



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Class of 2024

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

hegartymaths.com



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.

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 as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework 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 title "Enter your details" in blue. Below the title is the text "Logging into Gloucester Academy. Not your school?". The form contains three input fields: "First name", "Last name", and "What's this for?". Below these fields are three dropdown menus for date selection, with the first one showing "1", "January", and "2016". Below the date selection fields is another "What's this for?" label. At the bottom of the form is a blue button labeled "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 **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
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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	Genotype	Combination of genes E.g. BB, Bb or bb.
2	Atomic number	Number of protons.
3	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched.
4	CO ₂	Formula for Carbon dioxide.
5	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.
6	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 2 13/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Double Helix	Structure of DNA
2	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
3	Elastic potential energy store	An object that is stretched or squashed has this store of energy.
4	H ₂ O	Formula for Water.
5	Polymer	Made of very large molecules linked to other atoms by strong covalent bonds with very strong intermolecular forces between separate molecules.
6	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 3 20/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gene	A section of DNA which codes for a specific sequence of amino acids, which codes for a specific protein.
2	Ionic bonding	Formed from metals combined with non-metals.
3	Momentum = Mass x Velocity	The equation for Momentum using mass & velocity.
4	O ₂	Formula for Oxygen
5	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm
6	Genotype	Combination of genes E.g. BB, Bb or bb.

7	Atomic number	Number of protons.
8	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched.
9	CO ₂	Formula for Carbon dioxide.
10	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Phenotype	Physical characteristics or outward appearance E.g. blonde hair or red petals.
2	Covalent bonding	Formed from non-metals combined with other non-metals.
3	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension.
4	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Formula for Glucose
5	Graphene	Single layer of Graphite with properties that make it useful in electronics and composites.
6	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbon dioxide + Water	Reactants for Photosynthesis
2	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.
3	Directly proportional	Diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
4	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
5	Graphite	Giant covalent structure which conducts electricity due to delocalised electrons.
6	Double Helix	Structure of DNA
7	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
8	Elastic potential energy store	An object that is stretched or squashed has this store of energy.
9	H ₂ O	Formula for Water.
10	Polymer	Made of very large molecules linked to other atoms by strong covalent bonds with very strong intermolecular forces between separate molecules.

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + Oxygen	Products of Photosynthesis
2	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
3	Moment	A turning force around a pivot.
4	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.

5	Alloy	A mixture of a metal and at least one other element.
6	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 7 18/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutation	Change to the gene/chromosome or DNA.
2	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
3	Moment = Force x Perpendicular Distance from the pivot.	Equation for calculating a moment using the force & perpendicular distance from the pivot.
4	Cystic Fibrosis	Caused by a recessive allele.
5	Electrolysis	The decomposition of an ionic compound using electricity.
6	Gene	A section of DNA which codes for a specific sequence of amino acids, which codes for a specific protein.
7	Ionic bonding	Formed from metals combined with non-metals.
8	Momentum = Mass x Velocity	The equation for Momentum using mass & velocity.
9	O ₂	Formula for Oxygen
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 8 01/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	XX	Female sex chromosomes.
2	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
3	Properties of Metals	High thermal conductivity, good conductors of electricity and malleable.
4	XY	Male sex chromosomes.
5	Properties of Non-Metals	Low thermal conductivity, poor conductors of electricity and brittle.
6	Phenotype	Physical characteristics or outward appearance E.g. blonde hair or red petals.
7	Covalent bonding	Formed from non-metals combined with other non-metals.
8	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
9	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Formula for Glucose
10	Graphene	Single layer of Graphite with properties that make it useful in electronics and composites.

Week 9 08/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	XX	Female sex chromosomes.
2	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
3	Properties of Metals	High thermal conductivity, good conductors of electricity and malleable.
4	XY	Male sex chromosomes.
5	Properties of Non-Metals	Low thermal conductivity, poor conductors of electricity and brittle.
6	Carbon dioxide + Water	Reactants for Photosynthesis
7	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.
8	Directly proportional	Diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
9	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
10	Graphite	Giant covalent structure which conducts electricity due to delocalised electrons.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutation	Change to the gene/chromosome or DNA.
2	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
3	Moment = Force x Perpendicular Distance from the pivot.	Equation for calculating a moment using the force & perpendicular distance from the pivot.
4	Cystic Fibrosis	Caused by a recessive allele.
5	Electrolysis	The decomposition of an ionic compound using electricity.
6	Glucose + Oxygen	Products of Photosynthesis
7	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
8	Moment	A turning force around a pivot.
9	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.
10	Alloy	A mixture of a metal and at least one other element.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en Inglaterra tenemos	in England we have
2	las <u>vacaciones</u> de verano en julio y agosto	summer <u>holidays</u> in July and August
3	normalmente en el verano	normally in the summer
4	cuando hace buen tiempo	when it is (it does) good weather
5	me mola juntarme con mis amigos	I love to hangout with my friends
6	también, de vez en cuando	also, from time to time
7	cuando llueve chateo en la red	when it rains I chat online
8	con mis <u>compañeros</u> de clase	with my school <u>friends</u>
9	sin embargo prefiero pasar	however, I prefer to spend
10	las vacaciones en el extranjero	holidays abroad

Week 2 14/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a veces voy a España con mi familia	sometimes I go to Spain with my family
2	el <u>año</u> pasado	last <u>year</u>
3	fuimos a Barcelona	we went to Barcelona
4	que está en el norte de España	which is in the north of Spain
5	lo mejor fue cuando	the best thing was when
6	visité la Sagrada Familia	I visited the Sagrada Familia
7	ya que fue maravillosa	because it was amazing (feminine)
8	además aprendí mucho sobre	also, I learnt lots about
9	la <u>arquitectura</u> religiosa	religious <u>architecture</u>
10	lo peor fue cuando	the worst thing was when

Week 3 21/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	perdí mi móvil en el metro	I lost my phone on the metro
2	¡Qué desastre!	What a disaster!
3	me quedé en	I stayed in
4	una <u>pensión</u> pequeña	a small <u>bed and breakfast</u>
5	que estaba en el <u>barrio</u> gótico	which was in the gothic <u>quarter</u>
6	in England we have	en Inglaterra tenemos
7	summer <u>holidays</u> in July and August	las <u>vacaciones</u> de verano en julio y agosto
8	normally in the summer	normalmente en el verano
9	when it is (it does) good weather	cuando hace buen tiempo
10	I love to hangout with my friends	me mola juntarme con mis amigos

Week 4 28/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	era genial pero	it was great but
2	no tenía ni aparcamiento ni lavandería	it didn't have parking nor a laundry room
3	tampoco había piscina	there wasn't a swimming pool either
4	pero al fin y al cabo	but at the end of the day
5	la gente era muy abierta	the people were very open
6	also, from time to time	también, de vez en cuando
7	when it rains I chat online	cuando llueve chateo en la red
8	with my school <u>friends</u>	con mis <u>compañeros</u> de clase
9	however, I prefer to spend	sin embargo prefiero pasar
10	holidays abroad	las vacaciones en el extranjero

Week 5 05/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en el futuro quisiera reservar una habitación	in the future I would like to reserve a room
2	en un hotel de <u>cinco estrellas</u>	in a <u>five star</u> hotel
3	porque <u>siempre</u> he soñado con hacerlo	because I have <u>always</u> dreamed of doing it
4	de vez en cuando	from time to time
5	mi familia y yo vamos a un camping en Gales	my family and I go to a campsite in Wales
6	sometimes I go to Spain with my family	a veces voy a España con mi familia
7	last <u>year</u>	el <u>año</u> pasado
8	we went to Barcelona	fuimos a Barcelona
9	which is in the north of Spain	que está en el norte de España
10	the best thing was when	lo mejor fue cuando

Week 6 12/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	porque nos encanta la naturaleza	because we love nature
2	y mis abuelos viven allí	and my grandparents live there
3	sin embargo, <u>hace</u> tres años	however, three years <u>ago</u>
4	decidí ir a Escocia	I decided to go to Scotland
5	con mi escuela	with my school
6	visité la Sagrada Familia	I visited the Sagrada Familia
7	ya que fue maravillosa	because it was amazing (feminine)
8	además aprendí mucho sobre	also, I learnt lots about
9	la <u>arquitectura</u> religiosa	religious <u>architecture</u>
10	lo peor fue cuando	the worst thing was when

Week 7 19/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Fue un desastre!	It was a disaster!
2	primero tuvimos una avería en la autopista	firstly, we had a breakdown on the motorway
3	luego cuando llegamos al albergue juvenil	then when we arrived at the youth hostel
4	tuvimos que quejarnos porque	we had to complain because
5	había ratas en la cama	there were rats in the bed
6	I lost my phone on the metro	perdí mi móvil en el metro
7	What a disaster!	¡Qué desastre!
8	I stayed in	me quedé en
9	a small <u>bed and breakfast</u>	una <u>pensión</u> pequeña
10	which was in the gothic <u>quarter</u>	que estaba en el <u>barrio</u> gótico

Week 8 02/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Y la ducha no funcionaba !	And the shower didn't work !
2	el <u>año</u> próximo	next <u>year</u>
3	voy a ir de vacaciones	I am going to go on holiday
4	con mi familia	with my family
5	¡ Espero que sea mejor!	I hope that it will be better!
6	it was great but	era genial pero
7	it didn't have parking nor a laundry room	no tenía ni aparcamiento ni lavandería
8	there wasn't a swimming pool either	tampoco había piscina
9	but at the end of the day	pero al fin y al cabo
10	the people were very open	la gente era muy abierta

Week 9 09/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in the future I would like to reserve a room	en el futuro quisiera reservar una habitación
2	in a <u>five star</u> hotel	en un hotel de <u>cinco estrellas</u>
3	because I have <u>always</u> dreamed of doing it	porque <u>siempre</u> he soñado con hacerlo
4	from time to time	de vez en cuando
5	my family and I go to a campsite in Wales	mi familia y yo vamos a un camping en Gales
6	because we love nature	porque nos encanta la naturaleza
7	and my grandparents live there	y mis abuelos viven allí
8	however, three years <u>ago</u>	sin embargo, <u>hace</u> tres años
9	I decided to go to Scotland	decidí ir a Escocia
10	with my school	con mi escuela

Week 10 16/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	It was a disaster!	¡ Fue un desastre!
2	firstly, we had a breakdown on the motorway	primero tuvimos una avería en la autopista
3	then when we arrived at the youth hostel	luego cuando llegamos al albergue juvenil
4	we had to complain because	tuvimos que quejarnos porque
5	there were rats in the bed	había ratas en la cama
6	And the shower didn't work !	¡Y la ducha no funcionaba !
7	next <u>year</u>	el <u>año</u> próximo
8	I am going to go on holiday	voy a ir de vacaciones
9	with my family	con mi familia
10	I hope that it will be better!	¡ Espero que sea mejor!

Week 1 08/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shell shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers would have nightmares and flashbacks about what they had experienced.
2	Theme of futility	The deaths of the soldiers seemed avoidable, in both the Raid and the Big attack, if only superior officers cared about the lives of the men.
3	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
4	The realities of war	The poor treatment of soldiers, the pointless deaths, lack of care from commanding officers and the fact the Germans weren't evil monsters.
5	Propaganda	Convinced young soldiers to sign up - that fighting in WWI was noble. Also presented Germans as evil monsters.
6	Vimy Ridge	A horrific battle whereby commanding officers ordered their soldiers to run at German machine guns.
7	Theme of Home	The characters talk about home (and nature) to distract themselves from the reality of the trenches and to remind themselves of why they are fighting.
8	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
9	Heroism	To show great bravery.
10	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.

Week 2 15/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Degradation	The state of being lowered down in respect, status or condition.
2	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.
3	Inhumane	To be without compassion for misery or suffering. To be cruel.
4	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
5	Monotony	A lack of variety and interest when something is tedious and repeated incessantly.
6	Patriotism	Showing love or devotion to your country.
7	Cyclical	In which a series of events happens again and again in the same order.
8	Poignant	Something that affects you deeply and makes you feel sadness or regret.
9	Dehumanisation	To remove someone's good human qualities such as kindness, generosity and independence.
10	Pathos	A quality that evokes pity or sadness.

Week 3 22/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time as a symbol	There are constant references to time and 'waiting' to reflect the monotony of life in the trenches and the reality that the soldiers are simply waiting to die.
2	Light as a motif	This becomes increasingly dim in the trenches, to reflect either the darkening mood or increasing lack of hope.
3	Osborne's pipe as a symbol	Osborne has to leave his pipe unfinished whilst it still has a 'glow' on it to go on the raid. This is symbolic of how his and other soldiers' lives were cut short.
4	Earwigs as symbols	The soldiers notice an earwig running around a candle over and over again. It represents the soldiers' existence since it symbolises no forward progress.

5	Uniforms as a symbol	Used to reflect the characters' mental states. Stanhope's is tidy but 'war-stained', whilst Raleigh's is 'fresh'.
6	Shell shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers would have nightmares and flashbacks about what they had experienced.
7	Theme of futility	The deaths of the soldiers seemed avoidable, in both the Raid and the Big attack, if only superior officers cared about the lives of the men.
8	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
9	The realities of war	The poor treatment of soldiers, the pointless deaths, lack of care from commanding officers and the fact the Germans weren't evil monsters.
10	Propaganda	Convinced young soldiers to sign up - that fighting in WWI was noble. Also presented Germans as evil monsters.

Week 4 29/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Metaphor	A figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that are not alike but have something in common.
2	Alliteration	The repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence.
3	Personification	A figure of speech when you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
4	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of 's' sounds.
5	Simile	A figure of speech that directly compares two things, using the words 'like' or 'as'.
6	Vimy Ridge	A horrific battle whereby commanding officers ordered their soldiers to run at German machine guns.
7	Theme of Home	The characters talk about home (and nature) to distract themselves from the reality of the trenches and to remind themselves of why they are fighting.
8	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
9	Heroism	To show great bravery.
10	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.

Week 5 06/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Semantic Field	A group of words which are often used to refer to the same idea or topic – explosion/gunfire/attack all belong to the semantic field of war.
2	Allusion	When an author or poet makes an indirect reference to some idea, figure, other text, place or event that originates from outside the text.
3	Oxymoron	Two words used together that have, or seem to have, opposite meanings.
4	Extended metaphor	A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem.
5	Juxtaposition	The action of putting things that are not similar next to each other, to show a contrasting effect.
6	Degradation	The state of being lowered down in respect, status or condition.
7	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.
8	Inhumane	To be without compassion for misery or suffering. To be cruel.
9	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
10	Monotony	A lack of variety and interest when something is tedious and repeated incessantly.

Week 6 13/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the King or Queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
2	The Nobel Prize in Literature	A Swedish prize that is awarded annually to an author from any country who has created 'outstanding' literature.
3	CBE	An award handed out twice a year, by the Prime Minister and the Queen, to recognise and honour someone's achievement.
4	Quatrain	A stanza of four lines, especially one having alternate rhymes.
5	Rhyming Couplet	Two lines of the same length that rhyme and complete one thought. There is no limit to the length of the lines.
6	Patriotism	Showing love or devotion to your country.
7	Cyclical	In which a series of events happens again and again in the same order.
8	Poignant	Something that affects you deeply and makes you feel sadness or regret.
9	Dehumanisation	To remove someone's good human qualities such as kindness, generosity and independence.
10	Pathos	A quality that evokes pity or sadness.

Week 7 20/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
2	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
3	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
4	End stopped line	A pause at the end of a line of poetry. It can be expressed in writing as a punctuation mark, such as a colon, semicolon or full stop.
5	Syllable	A part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit. For example, 'book' has one syllable.
6	Time as a symbol	There are constant references to time and 'waiting' to reflect the monotony of life in the trenches and the reality that the soldiers are simply waiting to die.
7	Light as a motif	This becomes increasingly dim in the trenches, to reflect either the darkening mood or increasing lack of hope.
8	Osborne's pipe as a symbol	Osborne has to leave his pipe unfinished whilst it still has a 'glow' on it to go on the raid. This is symbolic of how his and other soldiers' lives were cut short.
9	Earwigs as symbols	The soldiers notice an earwig running around a candle over and over again. It represents the soldiers' existence since it symbolises no forward progress.
10	Uniforms as a symbol	Used to reflect the characters' mental states. Stanhope's is tidy but 'war-stained', whilst Raleigh's is 'fresh'.

Week 8 03/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Enjambment	When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
2	Anaphora	The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of each line. E.g. Some feel rain. Some feel sunshine. Some feel rainbows.
3	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
4	In medias res	Latin for 'in the midst of things'. A poem that starts in the middle of the action. E.g. A poem starting with an explosion.
5	Refrain	A recurring line or phrase, especially at the end of a verse.

6	Metaphor	A figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that are not alike but have something in common.
7	Alliteration	The repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence.
8	Personification	A figure of speech when you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
9	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of 's' sounds.
10	Simile	A figure of speech that directly compares two things, using the words 'like' or 'as'.

Week 9 10/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Semantic Field	A group of words which are often used to refer to the same idea or topic – explosion/gunfire/attack all belong to the semantic field of war.
2	Allusion	When an author or poet makes an indirect reference to some idea, figure, other text, place or event that originates from outside the text.
3	Oxymoron	Two words used together that have, or seem to have, opposite meanings.
4	Extended metaphor	A comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph or lines in a poem.
5	Juxtaposition	The action of putting things that are not similar next to each other, to show a contrasting effect.
6	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the King or Queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
7	The Nobel Prize in Literature	A Swedish prize that is awarded annually to an author from any country who has created 'outstanding' literature.
8	CBE	An award handed out twice a year, by the Prime Minister and the Queen, to recognise and honour someone's achievement.
9	Quatrain	A stanza of four lines, especially one having alternate rhymes.
10	Rhyming Couplet	Two lines of the same length that rhyme and complete one thought. There is no limit to the length of the lines.

Week 10 17/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
2	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
3	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
4	End stopped line	A pause at the end of a line of poetry. It can be expressed in writing as a punctuation mark, such as a colon, semicolon or full stop.
5	Syllable	A part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit. For example, 'book' has one syllable.
6	Enjambment	When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
7	Anaphora	The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of each line. E.g. Some feel rain. Some feel sunshine. Some feel rainbows.
8	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
9	In medias res	Latin for 'in the midst of things'. A poem that starts in the middle of the action. E.g. A poem starting with an explosion.
10	Refrain	A recurring line or phrase, especially at the end of a verse.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	This is when a state, country or person is not under the influence of others.
2	Unified	This is when somewhere becomes a single unit. For example two or more states becoming one single country.
3	Settlement	This is a place, typically uninhabited, where people establish a community.
4	Townshend Acts	This was when all money collected was used to pay the salaries of the British soldiers.
5	Proclamation of 1763	This was a law prohibiting the colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
6	Boston Tea Party	This was a protest organised by the colonists against the British in which they threw all the tea into the harbour.
7	Loyalists	These were American colonists that wanted to be ruled by Britain.
8	Patriots	These were American colonists that wanted to establish their independence from Britain.
9	The French and Indian war	This was a war between Britain and the Indians because the colonists kept pushing the Indians back.
10	Intolerable Acts	These were four strict laws that gave the British a sense of control over the colonies.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bastille	This was a fortress built in Paris in the 14th century and used as a prison in the 17th and 18th centuries.
2	Bourgeoisie	This was the name of the social class between the lower and upper classes.
3	August decrees	This was a series of declarations issued by the National Assembly in August 1789.
4	Constitution of 1791	This was the new French constitution that in 1791 established a Constitutional Monarchy, or limited monarchy.
5	National Assembly	This was the radical wing of representatives in the National Convention, named for their secret meeting place in the Jacobin Club, in an abandoned Paris monastery.
6	Louis XVI	He was the last king of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution.
7	Estates-General	This was reconvened by Louis XVI on May 5, 1789, to deal with the looming financial crisis.
8	The Great Fear	This was a period in 1789 during which rural peasants revolted against their feudal landlords and wreaked havoc in the French countryside.
9	Jacobins	The radical wing of representatives in the National Convention, named for their secret meeting place in the Jacobin Club, in an abandoned Paris monastery.
10	Reign of terror	This was a ten-month period of oppression and execution to suppress any potential enemies of the radical Revolution.

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weimar Republic	This was the name given to Germany's democratic system between 1913 - 1933.
2	Article 48	This was part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
3	Proportional	This was a political system in which the number of votes equals the number of

	Representation	seats in the Reichstag.
4	Hyperinflation	This is a sudden and dramatic rise in the price of goods often due to the excessive printing of money.
5	Munich Putsch	This was when Hitler interrupted a meeting in a beer hall and announced he was taking over Bavaria.
6	Independence	This is when a state, country or person is not under the influence of others.
7	Unified	This is when somewhere becomes a single unit. For example two or more states becoming one single country.
8	Settlement	This is a place, typically uninhabited, where people establish a community.
9	Townshend Acts	This was when all money collected was used to pay the salaries of the British soldiers.
10	Proclamation of 1763	This was a law prohibiting the colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War One.
2	Abdicated	This means to step down from the throne.
3	Kapp Putsch	This was when Wolfgang Kapp and 5000 men (Free Corps - ex soldiers) took over the Capital city Berlin.
4	The people's Charter	This was a document that called for 6 reforms to make the political system more democratic.
5	Petitions	This is a formal written request, typically signed by a number of people appealing to authority in respect of a certain cause.
6	Boston Tea Party	This was a protest organised by the colonists against the British in which they threw all the tea into the harbour.
7	Loyalists	These were American colonists that wanted to be ruled by Britain.
8	Patriots	These were American colonists that wanted to establish their independence from Britain.
9	The French and Indian war	This was a war between Britain and the Indians because the colonists kept pushing the Indians back.
10	Intolerable Acts	These were four strict laws that gave the British a sense of control over the colonies.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	London Working Men's Association	This was established in 1836. They appealed to skilled workers and was one of the foundations of Chartism.
2	Physical Force Chartism	This group used hostile language, encouraged violent behaviour, talk of arms, and made ultimatums against the government to achieve their aims.
3	Moral Force Chartism	This group was opposed to violent action, and advocated reform by legal and constitutional means.
4	Hen-Chartists	These were groups formed by women to support the Chartist movement.
5	NUWSS National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	This is a group led by Millicent Fawcett, they campaigned for women's rights using petitions and lobbying.
6	Bastille	This was a fortress built in Paris in the 14th century and used as a prison in the 17th and 18th centuries.
7	Bourgeoisie	This was the name of the social class between the lower and upper classes.

8	August decrees	This was a series of declarations issued by the National Assembly in August 1789.
9	Constitution of 1791	This was the new French constitution that in 1791 established a Constitutional Monarchy, or limited monarchy.
10	National Assembly	This was the radical wing of representatives in the National Convention, named for their secret meeting place in the Jacobin Club, in an abandoned Paris monastery.

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	WSPU Women's Social and Political Union	This is a group led by Emmeline Pankhurst, they campaigned for women's rights using militant methods.
2	Suffragette	This is a campaigner for women's suffrage who used militant methods.
3	Suffragists	This is a campaigner for women's suffrage who used lobbying and petitions.
4	Militancy	Violent methods in support of a political or social cause.
5	Martyr	This is a person who dies for their religious or political beliefs.
6	Louis XVI	He was the last king of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution.
7	Estates-General	This was reconvened by Louis XVI on May 5, 1789, to deal with the looming financial crisis.
8	The Great Fear	This was a period in 1789 during which rural peasants revolted against their feudal landlords and wreaked havoc in the French countryside.
9	Jacobins	The radical wing of representatives in the National Convention, named for their secret meeting place in the Jacobin Club, in an abandoned Paris monastery.
10	Reign of terror	This was a ten-month period of oppression and execution to suppress any potential enemies of the radical Revolution.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cat and Mouse Act	This was introduced to deal with the problem of hunger strikes and allowed for early release of prisoners.
2	Feminism	Supporting women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
3	European Union	This is an international organisation that governs common economic, social and security policies.
4	Brexit	This was Britain's exit from the European Union.
5	Free Trade	This is trade between two countries where neither side charges taxes or duties on goods crossing the border.
6	Weimar Republic	This was the name given to Germany's democratic system between 1913 - 1933.
7	Article 48	This was part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
8	Proportional Representation	This was a political system in which the number of votes equals the number of seats in the Reichstag.
9	Hyperinflation	This is a sudden and dramatic rise in the price of goods often due to the excessive printing of money.
10	Munich Putsch	This was when Hitler interrupted a meeting in a beer hall and announced he was taking over Bavaria.

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Governance	This is how the agreement between the UK and EU would be enforced if there is a disagreement.
2	State aid rule	These are laws which prevent a government in one country from supporting competitors in another country.
3	World Trade organisation	This is an intergovernmental organisation that regulates and facilitates international trade.
4	European commission	This is an executive branch of the EU, responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions and upholding treaties.
5	Common market	This is a group of countries imposing few or no duties on trade with one another.
6	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War One.
7	Abdicated	This means to step down from the throne.
8	Kapp Putsch	This was when Wolfgang Kapp and 5000 men (Free Corps - ex soldiers) took over the Capital city Berlin.
9	The people's Charter	This was a document that called for 6 reforms to make the political system more democratic.
10	Petitions	This is a formal written request, typically signed by a number of people appealing to authority in respect of a certain cause.

Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	London Working Men's Association	This was established in 1836. They appealed to skilled workers and was one of the foundations of Chartism.
2	Physical Force Chartism	This group used hostile language, encouraged violent behaviour, talk of arms, and made ultimatums against the government to achieve their aims.
3	Moral Force Chartism	This group was opposed to violent action, and advocated reform by legal and constitutional means.
4	Hen-Chartists	These were groups formed by women to support the Chartist movement.
5	NUWSS National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	This is a group led by Millicent Fawcett, they campaigned for women's rights using petitions and lobbying.
6	WSPU Women's Social and Political Union	This is a group led by Emmeline Pankhurst, they campaigned for women's rights using militant methods.
7	Suffragette	This is a campaigner for women's suffrage who used militant methods.
8	Suffragists	This is a campaigner for women's suffrage who used lobbying and petitions.
9	Militancy	Violent methods in support of a political or social cause.
10	Martyr	This is a person who dies for their religious or political beliefs.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cat and Mouse Act	This was introduced to deal with the problem of hunger strikes and allowed for early release of prisoners.
2	Feminism	Supporting women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
3	European Union	This is an international organisation that governs common economic, social and security policies.
4	Brexit	This was Britain's exit from the European Union.
5	Free Trade	This is trade between two countries where neither side charges taxes or duties on goods crossing the border.

6	Governance	This is how the agreement between the UK and EU would be enforced if there is a disagreement.
7	State aid rule	These are laws which prevent a government in one country from supporting competitors in another country.
8	World Trade organisation	This is an intergovernmental organisation that regulates and facilitates international trade.
9	European commission	This is an executive branch of the EU, responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions and upholding treaties.
10	Common market	This is a group of countries imposing few or no duties on trade with one another.

Week 1 09/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Round	To reduce the amount of significant figures or decimal places a number has.
2	Estimate	To find an approximate answer to a more difficult problem.
3	Factor	A number that divides another number exactly. E.g. 4 is a factor of 12.
4	HCF	Stands for 'Highest Common Factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers.
5	LCM	Stands for, 'Lowest Common Multiple.' It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers.
6	Product	The answer when two or more numbers are multiplied together.
7	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc.)
8	Indices	Another name for powers
9	Simple Interest	Interest calculated as a percent of the original loan.
10	Equivalent	The same as; equal.

Week 2 16/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Percentage	Parts per 100. The symbol is %
2	Quantity	An amount
3	Simple Interest	Money paid for the use of or for investing other money
4	Ratio	A ratio shows the relative
5	Square number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself.
6	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 with exactly two factors.
7	Simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms.
8	VAT	Value Added Tax
9	Calculate	A calculator or some working out will be needed.
10	Find	Some working out will be needed to get the final answer.

Week 3 23/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one 'mixed number.'
2	Ratio	A part to part comparison. The ratio of a to b is usually written a:b
3	Proportion	A part to whole comparison
4	Pi	An irrational constant used when calculating the area and circumference of a circle.
5	Polygon	A shape made of straight lines
6	Round	To reduce the amount of significant figures or decimal places a number has.
7	Estimate	To find an approximate answer to a more difficult problem.
8	Factor	A number that divides another number exactly. E.g. 4 is a factor of 12.
9	HCF	Stands for 'Highest Common Factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers.
10	LCM	Stands for, 'Lowest Common Multiple.' It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers.

Week 4 30/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Frequency	How many times something happens
2	Pie Chart	A form of presentation of statistical information within a circle. Sectors represent quantities involved.
3	Perimeter	The distance around a shape
4	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle
5	Give a reason	Must be clear with accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then it may require a diagram.
6	Product	The answer when two or more numbers are multiplied together.
7	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc.)
8	Indices	Another name for powers
9	Simple Interest	Interest calculated as a percent of the original loan.
10	Equivalent	The same as; equal.

Week 5 07/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Justify	Show all working and /or give a written explanation
2	Decrease	You will subtract
3	Distribution	How data is shared or spread out
4	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction
5	Equal	Used to show two quantities have the same value.
6	Percentage	Parts per 100. The symbol is %
7	Quantity	An amount
8	Simple Interest	Money paid for the use of or for investing other money.
9	Ratio	A ratio shows the relative
10	Square number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself.

Week 6 14/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sum	The answer when two or more values are added together.
2	Units	A quantity used to describe a measurement such as kilograms, metres or litres.
3	Variable	A letter which we don't know the value of.
4	Express	Re-write in another form, some working may be needed.
5	Irrational Number	A number that is not an integer and cannot be expressed as a common fraction with a non-zero denominator.
6	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 with exactly two factors
7	Simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms.
8	VAT	Value Added Tax
9	Calculate	A calculator or some working out will be needed.
10	Find	Some working out will be needed to get the final answer.

Week 7 21/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of any number is 1 divided by the number.

2	Rational	A decimal number which ends or is recurring.
3	Positive number	A number greater than zero
4	Solve	To find the missing value in an equation.
5	Term	A number, variable or combination of which forms part of an expression.
6	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one 'mixed number.'
7	Ratio	A part to part comparison. The ratio of a to b is usually written a:b
8	Proportion	A part to whole comparison
9	Pi	An irrational constant used when calculating the area and circumference of a circle.
10	Polygon	A shape made of straight lines

Week 8 04/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Average	A typical value, a measure of tendency which represents or summarises a set of data.
2	Plot	The process of marking points. Points are usually defined by coordinates.
3	Scatter Graph	A graph on which paired observations are plotted and which may indicate a relationship between variables.
4	Sector	The region within a circle bounded by two radii and one of the arcs they cut off.
5	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction
6	Frequency	How many times something happens
7	Pie Chart	A form of presentation of statistical information within a circle. Sectors represent quantities involved.
8	Perimeter	The distance around a shape
9	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle
10	Give a reason	Must be clear with accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then it may require a diagram.

Week 9 11/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Justify	Show all working and /or give a written explanation.
2	Decrease	You will subtract
3	Distribution	How data is shared or spread out
4	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction
5	Equal	Used to show two quantities have the same value.
6	Sum	The answer when two or more values are added together.
7	Units	A quantity used to describe a measurement such as kilograms, metres or litres.
8	Variable	A letter which we don't know the value of.
9	Express	Re-write in another form, some working may be needed.
10	Irrational Number	A number that is not an integer and cannot be expressed as a common fraction with a non-zero denominator.

Week 10 18/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of any number is 1 divided by the number.
2	Rational	A decimal number which ends or is recurring.
3	Positive number	A number greater than zero
4	Solve	To find the missing value in an equation.
5	Term	A number, variable or combination of which forms part of an expression.
6	Average	A typical value, a measure of tendency which represents or summarises a set of data.
7	Plot	The process of marking points. Points are usually defined by coordinates.
8	Scatter Graph	A graph on which paired observations are plotted and which may indicate a relationship between variables.
9	Sector	The region within a circle bounded by two radii and one of the arcs they cut off.
10	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 10/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.

2	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
3	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
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	Conservative plate margin	This is where two plates are sliding alongside each other in the same or different directions.
7	Collision plate margin	This is when two plates of the same density are converging, where neither one can be subducted.
8	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Pangea	This is a supercontinent that began to break apart 200 million years ago.

Week 2 17/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
2	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
3	Convection currents	This is the circular movement within the earth's mantle causing tectonic plates to move.
4	Focus	This is the point at which the crust moves and the seismic waves originate from.
5	Epicentre	This is the point directly above the focus on the earth's surface.
6	Mercalli scale	This is a twelve point scale for expressing the local intensity of an earthquake.
7	Richter scale	This is a numeric scale for the magnitude of an earthquake on the basis of seismograph measurement.
8	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
9	Date of Christchurch earthquake	This was the 14th February 2016.
10	Christchurch earthquake magnitude	This was 7.8 on the Richter scale.

Week 3 24/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christchurch earthquake deaths and injuries	There were 2 people killed and 50 people were injured.
2	Date of Haiti earthquake	This was the 12th January 2010.

3	Haiti earthquake magnitude	This was 7.0 on the Richter scale.
4	Haiti earthquake deaths and injuries	There were 220,000 people killed and 300,000 people injured.
5	Prediction	This is a process that involves using historical evidence to make an educated guess about when and where a tectonic hazard may happen.
6	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
7	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
8	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
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 4 01/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protection	These are actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
2	Planning	These are actions taken before a hazard strike to enable communities to respond to and recover from hazards more effectively.
3	Monitoring	This involves recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a hazard might strike.
4	Avalanche	This is a mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
5	Reforestation	This is the planting of trees to stabilise the ground.
6	Conservative plate margin	This is where two plates are sliding alongside each other in the same or different directions.
7	Collision plate margin	This is when two plates of the same density are converging, where neither one can be subducted.
8	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Pangea	This is a supercontinent that began to break apart 200 million years ago.

Week 5 08/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Land-use zoning	This is when areas are classified into zones that have a particular function.
2	Snow fencing	These are barriers to divert and break up the path of an avalanche.
3	Date of the Kashmir avalanche	This was the 8th February 2010.
4	Deaths due to Kashmir avalanche	There were 17 people killed.
5	Tsunami	This is a wave or series of waves caused by a displaced body of water.
6	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.

7	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
8	Convection currents	This is the circular movement within the earth's mantle causing tectonic plates to move.
9	Focus	This is the point at which the crust moves and the seismic waves originate from.
10	Epicentre	This is the point directly above the focus on the earth's surface.

Week 6 15/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	This is the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.
2	Date of the Japan tsunami	This was the 11th March 2011.
3	Japan earthquake magnitude	This was 9.0 on the Richter scale.
4	Deaths due to the Japan tsunami	There were 15,894 people killed.
5	International aid	This is help or support from places around the world.
6	Mercalli scale	This is a twelve point scale for expressing the local intensity of an earthquake.
7	Richter scale	This is a numeric scale for the magnitude of an earthquake on the basis of seismograph measurement.
8	Climate change	This is a long term change in the earth's climate.
9	Date of Christchurch earthquake	This was the 14th February 2016.
10	Christchurch earthquake magnitude	This was 7.8 on the Richter scale.

Week 7 22/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wildfire	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.
2	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
3	Social	This is the section of Geography that is linked to people.
4	Economic	This is the section of Geography that is linked to money and jobs.
5	Environmental	This is the section of Geography that is linked to nature and the natural world around us.
6	Christchurch earthquake deaths and injuries	There were 2 people killed and 50 people were injured.
7	Date of Haiti earthquake	This was the 12th January 2010.
8	Haiti earthquake magnitude	This was 7.0 on the Richter scale.
9	Haiti earthquake deaths and injuries	There were 220,000 people killed and 300,000 people injured.

10	Prediction	This is a process that involves using historical evidence to make an educated guess about when and where a tectonic hazard may happen.
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Week 8 05/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Australian bushfire 2019-2020 deaths	There were 34 people killed.
2	Australian bushfire 2019-2020 area damaged.	There were more than 46 million acres of land damaged by the fires.
3	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
4	Evacuation	This is the action of moving living things to a place of safety.
5	Smokejumpers	These are firefighters who parachute out of a plane to extinguish a fire.
6	Protection	These are actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
7	Planning	These are actions taken before a hazard strike to enable communities to respond to and recover from hazards more effectively.
8	Monitoring	This involves recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a hazard might strike.
9	Avalanche	This is a mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
10	Reforestation	This is the planting of trees to stabilise the ground.

Week 9 12/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Land-use zoning	This is when areas are classified into zones that have a particular function.
2	Snow fencing	These are barriers to divert and break up the path of an avalanche.
3	Date of the Kashmir avalanche	This was the 8th February 2010.
4	Deaths due to Kashmir avalanche	There were 17 people killed.
5	Tsunami	This is a wave or series of waves caused by a displaced body of water.
6	Friction	This is the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.
7	Date of the Japan tsunami	This was the 11th March 2011.
8	Japan earthquake magnitude	This was 9.0 on the Richter scale.
9	Deaths due to the Japan tsunami	There were 15,894 people killed.
10	International aid	This is help or support from places around the world.

Week 10 19/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wildfire	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.
2	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
3	Social	This is the section of Geography that is linked to people.
4	Economic	This is the section of Geography that is linked to money and jobs.

5	Environmental	This is the section of Geography that is linked to nature and the natural world around us.
6	Australian bushfire 2019-2020 deaths	There were 34 people killed.
7	Australian bushfire 2019-2020 area damaged.	There were more than 46 million acres of land damaged by the fires.
8	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
9	Evacuation	This is the action of moving living things to a place of safety.
10	Smokejumpers	These are firefighters who parachute out of a plane to extinguish a fire.

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

Food Week 1 11/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sensory attributes	Appearance, aroma, flavour, taste, and texture of foods detectable by human senses, are often used to evaluate food quality.
2	Coagulation	The joining together of lots of denatured protein molecules which changes the appearance and texture of food.
3	Denaturation	The chemical bonds have broken and the protein molecule has unfolded and changed shape.
4	Protein molecule	Are large molecules made up of individual units called amino acids.
5	Gelatinisation	The swelling of starch granules when they are cooked with a liquid to the point where they burst and release starch molecules.
6	Starch	A white, tasteless, carbohydrate, that can be used to thicken sauces and soups. It is found naturally in rice, corn, wheat, beans and potatoes.
7	Al dente	When food is cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.
8	Aroma	An odour arising from spices, ingredients, cooking, and foods.
9	Choux pastry	A French pastry that uses a distinct preparation method, different from other pastry procedures, to produce a silky smooth batter for a light pastry shell with an inner open chamber and thin crumb.
10	Filo pastry	Paper-thin translucent sheets of pastry commonly used in Greek, eastern European and Middle Eastern cuisines. Use several layers together to strengthen the delicate sheets.

Art Week 2 18/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixed Media	A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media.
2	Collage	The technique of combining a range of materials onto a surface.
3	Bleeding	One material, merging with another.
4	Asymmetrical	This is when a form and/or text are not identical on both sides of a central line
5	Colour wash	A term used to describe the transparent layers of colour in a watercolour.
6	Cross hatching	Mark making technique using criss crossed lines to build up shadow and tone.
7	Record	Drawing or notetaking to explore ideas.
8	Pencil Gradient	The lightness or darkness of a pencil. Pencils can be made in pre-made gradients.
9	Subject	A person or object in an artwork
10	Expressive	Effectively conveying thoughts or feelings through process rather than outcome.

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	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Alienation Effect	Brecht's techniques to remind the audience they are watching a play.

6	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
7	Magic If	Stanislavski's technique to help actors develop characters by considering what they would personally do 'if' they were in the same situation.
8	Hot Seating	A rehearsal technique where an actor stays in character and answers questions.
9	Political Theatre	Performance pieces motivated by a political message.
10	Verbatim Theatre	Performance pieces created using the word of interviewees to create a script.

Music Week 4 02/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chord progression	A series of chords played one after the other.
2	Major	A term used to describe happy sounding chords.
3	Minor	A term used to describe sad sounding chords.
4	Call and response	A musical phrase in which the first solo part is answered by a second ensemble part.
5	Verse	A term for the series of lyrics that tell the main story of a song.
6	Chorus	A term for the part of a song that states the main message or meaning of the song.
7	Arrangement	A term for a different version of a song with changes to the style, instruments, chords or melody of the original recording or composition.
8	Rapping	A musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates rhyme, rhythmic speech and street slang.
9	Musical theatre	A kind of performance in a theatre that uses acting, music, songs and often dance.
10	Hip-hop	A form of popular culture which started among young black people in the United States in the 1980s. It includes rap music and graffiti art.

RE Week 5 09/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ahimsa	This is the Hindu and Buddhist teaching about non-violence or non-injury.
2	Consequences	These are the results of an action.
3	Conservation	This is the action of protecting the environment by trying to use its resources wisely and not waste them.
4	Creation stories	These are the accounts from religion to explain how the Earth was made.
5	Global warming	These are the gases trapped in the Earth's atmosphere causing climate change.
6	Myth	This is an old story, usually to explain something which is not literally true.
7	Non-renewable resources	These are the things that the Earth provides which will run out, for example oil, coal and other minerals.
8	Reincarnation	The Buddhist and Hindu belief that when you die you are reborn into another body.
9	Stewardship	This is the job of supervising or taking care of something or someone.
10	Vegan	This is a person who does not eat any food that comes from animals and will not use any products that come from animals such as leather, eggs or dairy.

Food Week 6 16/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shortcrust pastry	A crumbly pastry made with flour, fat, and a little water, typically used for pies, flans, and tarts.
2	Puff pastry	A light flaky pastry, used for pie crusts, canapés, and sweet pastries.
3	Savoury	Food that belongs to the category that is salty or spicy rather than sweet.
4	Creaming method	Beating fat/s and sugar together until the mixture is light in colour and has increased in volume. It is important for creating air, needed for leavening and thus helps to produce light and fluffy cakes.
5	Roux	A mixture of equal quantities of melted butter and flour that is cooked in a pan and used as the base for thickening sauces such as béchamel sauce.
6	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
7	Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms, which are single-celled and can be found everywhere.
8	Hazard	Something that causes a danger or risk.
9	Contaminate	Food that has come into contact with microbes and become unsafe to eat.
10	Cross-contamination	Microbes spreading from food to food.

Art Week 7 23/10/21	Piece Information	Answer
1	Transcription	A copy of an artist's work.
2	Concept	An idea or thought process.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
5	Annotate	Written explanation or critical comments alongside an artwork.
6	Critique	Detailed analysis and assessment of an artwork. Can be written or spoken.
7	Acrylic Paint	A type of paint that is made from a plastic substance.
8	Impasto	The thick application and layering of paint to add texture.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast.
10	Figure	A representation of a human or animal form in a work of art.

Drama Week 8 06/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Duologue	A section of dialogue which only involves two actors.
3	Narrator	A performer who regularly comments on the plot to the audience.
4	Epilogue	A closing scene or speech that comes after the main body of the performance.
5	Protagonist	The main character in a performance piece.
6	Emotional Arc	How a character's emotions and state of mind change throughout the play.
7	Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the actors on stage to convey meaning to the audience.

8	Contact	The use of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Centre stage	The middle section of a performance space.
10	Auditorium	The area of a theatre where the audience sits.

Music Week 9 13/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lead sheet/ chord chart	A form of notation that contains lyrics, melody notation and chord changes.
2	Semitone	A small interval (gap) between two musical notes.
3	Flat symbol	A symbol that instructs the performer to lower the written note in pitch by one semitone. It looks like a lowercase b.
4	Sharp symbol	A symbol that instructs the performer to raise the written note in pitch by one semitone. The symbol looks like a hashtag (#).
5	Scale	A set of musical notes arranged in order.
6	Chromatic scale/ twelve-tone scale	A musical scale with twelve pitches, each a semitone above or below its adjacent pitches.
7	Range	A measurement of distance between the lowest and highest pitch notes that a musical instrument or voice can produce.
8	Technical exercises	A practise drill used by musicians to help them develop a particular performance skill.
9	Improvisation	A word that describes the skill of creating music in the moment or instantly on the spot.
10	Phrasing	A technique of placing emphasis on particular groups of notes in order to add expression to a performance.

RE Week 10 20/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish.
2	Ethics	These are moral principles that guide a person's behaviours or activities.
3	Hunting	This is the activity or sport of chasing and killing an animal.
4	Vivisection	This is the practice of performing operations on living animals for the purpose of experimentation or scientific research.
5	Christianity	The world's largest religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ. Their holy text is the Holy Bible.
6	Judaism	This is the world's sixth largest religion. It is a monotheistic religion. The holy text of this religion is the Torah and they worship at a synagogue.
7	Islam	This is the world's second largest religion. It is a monotheistic religion that is regarded as being revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The main holy text of this religion is the Qur'an.
8	Sikhism	This is the world's fifth largest religion. It is a monotheistic religion that was founded in the Punjab in the 15th Century by Guru Nanak.
9	Hinduism	This is the world's third largest religion in the world. It is an Indian religion teaching about 'dharma' or the way of life. It has many gods and goddesses.
10	Buddhism	This is the world's fourth largest religion. It is an Asian religion or philosophy that began in the 5th Century BC by Siddhartha Gotama in north eastern India.