Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Class of 2023

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email

Gmail

Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer

Username: _____

Password: _____

hegartymaths.com

hegartymaths

Username: _____

Password: _____

Contents:

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 p̶t̶ partaly premamble barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✗

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. Mitocondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✗

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) ✗

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 as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

Furthermore you will have 1 hour of structured revision per evening.

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 & Maths	English Lit & Language	RE Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4
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 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 HegartyMaths homework booklet.
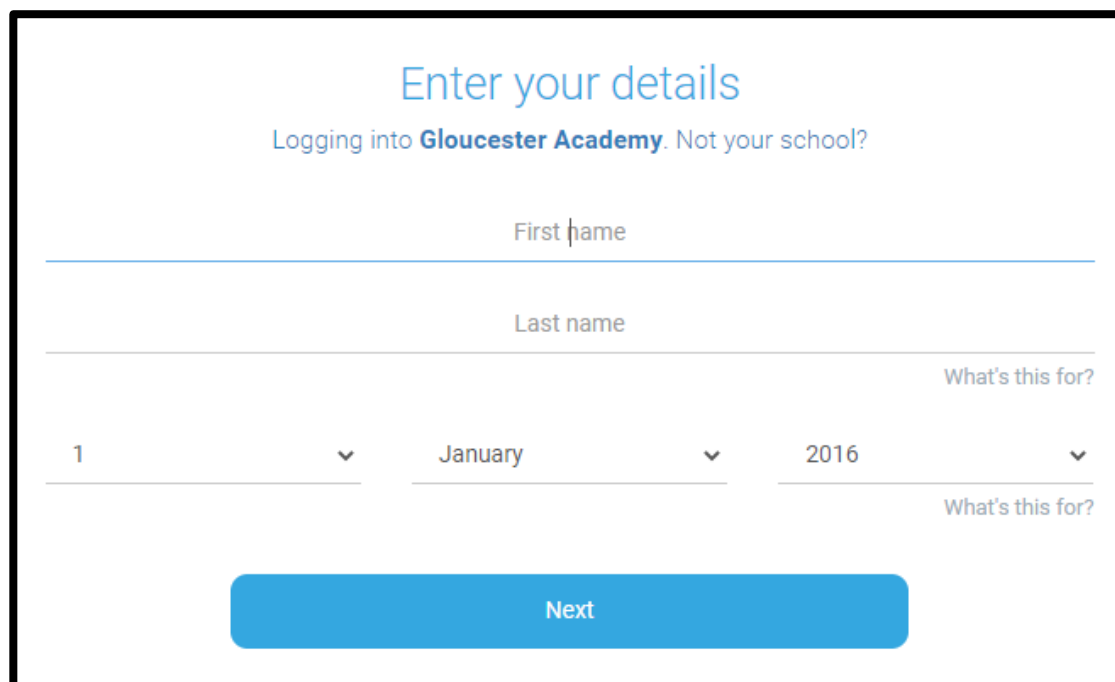- Completing the quiz that follows the video showing full workings in your HegartyMaths booklet.

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 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 **s**weet and **s**ugary.
- There is SIN in bu**sin**ess and a RAT in sepa**rat**e.

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

	Word	Definition
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	occuring 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

	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 occuring
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

Week 1 06/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Ionic bonding	Formed from metals combined with non-metals.
	2	Atomic number	Number of protons.
	3	$E_k = 0.5 \times m \ v^2$	Equation for kinetic Energy
	4	Covalent bonding	Formed from non-metals combined with other non-metals.
	5	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.
	6	$P = I \ V$	Equation for power using current and potential difference.
	7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
	8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
	9	1+	Charge of a Group 1 Element as an ion.
	10	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.

Week 2 13/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	2+	Charge of a Group 2 Element as an ion.
	2	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
	3	$E_p = m \ g \ h$	Equation for gravitational potential energy.
	4	1-	Charge of a Group 7 Element as an ion.
	5	2-	Charge of a Group 6 Element as an ion.
	6	$P = I^2 \ R$	Equation for power using current and resistance.
	7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
	8	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
	9	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
	10	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.

Week 3 20/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
	2	Isotopes	Same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons.
	3	$E = P \ t$	Equation for energy transferred.
	4	Solid, liquid, gas	3 States of matter.
	5	Melting and freezing.	Takes place at melting point.
	6	Ionic bonding	Formed from metals combined with non-metals.
	7	Atomic number	Number of protons.

8	$E_k = 0.5 \times m\, v^2$	Equation for kinetic Energy
9	Covalent bonding	Formed from non-metals combined with other non-metals.
10	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant ionic lattice	Regular structure with strong electrostatic forces of attraction in all directions between oppositely charged ions.
2	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.
3	$W = P\, t$	Equation for Work done using power and time.
4	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
5	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.
6	$P = I\, V$	Equation for power using current and potential difference.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	1+	Charge of a Group 1 Element as an ion.
10	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bacteria	A pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside the body and produces toxins that damage tissues and make us feel ill.
2	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
3	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
4	Viruses	A pathogen that lives and reproduces inside cells, causing cell damage.
5	Antibiotics	Medicines that cure bacterial disease by killing bacteria inside the body BUT not viral diseases!
6	2+	Charge of a Group 2 Element as an ion.
7	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
8	$E_p = m\, g\, h$	Equation for gravitational potential energy.
9	1-	Charge of a Group 7 Element as an ion.
10	2-	Charge of a Group 6 Element as an ion.

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
2	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.

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	3	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
	4	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.
	5	Zero error	A reading on a device that is not correctly at zero.
	6	$P = I^2 R$	Equation for power using current and resistance.
	7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
	8	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
	9	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
	10	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.

Week 7 18/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
	2	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
	3	$Q = I\,t$	Equation for charge Flow.
	4	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
	5	Renewable energy resource	An energy resource that can be replenished as it is used E.g. Biofuel, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, tidal, the Sun and water waves.
	6	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
	7	Isotopes	Same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons.
	8	$E = P\,t$	Equation for energy transferred.
	9	Solid, liquid, gas	3 States of matter.
	10	Melting and freezing.	Takes place at melting point.

Week 8 01/11/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
	2	× 1000	Unit conversion for KJ to J
	3	$V = I\,R$	Equation for voltage.
	4	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
	5	Systematic error	Results differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time.
	6	Giant ionic lattice	Regular structure with strong electrostatic forces of attraction in all directions between oppositely charged ions.
	7	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.
	8	$W = P\,t$	Equation for Work done using power and time.
	9	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
	10	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.

Week 9 08/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bacteria	A pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside the body and produces toxins that damage tissues and make us feel ill.
2	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
3	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
4	Viruses	A pathogen that lives and reproduces inside cells, causing cell damage.
5	Antibiotics	Medicines that cure bacterial disease by killing bacteria inside the body BUT not viral diseases!
6	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
7	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
8	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
9	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.
10	Zero error	A reading on a device that is not correctly at zero.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
2	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
3	$Q = I\,t$	Equation for charge Flow.
4	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
5	Renewable energy resource	An energy resource that can be replenished as it is used E.g. Biofuel, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, tidal, the Sun and water waves.
6	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
7	$\times 1000$	Unit conversion for KJ to J
8	$V = I\,R$	Equation for voltage.
9	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
10	Systematic error	Results differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1 06/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
2	Show	All working needs to be shown.
3	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
4	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
5	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. 2a + 3a simplified is 5a.
8	Prove	This is more than *show*. All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 2 13/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Algebra	Uses letters and symbols in place of values.
2	Notation	A system of symbols to represent something, E.g. index notation.
3	Simplify fully	Answer must be given in the most understood way, E.g. $\frac{8}{12}$ fully simplified is $\frac{2}{3}$.
4	Index	Shows how many times to use the number in a multiplication.
5	Expression	Numbers, operations and symbols are grouped together to show the value of something.
6	Formula	A rule with mathematical symbols. Plural is formulae.
7	Substitute	Replacing letters and symbols with values.
8	Bracket	Used to group things together.
9	Expand	Multiply to remove brackets.
10	Factorise	Removing common factors to be on the outside of a bracket.

Week 3 20/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse	The opposite, E.g. the inverse of adding is subtracting.
2	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. 3 x 4 = 12
3	Variable	Something currently unknown.
4	Solve	To find a value to replace a variable to make an equation true.

5	Inequality	Compares two values, showing if is less, more or equal to another value.
6	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
7	Show	All working needs to be shown.
8	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
9	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
10	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rearrange	Change the position of something, *Rearrange to make x the subject*.
2	Identity	An equation that is true regardless of the values that are chosen.
3	Sequence	A list of numbers or objects in a specific order.
4	Term-to-term rule	How to get from one term to the next.
5	Square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, …
6	Justify	**Show all working and / or give a written explanation.**
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. 2a + 3a simplified is 5a.
8	Prove	This is more than *show*. All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cube numbers	1, 8, 27, 64, 125, …
2	Triangular numbers	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, …
3	Nth term	The formula to find any term in a given sequence.
4	Coordinates	A set of values to show an exact position.
5	Midpoint	The middle. Halfway along.
6	Algebra	Uses letters and symbols in place of values.
7	Notation	A system of symbols to represent something, E.g. index notation.
8	Simplify fully	Answer must be given in the most understood way, E.g. $\frac{8}{12}$ fully simplified is $\frac{2}{3}$.
9	Index	Shows how many times to use the number in a multiplication.
10	Expression	Numbers, operations and symbols are grouped together to show the value of something.

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	y = mx + c	Equation for a straight line graph.
2	m	Gradient, $\frac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x}$.
3	c	y intercept.
4	Quadratic	The highest index will be ^{2}.
5	Cubic	The highest index will be ^{3}.
6	Formula	A rule with mathematical symbols. Plural is formulae.
7	Substitute	Replacing letters and symbols with values.
8	Bracket	Used to group things together.

	9	Expand	Multiply to remove brackets.
	10	Factorise	Removing common factors to be on the outside of a bracket.

Week 7 18/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	$\dfrac{1}{given\ number}$	To find the reciprocal.
	2	Function	Each input has a single output.
	3	Right angle triangle	One of the angles in the triangle is 90°.
	4	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem. To find a missing side in a right angle triangle.
	5	Hypotenuse	The side in a triangle opposite the right angle, it will also be the longest side. Known as c in Pythagoras' Theorem.
	6	Inverse	The opposite, E.g. the inverse of adding is subtracting.
	7	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. 3 x 4 = 12
	8	Variable	Something currently unknown.
	9	Solve	To find a value to replace a variable to make an equation true.
	10	Inequality	Compares two values, showing if is less, more or equal to another value.

Week 8 01/11/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Adjacent	The side that is next to the angle, θ.
	2	Opposite	The side in a right angle triangle opposite the known angle.
	3	$sin\theta = \dfrac{opposite}{hypotenuse}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides opposite & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
	4	$cos\theta = \dfrac{adjacent}{hypotenuse}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides adjacent & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
	5	$tan\theta = \dfrac{opposite}{adjacent}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angles and sides opposite & adjacent are known, and the other is to be calculated.
	6	Rearrange	Change the position of something, *Rearrange to make x the subject*.
	7	Identity	An equation that is true regardless of the values that are chosen.
	8	Sequence	A list of numbers or objects in a specific order.
	9	Term-to-term rule	How to get from one term to the next.
	10	Square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, …

Week 9 08/11/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Cube numbers	1, 8, 27, 64, 125, …
	2	Triangular numbers	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, …
	3	Nth term	The formula to find any term in a given sequence.
	4	Coordinates	A set of values to show an exact position.
	5	Midpoint	The middle. Halfway along.
	6	y = mx + c	Equation for a straight line graph.
	7	m	Gradient, $\dfrac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x}$.
	8	c	y intercept.
	9	Quadratic	The highest index will be ^{2}.
	10	Cubic	The highest index will be ^{3}.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\dfrac{1}{given\ number}$	To find the reciprocal.
2	Function	Each input has a single output.
3	Right angle triangle	One of the angles in the triangle is 90º.
4	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem. To find a missing side in a right angle triangle.
5	Hypotenuse	The side in a triangle opposite the right angle, it will also be the longest side. Known as c in Pythagoras' Theorem.
6	Adjacent	The side that is next to the angle, θ.
7	Opposite	The side in a right angle triangle opposite the known angle.
8	$sin\theta = \dfrac{opposite}{hypotenuse}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides opposite & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
9	$cos\theta = \dfrac{adjacent}{hypotenuse}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides adjacent & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
10	$tan\theta = \dfrac{opposite}{adjacent}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angles and sides opposite & adjacent are known, and the other is to be calculated.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1 06/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
2	Show	All working needs to be shown.
3	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
4	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
5	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. 2a + 3a simplified is 5a.
8	Prove	This is more than *show*. All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 2 13/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	To find a value to replace a variable to make an equation true.
2	Ratio	Shows the relative sizes between two or more values.
3	Direct proportion	With two quantities, as one is multiplied by a number, *n*, so is the other. The ratio stays the same as they increase or decrease.
4	Inverse proportion	Relationship between two variables when one increases and the other decreases.
5	Bounds	The lower bound is the smallest value, upper bound is the largest the value could go up to.
6	Error interval	The range of values – between the lower and upper bounds – in which the precise value could be.
7	Notation	A system of symbols to represent something, E.g. index notation.
8	Estimate	Round numbers to make it easier to calculate an approximate solution.
9	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
10	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.

Week 3 20/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recurring decimals	A decimal with digit(s) that repeat forever.
2	Growth	A value that increases.
3	Decay	A value that decreases.
4	Sequence	A list of numbers or objects in a specific order.

5	Square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, …
6	Solve	To find a value to replace a variable to make an equation true.
7	Ratio	Shows the relative sizes between two or more values.
8	Direct proportion	With two quantities, as one is multiplied by a number, *n*, so is the other. The ratio stays the same as they increase or decrease.
9	Inverse proportion	Relationship between two variables when one increases and the other decreases.
10	Bounds	The lower bound is the smallest value, upper bound is the largest the value could go up to.

Week 4 27/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cube numbers	1, 8, 27, 64, 125, …
2	Triangular numbers	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, …
3	Fibonacci	Each number equals the sum of the two previous numbers.
4	Geometric sequence	Made by multiplying by the same value each time.
5	Index	Shows how many times to use the number in a multiplication.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. 2a + 3a simplified is 5a.
8	Prove	This is more than *show*. All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 5 04/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root.
2	Rationalise	Moving the root from the denominator to the numerator.
3	Binomial	Two terms, e.g. $x^2 + 5$.
4	Parallel	Lines that are equidistant, so never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at a right angle (90°).
6	Solve	To find a value to replace a variable to make an equation true.
7	Ratio	Shows the relative sizes between two or more values.
8	Direct proportion	With two quantities, as one is multiplied by a number, *n*, so is the other. The ratio stays the same as they increase or decrease.
9	Inverse proportion	Relationship between two variables when one increases and the other decreases.
10	Bounds	The lower bound is the smallest value, upper bound is the largest the value could go up to.

Week 6 11/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{given\ number}$	To find the reciprocal.
2	Exponential	Rate of change is proportional to itself.
3	m	Gradient, $\frac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x}$.
4	c	y intercept.
5	y = mx + c	Equation for a straight line graph.
6	Error interval	The range of values – between the lower and upper bounds – in which the precise value could be.
7	Notation	A system of symbols to represent something, E.g. index notation.

8	Estimate	Round numbers to make it easier to calculate an approximate solution.
9	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
10	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.

Week 7 18/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$	Equation of a circle
2	Simultaneous equations	Two or more equations that share variables.
3	Quadratic equations	The highest index will be ^{2}.
4	$\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Quadratic formula
5	$(x + \frac{b}{2})^2 - (\frac{b}{2})^2 + c$	Completing the square, $x^2 + bx + c$
6	Recurring decimals	A decimal with digit(s) that repeat forever.
7	Growth	A value that increases.
8	Decay	A value that decreases.
9	Sequence	A list of numbers or objects in a specific order.
10	Square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, …

Week 8 01/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inequality	Compares two values, showing if is less, more or equal to another value.
2	Rearrange	Change the position of something, *Rearrange to make x the subject*.
3	Bracket	Used to group things together.
4	Expand	Multiply to remove brackets.
5	Factorise	Removing common factors to be on the outside of a bracket.
6	Cube numbers	1, 8, 27, 64, 125, …
7	Triangular numbers	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, …
8	Fibonacci	Each number equals the sum of the two previous numbers.
9	Geometric sequence	Made by multiplying by the same value each time.
10	Index	Shows how many times to use the number in a multiplication.

Week 9 08/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root.
2	Rationalise	Moving the root from the denominator to the numerator.
3	Binomial	Two terms, e.g. $x^2 + 5$.
4	Parallel	Lines that are equidistant, so never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at a right angle (90°).
6	$\dfrac{1}{given\ number}$	To find the reciprocal.
7	Exponential	Rate of change is proportional to itself.
8	m	Gradient, $\frac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x}$.
9	c	y intercept.
10	$y = mx + c$	Equation for a straight line graph.

Week 10 15/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$	Equation of a circle
2	Simultaneous equations	Two or more equations that share variables.
3	Quadratic equations	The highest index will be ^{2}.
4	$\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Quadratic formula
5	$(x + \frac{b}{2})^2 - (\frac{b}{2})^2 + c$	Completing the square, $x^2 + bx + c$
6	Inequality	Compares two values, showing if is less, more or equal to another value.
7	Rearrange	Change the position of something, *Rearrange to make x the subject*.
8	Bracket	Used to group things together.
9	Expand	Multiply to remove brackets.
10	Factorise	Removing common factors to be on the outside of a bracket.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simile	Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.
2	Metaphor	A direct comparison of two things without using 'like' or 'as'.
3	Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the start of adjacent words.
4	Personification	Giving of human characteristics to a non-human object.
5	Oxymoron	A combination of two words that, together, express a contradictory meaning. E.g. "bitter sweet"
6	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.
7	Onomatopoeia	A word (or group of words) that represents a sound and actually resembles or imitates the sound it stands for.
8	Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
9	Plosives	A speech sound where words begin with the following letters: *t*, *k*, *p*, *d*, *g*, and *b*.
10	Irony	This is where words or ideas are used humorously or sarcastically, to imply the opposite of what they mean.

Week 2 14/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem.
2	Volta	A rhetorical shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion in a poem.
3	Enjambment	Where a sentence continues beyond the end of the line or verse.
4	Caesura	A break or pause in the middle of a line of verse.
5	Iambic pentameter	The construction of a line of poetry with five sets of unstressed syllables followed by stressed syllables.
6	Couplet	1. A pair of successive lines of verse, typically rhyming and of the same length. Successive means following one another.
7	Elegy	A song or poem expressing sorrow or lamentation especially for one who is dead.
8	Refrain	A word, line or phrase that is repeated within the lines or stanzas of the poem itself.
9	Ellipsis	The omission of words whose absence does not impede the reader's ability to understand the expression.
10	Imperative command	A sentence is used to issue a command, instruction or request.

Week 3 21/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Assonance	The repetition of internal vowel sounds in words that do not end the same. E.g. "He fell asleep under the cherry tree".
	2	Asyndeton	The omission or absence of a conjunction between parts of a sentence, as in: *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
	3	Polysyndeton	The use of several conjunctions such as and, or, for, and but to join together clauses in a sentence.
	4	Colloquial language	Words and sentences that are written in a casual and conversational manner.
	5	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements.
	6	Simile	Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.
	7	Metaphor	A direct comparison of two things without using 'like' or 'as'.
	8	Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the start of adjacent words.
	9	Personification	Giving of human characteristics to a non-human object.
	10	Oxymoron	A combination of two words that, together, express a contradictory meaning. E.g. "bitter sweet"

Week 4 28/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	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.
	2	Euphemism	A word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant or offensive word.
	3	Foreshadowing	The use of details, description, and mood that will take on more meaning later in a written work.
	4	Semantic field	A group of words that all link to the same topic.
	5	Blank verse	Poetry written with a precise meter—almost always iambic pentameter—but that does not rhyme.
	6	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.
	7	Onomatopoeia	A word (or group of words) that represents a sound and actually resembles or imitates the sound it stands for.
	8	Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
	9	Plosives	A speech sound where words begin with the following letters: *t, k, p, d, g,* and *b.*
	10	Irony	This is where words or ideas are used humorously or sarcastically, to imply the opposite of what they mean.

Week 5 05/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
	2	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
	3	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
	4	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
	5	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.

		Piece of Information	Answer
	6	Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem.
	7	Volta	A rhetorical shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion in a poem.
	8	Enjambment	Where a sentence continues beyond the end of the line or verse.
	9	Caesura	A break or pause in the middle of a line of verse.
	10	Iambic pentameter	The construction of a line of poetry with five sets of unstressed syllables followed by stressed syllables.

Week 6 12/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Dramatic monologue	1. A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, where the speaker reveals aspects of their character.
	2	Biblical allusion	A reference within a literary work to a story, idea, or event that is related in the Bible.
	3	Consonance	A resemblance in sound between two words.
	4	In media res	A Latin expression that refers to a story, or the action of a play that starts without any introduction.
	5	Realism	Paintings, films, books, etc. that try to represent life as it really is.
	6	Couplet	2. A pair of successive lines of verse, typically rhyming and of the same length. Successive means following one another.
	7	Elegy	A song or poem expressing sorrow or lamentation especially for one who is dead.
	8	Refrain	A word, line or phrase that is repeated within the lines or stanzas of the poem itself.
	9	Ellipsis	The omission of words whose absence does not impede the reader's ability to understand the expression.
	10	Imperative command	A sentence is used to issue a command, instruction or request.

Week 7 19/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	End stopped line	A line of poetry ending in a full pause, usually indicated with a full stop or semicolon.
	2	Aside	A remark or passage in a play that is intended to be heard by the audience but unheard by the other characters in the play.
	3	Dialect	This is a version of a language spoken by people in a particular geographical area.
	4	Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
	5	Monosyllabic	Words that contain only one syllable.
	6	Assonance	The repetition of internal vowel sounds in words that do not end the same. E.g. "He fell asleep under the cherry tree".
	7	Asyndeton	The omission or absence of a conjunction between parts of a sentence, as in: *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
	8	Polysyndeton	The use of several conjunctions such as and, or, for, and but to join together clauses in a sentence.
	9	Colloquial language	Words and sentences that are written in a casual and conversational manner.
	10	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements.

Week 8 02/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hypophora	When a speaker poses a question and then answers the question.
2	Diacope	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between. E.g. 'To be, or not to be.'
3	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
4	Epizeuxis	The immediate repetition of words or phrases without any intervening words. E.g. 'The horror, the horror'.
5	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.
6	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.
7	Euphemism	A word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant or offensive word.
8	Foreshadowing	The use of details, description, and mood that will take on more meaning later in a written work.
9	Semantic field	A group of words that all link to the same topic.
10	Blank verse	Poetry written with a precise meter—almost always iambic pentameter—but that does not rhyme.

Week 9 09/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
2	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
3	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
4	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
5	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
6	Dramatic monologue	2. A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, where the speaker reveals aspects of their character.
7	Biblical allusion	A reference within a literary work to a story, idea, or event that is related in the Bible.
8	Consonance	A resemblance in sound between two words.
9	In media res	A Latin expression that refers to a story, or the action of a play that starts without any introduction.
10	Realism	Paintings, films, books, etc. that try to represent life as it really is.

Week 10 16/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	End stopped line	A line of poetry ending in a full pause, usually indicated with a full stop or semicolon.
2	Aside	A remark or passage in a play that is intended to be heard by the audience but unheard by the other characters in the play.
3	Dialect	This is a version of a language spoken by people in a particular geographical area.
4	Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
5	Monosyllabic	Words that contain only one syllable.

6	Hypophora	When a speaker poses a question and then answers the question.	
7	Diacope	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between. E.g. 'To be, or not to be.'	
8	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.	
9	Epizeuxis	The immediate repetition of words or phrases without any intervening words. E.g. 'The horror, the horror'.	
10	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.	

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
2	Enjambment	Continuing a sentence without a pause (such as a comma or full stop) beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.
3	Caesura	A pause using punctuation (such as a full stop, colon, semicolon or comma) in the middle of a line of poetry.
4	Refrain	A phrase, line, or group of lines repeated at intervals throughout a poem, generally at the end of the stanza.
5	Volta	A turn, rhetorical shift or dramatic change in thought and or emotion in a poem.
6	Extract from the Prelude	"One summer evening (led by her)"
7	Extract from the Prelude	"Heaving through the water like a swan"
8	Extract from the Prelude	"Huge and mighty forms...were a trouble to my dreams"
9	Ozymandias	"I met a traveller from an antique land"
10	Ozymandias	"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty and despair!"

Week 2 14/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ozymandias	"The lone and level sands stretch far away."
2	London	"Marks of weakness, marks of woe."
3	London	"Every black'ning church appalls"
4	London	"And blights with plagues the marriage hearse."
5	My Last Duchess	"None puts by The curtain I have drawn for you"
6	My Last Duchess	"She thanked men, - good!"
7	My Last Duchess	"Neptune, though, Taming a sea-horse"
8	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Some one had blunder'd:"
9	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Theirs but to do and die:"
10	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred"

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer

21/09/21		
1	Exposure	"The merciless iced east winds that knive us"
2	Exposure	"But nothing happens."
3	Exposure	"Slowly our ghosts drag home:"
4	Storm on the Island	"We are prepared:"
5	Storm on the Island	"Tragic chorus"
6	Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
7	Enjambment	Continuing a sentence without a pause (such as a comma or full stop) beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.
8	Caesura	A pause using punctuation (such as a full stop, colon, semicolon or comma) in the middle of a line of poetry.
9	Refrain	A phrase, line, or group of lines repeated at intervals throughout a poem, generally at the end of the stanza.
10	Volta	A turn, rhetorical shift or dramatic change in thought and or emotion in a poem.

Week 4 28/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Storm on the Island	"Spits like a tame cat Turned savage."
2	Bayonet Charge	"Like molten iron"
3	Bayonet Charge	"Cold clockwork of the stars"
4	Bayonet Charge	"King, honour, human, dignity, etcetera"
5	Remains	"Probably armed, possibly not."
6	Extract from the Prelude	"One summer evening (led by her)"
7	Extract from the Prelude	"Heaving through the water like a swan"
8	Extract from the Prelude	"Huge and mighty forms...were a trouble to my dreams"
9	Ozymandias	"I met a traveller from an antique land"
10	Ozymandias	"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty and despair!"

Week 5 05/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Remains	"Dug in behind enemy lines"
2	Remains	"His bloody life in my bloody hands."
3	Poppies	"Spasms of paper red, disrupting a blockade of yellow bias binding"
4	Poppies	"The gelled blackthorns of your hair."
5	Poppies	"all my words flattened, rolled, turned to felt"
6	Ozymandias	"The lone and level sands stretch far away."
7	London	"Marks of weakness, marks of woe."
8	London	"Every black'ning church appalls"
9	London	"And blights with plagues the marriage hearse."
10	My Last Duchess	"None puts by The curtain I have drawn for you"

Week 6 12/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	War Photographer	"Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows."

2	War Photographer	"Home again to ordinary pain"
3	War Photographer	"A half formed ghost."
4	Tissue	"What was paid by credit card might fly our lives like paper kites."
5	Tissue	"Let the daylight break Through capitals and monoliths"
6	My Last Duchess	"She thanked men, - good!"
7	My Last Duchess	"Neptune, though, Taming a sea-horse"
8	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Some one had blunder'd:"
9	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Theirs but to do and die:"
10	The Charge of the Light Brigade	"Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred"

Week 7 19/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tissue	"Raise a structure Never meant to last"
2	The Emigrée	"Time rolls its tanks"
3	The Emigrée	"I can't get it off my tongue."
4	The Emigrée	"My shadow falls as evidence of sunlight." OR "I am branded by an impression of sunlight."
5	Checking Out Me History	"Blind me to me own identity"
6	Exposure	"The merciless iced east winds that knive us"
7	Exposure	"But nothing happens."
8	Exposure	"Slowly our ghosts drag home:"
9	Storm on the Island	"We are prepared:"
10	Storm on the Island	"Tragic chorus"

Week 8 02/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Checking Out Me History	"Mary Seacole…a yellow sunrise to the dying"
2	Checking Out Me History	"Dem tell me / dem tell me / wha dem want to tell me"
3	Kamikaze	"A shaven head full of powerful incantations"
4	Kamikaze	"Fishing boats strung out like bunting"
5	Kamikaze	"He must have wondered which had been the better way to die"
6	Storm on the Island	"Spits like a tame cat Turned savage."
7	Bayonet Charge	"Like molten iron"
8	Bayonet Charge	"Cold clockwork of the stars"
9	Bayonet Charge	"King, honour, human, dignity, etcetera"
10	Remains	"Probably armed, possibly not."

Week 9 09/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer

1	Remains	"Dug in behind enemy lines"
2	Remains	"His bloody life in my bloody hands."
3	Poppies	"Spasms of paper red, disrupting a blockade of yellow bias binding"
4	Poppies	"The gelled blackthorns of your hair."
5	Poppies	"all my words flattened, rolled, turned to felt"
6	War Photographer	"Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows."
7	War Photographer	"Home again to ordinary pain"
8	War Photographer	"A half formed ghost."
9	Tissue	"What was paid by credit card might fly our lives like paper kites."
10	Tissue	"Let the daylight break Through capitals and monoliths"

Week 10 16/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tissue	"Raise a structure Never meant to last"
2	The Emigrée	"Time rolls its tanks"
3	The Emigrée	"I can't get it off my tongue."
4	The Emigrée	"My shadow falls as evidence of sunlight." OR "I am branded by an impression of sunlight."
5	Checking Out Me History	"Blind me to me own identity"
6	Checking Out Me History	"Mary Seacole…a yellow sunrise to the dying"
7	Checking Out Me History	"Dem tell me / dem tell me / wha dem want to tell me"
8	Kamikaze	"A shaven head full of powerful incantations"
9	Kamikaze	"Fishing boats strung out like bunting"
10	Kamikaze	"He must have wondered which had been the better way to die"

RE Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 08/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
2	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
3	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
4	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
5	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
6	Holy Communion	Also known as the Eucharist, it is a sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection.
7	Protestant Church	Split from Catholic Chrsitianity in the 16th Century and branched into different denominations (distinct groups), E.g. Baptist, Pentecostal, Methodist - they believe that the Holy Bible is the only authority for Christians.
8	Catholic Church	A form of Christianity based in Rome and led by the Pope.
9	Orthodox Church	A form of Christianity that split from the Catholic church in 1054 CE and practised in Eastern Europe.
10	Omnibenevolent	The Christian belief that God is all-loving and all-good.

Week 2 15/09/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
2	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
3	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
4	The Church	The holy people of God, also known as the Body of Christ.
5	A church	A building where Christians worship.
6	Agape	A Biblical word meaning selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love.
7	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
8	Mission	A vocation or calling to spread the faith. This Church has a mission to tell non-believers that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of the world.
9	Evangelism	The sharing of a Christian's faith to others by example and by telling others.

	10	Great Commision	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.

Week 3 22/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Messiah	The Hebrew word meaning 'The anointed One' - sent by God.
	2	Converts	People who decide to change their religious faith and follow Jesus.
	3	Reconciliation	To restore a broken relationship, E.g God and humanity.
	4	Persecution	The hostility and ill-treatment from the beginning of the Church, Christians are still persecuted worldwide today for their beliefs.
	5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
	6	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
	7	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
	8	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
	9	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
	10	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.

Week 4 29/09/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Universe	This is the planets, galaxies, stars and everything within.
	2	Fundamentalist Christians	This group of people believe that statements in the Bible are to be taken literally.
	3	Liberal Christians	This group of people believe that creation stories are symbolic.
	4	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
	5	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.
	6	Holy Communion	Also known as the Eucharist, it is a sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection.
	7	Protestant Church	Split from Catholic Chrsitianity in the 16th Century and branched into different denominations (distinct groups), E.g. Baptist, Pentecostal, Methodist - they believe that the Holy Bible is the only authority for Christians.
	8	Catholic Church	A form of Christianity based in Rome and led by the Pope.
	9	Orthodox Church	A form of Christianity that split from the Catholic church in 1054 CE and practised in Eastern Europe.
	10	Omnibenevolent	The Christian belief that God is all-loving and all-good.

Week 5 06/10/21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Dominion	This is a Christian teaching that God gave humans power and authority to take charge of the earth.
	2	Non-renewable resources	These will eventually run out. Examples of these are oil, coal and gas.

3	Sustainable development	This is the process of trying to reduce the impact on the natural world for future generations.
4	Renewable energies	This is from sources that won't run out, such as wind or solar energy.
5	Abuse	This is the misuse of the world and the environment.
6	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
7	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
8	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
9	The Church	The holy people of God, also known as the Body of Christ.
10	A church	A building where Christians worship.

Week 6 13/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pollution	This is making something dirty or contaminated, especially the environment.
2	Vegetarians	A person who does not eat meat or fish.
3	Vegans	A person who does not eat meat or fish and additionally will not use anything from an animal including leather, milk and eggs.
4	Genesis	The first book of the Holy Bible, containing the Creation account.
5	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
6	Agape	A Biblical word meaning selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love.
7	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
8	Mission	A vocation or calling to spread the faith. This Church has a mission to tell non-believers that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of the world.
9	Evangelism	The sharing of a Christian's faith to others by example and by telling others.
10	Great Commision	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.

Week 7 20/10/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles Darwin	This is the author of a book called '*The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*' written in 1859.
2	Adapt	This is the ability to change to their surroundings and thrive.
3	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
4	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
5	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
6	Messiah	The Hebrew word meaning 'The anointed One' - sent by God.
7	Converts	People who decide to change their religious faith and follow Jesus.
8	Reconciliation	To restore a broken relationship, E.g. God and humanity.
9	Persecution	The hostility and ill-treatment from the beginning of the Church, Christians are still persecuted worldwide today for their beliefs.

10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

Week 8 03/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.
2	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
3	Active euthanasia	Is the deliberate steps taken to end someone's life, for example by giving lethal injection. This is illegal in the UK.
4	Eternity	This is a state that comes after death and never ends.
5	Akhirah	This is the Muslim word for belief in an afterlife.
6	Universe	This is the planets, galaxies, stars and everything within.
7	Fundamentalist Christians	This group of people believe that statements in the Bible are to be taken literally.
8	Liberal Christians	This group of people believe that creation stories are symbolic.
9	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
10	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.

Week 9 10/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dominion	This is a Christian teaching that God gave humans power and authority to take charge of the earth.
2	Non-renewable resources	These will eventually run out. Examples of these are oil, coal and gas.
3	Sustainable development	This is the process of trying to reduce the impact on the natural world for future generations.
4	Renewable energies	This is from sources that won't run out, such as wind or solar energy.
5	Abuse	This is the misuse of the world and the environment.
6	Pollution	This is making something dirty or contaminated, especially the environment.
7	Vegetarians	A person who does not eat meat or fish.
8	Vegans	A person who does not eat meat or fish and additionally will not use anything from an animal including leather, milk and eggs.
9	Genesis	The first book of the Holy Bible, containing the Creation account.
10	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.

Week 10 17/11/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles Darwin	This is the author of a book called '*The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*' written in 1859.
2	Adapt	This is the ability to change to their surroundings and thrive.
3	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
4	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
5	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.

6	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.
7	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
8	Active euthanasia	Is the deliberate steps taken to end someone's life, for example by giving lethal injection. This is illegal in the UK.
9	Eternity	This is a state that comes after death and never ends.
10	Akhirah	This is the Muslim word for belief in an afterlife.