accents on beat 3 and beat 4 often played on the snare drum of a drum kit.
3	Drum kit	A set of drums and cymbals played by one person.
4	Riff	A word used in pop music to describe a repeating sequence.
5	Fret	Metal bars that are set into the neck of a guitar.
6	Strumming	A string instrument playing technique in which the player runs their fingers across the strings to produce a sound.
7	Fingerpicking	A string instrument technique in which the player uses their fingers to pluck the strings.
8	Chord	A group of two or more notes played together at the same time.
9	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat.
10	Ensemble skills	A term for communication skills that are used when playing in an ensemble (group) such as counting beats, listening, keeping a steady tempo.

RE Week 5 09/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Islam	The religion of Muslims. Islam means 'submission to the will of Allah'. It is the world's second largest religion with over 1.8 billion followers.
2	Muslim	A follower of the religion of Islam.
3	Qur'an	The Muslims holy text. Muslims believe it was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel Jibril.
4	Tawhid	The idea of monotheism (mono= one, single theism = God) in Islam, linked to the First Pillar of Islam the Shahada.
5	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)	Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was the Final Prophet. PBUH = peace be upon him.
6	The Five Pillars of Islam	Five basic acts in Islam, followed by Sunni Muslims. Seen as mandatory and the foundation of Muslim life.
7	Shahada	This is the First Pillar of Islam - The Muslim declaration of faith - "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah."
8	Salah	This is the Second Pillar of Islam - The five compulsory daily (duty) prayers.
9	Zakah	This is the Third Pillar of Islam - 2.5% Charitable giving.

10	Sawm	This is the Fourth Pillar of Islam - Fasting- Muslims are required to fast during Ramadan. Food and drink are forbidden during daylight hours. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
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Food Week 6 16/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High risk foods	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	Creaming method	Involves beating fat/s and sugar together until the mixture is light in colour and has increased in volume, it is important for creating air.
5	Rubbing in method	A technique where flour is rubbed into a fat to make dishes such as shortcrust pastry, crumbles and scones.
6	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.
7	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.
8	Protein	A nutrient found in food (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans). It is needed in the body for growth, repair and energy.
9	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.
10	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.

Art Week 7 23/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mono-printing	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
2	Realism	Paintings/drawings that have been made in a realistic or photographic way.
3	Hatching	An example of mark-making which is a series of lines in the same direction.
4	Landscape	One of the principal types or genres of subject in art. It can be rural or urban.
5	Negative Space	The space around an object rather than the object itself.
6	Tonal Drawing	Refers to the technique of drawing in which there are no lines, only shading.
7	Monochromatic	Artwork that only has only one colour.
8	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
9	Two-Dimensional	A flat, geometric form.
10	Three-Dimensional	An object that appears to have length, width and height.

Drama Week 8 06/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Levels	The use of different heights on a performance space.
2	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.

3	Development	When initial ideas are worked on to create a performance piece.
4	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
5	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.
6	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
7	Stage Left	The left hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
8	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
9	Upstage	The area of the performance space furthest away from the audience.
10	Downstage	The area of the performance space closest to the audience.

Music Week 9 13/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar	A short section of music that contains a specific number of beats.
2	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.
3	Quaver	A note with the duration of 1/2 a crotchet beat.
4	Semibreve	A note with the duration of 4 crotchet beats.
5	Ground bass	A composition device containing a bass part that recurs over and over while the melody and voices over it develop and change.
6	Clef symbol	A symbol that appears at the beginning of every music staff to indicate the range of pitches displayed on a staff.
7	Treble clef	A sign on a stave which indicates the range of notes to the right of middle C (the C near the middle of a piano keyboard).
8	Bass clef	A sign on a stave which indicates the range of notes to the left of middle C (the C near the middle of a piano keyboard).
9	Rest	A musical notation sign that indicates a pause or silence.
10	Minim	A note with the duration of 2 crotchet beats.

RE Week 10 20/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hajj	This is the Fifth Pillar of Islam - A pilgrimage or special religious journey to Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Muslims are required to go at least once in their lifetime. It lasts for five days.
2	Makkah (Mecca)	This is the holiest city for Muslims, the place where Muhammad was born.
3	Prophet	This is an individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being; someone who has a message for mankind.
4	Mosque	This is a Muslim place of worship.
5	Imam	This is a person who leads Muslim worshippers in prayer.
6	Wudu	This is the ritual washing performed prior to prayer.
7	Rak'ahs	These are a set of sequences including actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).
8	Ramadan	This is the most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the Angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.

9	Eid- ul- Fitr	This is the Muslim festival marking the end of the fast of Ramadan.
10	Night of Power	This is the night when the angel Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.