



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1*

*Class of 2023*

*Knowledge Organiser*

*OPTIONS SUBJECTS*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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## Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural or man-made.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts, to select where the subject is or should be.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth or scale within an artwork.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	A drawing implement that stays in contact with the surface for the entire length of the drawing.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has hard, rough bristles and is used for thick paints such as acrylic and oil to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	To show (an object) as closer than it is, as an effect of perspective or the angle of vision.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another. Can be evidenced in both 2D and 3D work.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.

7	Still Life	A work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural or man-made.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts, to select where the subject is or should be.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
2	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
3	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
4	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth or scale within an artwork.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio/ mean	A mathematical term used to describe how elements within a piece of art can be placed in the most aesthetically pleasing way.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
7	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
8	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
9	Continuous Line	A drawing implement that stays in contact with the surface for the entire length of the drawing.
10	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.

5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has hard, rough bristles and is used for thick paints such as acrylic and oil to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Forshortening	To show (an object) as closer than it is, as an effect of perspective or the angle of vision.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another. Can be evidenced in both 2D and 3D work.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate, layer and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.
2	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
3	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
4	Genre	A style or category of art.
5	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.

3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio/ mean	A mathematical term used to describe how elements within a piece of art can be placed in the most aesthetically pleasing way.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
9	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
10	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate, layer and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings.

### Citizenship Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
2	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
3	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
4	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
5	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
10	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
2	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
3	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
4	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
5	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections.
7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
2	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
3	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.

4	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
5	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
6	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
7	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
8	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
9	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
10	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all-powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
2	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
3	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
4	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
5	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
10	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
2	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
3	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
4	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
5	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament
6	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
7	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
8	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
9	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
10	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).



Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising chamber, made up of non-elected members.
2	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.
3	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
4	Mass Media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections.
7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Socialism	This is a political ideology dating mainly for the 19th century, based upon the common ownership of the economy, equality and opportunity. It encompasses parties from Communism to Social Democrats.
2	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
3	Theocracy	This is where religious leaders run the state E.g. Iran.
4	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
5	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
6	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
7	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
8	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
9	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
10	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New Media	These are all forms of non-traditional media
2	One-party State	This is a state where only one political party exists and runs a country, often associated with communism E.g. North Korea.
3	Real government spending	This is the change in the amount the government spends after taking into account inflation.

4	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
5	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
6	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all-powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
7	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
8	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
9	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
10	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
2	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
3	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
4	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
5	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
6	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising chamber, made up of non-elected members.
7	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.
8	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
9	Mass Media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
10	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Socialism	This is a political ideology dating mainly for the 19th century, based upon the common ownership of the economy, equality and opportunity. It encompasses parties from Communism to Social Democrats.
2	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
3	Theocracy	This is where religious leaders run the state E.g. Iran.
4	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
5	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
6	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all-powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
7	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
8	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
9	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
10	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.

## Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The source of the River Tees	This is in Cross Fell, which is located in the Pennine Hills.
2	Length of the River Tees	The river flows 128km from Cross Fell to the North Sea.
3	High Force waterfall	This is found in the upper course of the River Tees and drops 20m.
4	River Tees middle course	This is in darlington, which is low lying flat land.
5	The mouth of the River Tees	This is in Middlesborough where the River Tees joins the North Sea.
6	Banbury location	This is located within North Oxford along the River Cherwell.
7	Banbury flooding history	Banbury was flooded in 1998 and 2007.
8	Banbury flood defense scheme	This scheme cost £18.5 million and was completed in 2012.
9	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	This has resulted in planting trees, hedgerows and constructing ponds.
10	Banbury management strategies	These include the raising of the A361, new pumping stations and a 4.5m soil embankment.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Banbury management social benefits	These include commuting, still being possible on the A361 during floods, improved quality of life and less anxiety.
2	Banbury management economic benefits	These include 400 houses and 70 businesses being protected, saving £100 million in costs.
3	Banbury management environmental benefits	These include the creation of a reservoir and new habitats.
4	Poole Harbour	This is one of the UK's natural harbours that has two spits formed at the mouth.
5	Swanage Bay	This is a sheltered bay with a broad sandy beach.
6	Old Harry	This is a famous stack formed on the Swanage coast.
7	Studland Bay	This is a sheltered bay with lagoons, salt marshes, sand dunes and beaches.
8	East Swanage coast	This is a discordant coastline with alternating bands of hard and soft rock.
9	South Swanage coast	This is a concordant coastline made up of one band of rock.
10	Lyme Regis	This is a coastal area in west Dorset, England.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lyme Regis issues	These include an eroding coastline, unstable cliffs, powerful waves and damage to property.
2	Lyme Regis management scheme aim	This was to protect the town from flooding and reduce threats.
3	Lyme Regis management phase one and two	This was to build new sea walls, stabilise cliffs, the creation of wide, sandy beaches and the extension of rock armour.
4	Lyme Regis management phase three	This did not go ahead as the costs outweigh the benefits of the schemes.
5	Lyme Regis management phase four	This was to build another new sea wall and stabilise more cliffs.
6	The source of the River Tees	This is in Cross Fell, which is located in the Pennine Hills.
7	Length of the River Tees	The river flows 128km from Cross Fell to the North Sea.
8	High Force waterfall	This is found in the upper course of the River Tees and drops 20m.
9	River Tees middle course	This is in Darlington, which is low lying flat land.
10	The mouth of the River Tees	This is in Middlesbrough where the River Tees joins the North Sea.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lyme Regis management scheme positives	These included: increased tourism, stronger local economy, new defenses that survived winter storms and the harbour is better protected.
2	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These included: conflicts with tourists, defences are an eyesore and the seawall interferes with natural processes.
3	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
4	Lagos causes of growth	These are natural increase and migration.
5	Lagos regional importance	It has a thriving arts and cultural scene and has opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation.
6	Banbury location	This is located within North Oxford along the River Cherwell.
7	Banbury flooding history	Banbury was flooded in 1998 and 2007.
8	Banbury flood defense scheme	This scheme cost £18.5 million and was completed in 2012.
9	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	This has resulted in planting trees, hedgerows and constructing ponds.
10	Banbury management strategies	These include the raising of the A361, new pumping stations and a 4.5m soil embankment.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.

2	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICt centre for west Africa.
3	Lagos employment	There are a wide range of jobs available within the tertiary sector but 40% of the workforce are employed in the informal sector.
4	Lagos life expectancy	This is 54.5 years on average.
5	Lagos water supply	90% of people get their water from wells and boreholes as only 10% of water is from a piped water supply.
6	Banbury management social benefits	These include commuting, still being possible on the A361 during floods, improved quality of life and less anxiety.
7	Banbury management economic benefits	These include 400 houses and 70 businesses being protected, saving £100 million in costs.
8	Banbury management environmental benefits	These include the creation of a reservoir and new habitats.
9	Poole Harbour	This is one of the UK's natural harbours that has two spits formed at the mouth.
10	Swanage Bay	This is a sheltered bay with a broad sandy beach.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy supply	There is improved access compared to the countryside but only 60% of the population have access to energy.
2	Lagos urban growth	This is caused by the rapidly increasing population putting pressure on housing, causing the growth of squatter settlements such as Makoko.
3	Lagos squatter settlement upgrading programme	This was a seven year programme between 2006 and 2013 that has benefitted one million people through improved infrastructure and services.
4	Lagos waste	This is a big environmental challenge as only 40% of waste is collected and only 13% is recycled.
5	Lagos traffic congestion	This is a big environmental challenge as it contributes to air pollution as the average commuter spends three hours in traffic a day.
6	Old Harry	This is a famous stack formed on the Swanage coast.
7	Studland Bay	This is a sheltered bay with lagoons, salt marshes, sand dunes and beaches.
8	East Swanage coast	This is a discordant coastline with alternating bands of hard and soft rock.
9	South Swanage coast	This is a concordant coastline made up of one band of rock.
10	Lyme Regis	This is a coastal area in west Dorset, England.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy management	This is being managed by the Lagos energy sector which aims to provide 100% of people with energy by 2030.
2	Lagos traffic congestion management	This is being managed through the integrated transport system.

3	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
4	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
5	Bristol regional importance	It has a variety of theatres, music venues and is home to Aardman Animation.
6	Lyme Regis issues	These include an eroding coastline, unstable cliffs, powerful waves and damage to property.
7	Lyme Regis management scheme aim	This was to protect the town from flooding and reduce threats.
8	Lyme Regis management phase one and two	This was to build new sea walls, stabilise cliffs, the creation of wide, sandy beaches and the extension of rock armour.
9	Lyme Regis management phase three	This did not go ahead as the costs outweigh the benefits of the schemes.
10	Lyme Regis management phase four	This was to build another new sea wall and stabilise more cliffs.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol national importance	It has two large universities and it is the UK's 8th most popular city for foreign visitors.
2	Bristol international importance	It is home to Bristol International Airport and Bristol University attracts students from around the world.
3	Bristol positive impacts of migration	These include the increased workforce and balancing the ageing population.
4	Bristol negative impacts of migration	These include putting pressure on housing and education.
5	Bristol employment	Some of the largest employers are the Defence Procurement Agency (DPA), the aerospace industry and Aardman Animations.
6	Lyme Regis management scheme positives	These included: increased tourism, stronger local economy, new defenses that survived winter storms and the harbour is better protected.
7	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These included: conflicts with tourists, defenses are an eyesore and the seawall interferes with natural processes.
8	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
9	Lagos causes of growth	These are natural increase and migration.
10	Lagos regional importance	It has a thriving arts and cultural scene and has opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.
2	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICT centre for west Africa.
3	Lagos employment	There are a wide range of jobs available within the tertiary sector but 40% of the workforce are employed in the informal sector.
4	Lagos life expectancy	This is 54.5 years on average.
5	Lagos water supply	90% of people get their water from wells and boreholes as only 10% of water is from a piped water supply.

6	Lagos energy supply	There is improved access compared to the countryside but only 60% of the population have access to energy.
7	Lagos urban growth	This is caused by the rapidly increasing population putting pressure on housing, causing the growth of squatter settlements such as Makoko.
8	Lagos squatter settlement upgrading programme	This was a seven year programme between 2006 and 2013 that has benefitted one million people through improved infrastructure and services.
9	Lagos waste	This is a big environmental challenge as only 40% of waste is collected and only 13% is recycled.
10	Lagos traffic congestion	This is a big environmental challenge as it contributes to air pollution as the average commuter spends three hours in traffic a day.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy management	This is being managed by the Lagos energy sector which aims to provide 100% of people with energy by 2030.
2	Lagos traffic congestion management	This is being managed through the integrated transport system.
3	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
4	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
5	Bristol regional importance	It has a variety of theatres, music venues and is home to Aardman Animation.
6	Bristol national importance	It has two large universities and it is the UK's 8th most popular city for foreign visitors.
7	Bristol international importance	It is home to Bristol International Airport and Bristol University attracts students from around the world.
8	Bristol positive impacts of migration	These include the increased workforce and balancing the ageing population.
9	Bristol negative impacts of migration	These include putting pressure on housing and education.
10	Bristol employment	Some of the largest employers are the Defence Procurement Agency (DPA), the aerospace industry and Aardman Animations.

## Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
2	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
3	Infancy	0-2 years
4	Early Childhood	3-8 years
5	Adolescence	9-18 years
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
2	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
3	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
4	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
5	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
2	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills
3	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills
4	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
5	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.
6	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
7	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
8	Infancy	0-2 years
9	Early Childhood	3-8 years
10	Adolescence	9-18 years



Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
2	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
3	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
4	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
5	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
7	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
8	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
9	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
10	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
2	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
3	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
4	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
5	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.

9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
7	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills
8	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills
9	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
10	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
2	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
3	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
4	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
5	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual
6	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
7	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
8	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
9	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
10	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years
6	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.

7	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members
8	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
9	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
10	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
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9	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
10	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual

**History Knowledge Organiser**

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
2	Pagan	This is someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods.
3	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
4	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
5	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
6	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
7	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
8	Parish	This is an area or village served by the church.
9	Manor	This is an area of land controlled by a powerful lord.
10	Court	This was the group of people that gathered around the king, wherever he was.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fief	This was an area of land held by someone in return for providing services to the lord who owns the land.
2	Burh	This was a fortified town built by Anglo-Saxon kings.
3	Baron	A powerful nobleman. This is the formal title of a lord.
4	Archbishop	This is a very important church leader.
5	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles, amount of power and wealth they had.
6	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.
7	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something.
8	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
9	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
10	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
2	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch.
3	Sub-regulus	This was a stand-in king who represented the king of England when he was unavailable.
4	Accession	This means to take the throne as king or queen.
5	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.
6	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
7	Pagan	This is someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods.
8	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
9	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.

10	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heir	This is a person who inherits a property or title when another person dies.
2	Villien	This was a peasant who was not free to move away from his lord's manor.
3	Witan	This was a group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
4	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
5	Conquest	This is the invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.
6	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
7	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
8	Parish	This is an area or village served by the church.
9	Manor	This is an area of land controlled by a powerful lord.
10	Court	This was the group of people that gathered around the king, wherever he was.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
2	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
3	Execute	This meant to put someone to death.
4	Garrison	These were soldiers that lived in and defended a castle.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
6	Fief	This was an area of land held by someone in return for providing services to the lord who owns the land.
7	Burh	This was a fortified town built by Anglo-Saxon kings.
8	Baron	A powerful nobleman. This is the formal title of a lord.
9	Archbishop	This is a very important church leader.
10	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles, amount of power and wealth they had.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monastery	This is a place where monks live and worship.
2	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy.
3	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance towards an established system of government or leader.
4	Harrying of the North	These were a series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
5	Palisade	This was a fence made of wooden stakes. These often surrounded the Motte and Bailey castles.
6	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.

7	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something.
8	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
9	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
10	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ramparts	This is a defensive wall with a walkway that allows the defenders to move along it.
2	Murdrum fines	This was introduced if a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon. The whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
3	Forest Law	This was a law passed by William of Normandy that said only he could hunt in the forest unless he gave a person permission.
4	Relics	These were the remains of a holy person or object often used to help people pray.
5	Pillage	This was when groups would raid or steal from places often using violence.
6	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
7	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch.
8	Sub-regulus	This was a stand-in king who represented the king of England when he was unavailable.
9	Accession	This means to take the throne as king or queen.
10	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Keep	This was the safest part of the castle.
2	Geld	This was a type of tax introduced in the Medieval period.
3	Yoke	This was a wooden tool that was used to control animals.
4	Bayeux Tapestry	This was an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077 by Bishop Odo.
5	Domesday Book	This was a manuscript which recorded the results of information collected about Medieval England.
6	Heir	This is a person who inherits a property or title when another person dies.
7	Villien	This was a peasant who was not free to move away from his lord's manor.
8	Witan	This was a group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
9	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
10	Conquest	This is the invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
3	Execute	This meant to put someone to death.
4	Garrison	These were soldiers that lived in and defended a castle.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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9	Bayeux Tapestry	This was an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077 by Bishop Odo.
10	Domesday Book	This was a manuscript which recorded the results of information collected about Medieval England.

### **Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser**

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company E.g. hotel, café
4	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work E.g. hospital.
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities E.g. a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together E.g. wedding, conference, prom.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Event	A special function E.g. a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
2	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue E.g. burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
3	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
4	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
5	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
2	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table E.g. a steak or flambeed bananas.
3	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
4	Concierge	A member of the front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g. by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
5	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.



6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company E.g. hotel, café
9	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities E.g. a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together E.g. wedding, conference, prom.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. An establishment can be awarded up to five stars. The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating that an establishment can receive.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Environmental Health Officer (EHO)	An official employed to inspect and enforce measures to protect public health, dealing with issues such as the prevention of the spread of disease, food hygiene rating and pest control.

6	Event	A special function E.g. a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue E.g. burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a <b>First In First Out</b> basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
7	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambeed bananas.
8	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
9	Concierge	A member of the front of house staff that can assist customers with additional

		services E.g. by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
10	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
7	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
8	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
9	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
10	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Environmental Health Officer (EHO)	An official employed to inspect and enforce measures to protect public health, dealing with issues such as the prevention of the spread of disease, food hygiene rating and pest control.

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6	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
7	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
8	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
9	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
10	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.

## Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Musician	An individual who practices regularly, looks after their instrument (or voice if a singer) and on time to rehearsals and performances.
2	DJ	An individual who plays recorded music for an audience at nightclubs or music festivals.
3	Composer/songwriter/producer	An individual who writes original music, writes music to match clients' briefs and creates professional scores or sequenced music recordings.
4	Arranger	A job role with the responsibility of reworking and adapting other composers' music or songs by changing instrumentation, harmony, tempo, and genre.
5	Musical Director	An individual who hires musicians for projects, schedules rehearsal dates and chooses the music to be performed.
6	Live sound technician	An individual who carries out sound checks before shows and balances volume levels during performances.
7	Roadie (backline support)	An individual who travels with the artist or band loading and unloading sound, lighting and staging equipment.
8	Instrumental Support	An individual who maintains instruments and gives technical advice to the band or artist.
9	Artist Manager	An individual who provides financial and career advice to the artist. They negotiate music publishing and record deals.
10	Venue Management	An individual who books artists and negotiates fees for the use of a venue. They are responsible for health and safety measures and policies.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Studio Management	An individual who negotiates hire prices, books times and dates for recording sessions. They are responsible for maintaining a safe working environment.
2	Promoters	An individual who negotiates performance deals with the artists' management and finances events before the collection of ticket sales.
3	Matching acts to venues	An important responsibility of promoters when they consider the style of music being performed and the type of site to be used.
4	Marketing	An individual who develops the artist/band's image or brand through adverts or appearances on media platforms.
5	A&R	An individual who scouts for talented new artists to sign to a record label.
6	PR (Public Relations)	An organisation or individual who plans the promotion of new music releases, to the public via the media and manages the artist or band's reputation.
7	Agents	An individual who uses their list of promoters and media contacts to seek performance opportunities for artists/ bands.
8	Stylist	An individual who creates looks or chooses clothes for bands and artists.
9	Recording engineer	An individual who assists in planning recording sessions and sets up microphones and equipment in the studio.
10	Producer	An individual who chooses songs to record, manages the entire sound recording process and coaches the artists in recording sessions.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Session musician	An individual who performs in recording sessions, keeps instrumental skills to a high level and performs given music.
2	Mastering engineer	An individual who transfers audio to various formats and checks there are no issues with the audio quality.
3	Music Journalist/ blogger	An individual who reports on music news, interviews musicians and reviews albums and concerts.
4	Broadcaster	An individual working in TV or radio who conducts interviews with artists, selects music for shows and presents music shows.

5	Software programmer/ App developer	An individual who writes or codes products such as apps and computer programs.
6	Musician	An individual who practices regularly, looks after their instrument (or voice if a singer) and on time to rehearsals and performances.
7	DJ	An individual who plays recorded music for an audience at nightclubs or music festivals.
8	Composer/songwriter/prod ucer	An individual who writes original music, writes music to match clients' briefs and creates professional scores or sequenced music recordings.
9	Arranger	A job role with the responsibility of reworking and adapting other composers' music or songs by changing instrumentation, harmony, tempo, and genre.
10	Musical Director	An individual who hires musicians for projects, schedules rehearsal dates and chooses the music to be performed.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Retailer	A business that sells music products in high street shops or online with the goal of earning a profit.
2	Distribution	A business that delivers CDs and Vinyl from a manufacturer to high street stores or shifts digital copies to online music retailers.
3	Small and medium venues	A type of site suitable for new artists with a smaller fan base. Examples include pubs and clubs.
4	Large multi-use venue	A type of site that is suitable for popular artists. Examples include sports arenas, stadiums, and outdoor festival sites.
5	Risk assessment	A careful examination of what, in the workplace, could cause harm to people. This is done so that an organisation can ensure a safe working environment.
6	Live sound technician	An individual who carries out sound checks before shows and balances volume levels during performances.
7	Roadie (backline support)	An individual who travels with the artist or band loading and unloading sound, lighting and staging equipment.
8	Instrumental Support	An individual who maintains instruments and gives technical advice to the band or artist.
9	Artist Manager	An individual who provides financial and career advice to the artist. They negotiate music publishing and record deals.
10	Venue Management	An individual who books artists and negotiates fees for the use of a venue. They are responsible for health and safety measures and policies.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Major labels	A group of companies including Universal Music Group, Sony Music Entertainment, Warner Music Group). They produce and promote music.
2	Independent (indie) labels	A term that describes the smaller companies that produce and promote music. These record labels allow the artist to keep creative control of their music.
3	Music Publishing	The combined acts of protecting songwriters' and composers' music copyright and promoting their music.
4	Publishing company	A company that protects copyright, promotes music and collects royalties on behalf of songwriters and composers.
5	Self-publishing	The act of a composer/songwriter promoting and publishing their own songs or compositions.
6	Studio Management	An individual who negotiates hire prices, books times and dates for recording sessions. They are responsible for maintaining a safe working environment.
7	Promoters	An individual who negotiates performance deals with the artists' management and finances events before the collection of ticket sales.
8	Matching acts to venues	An important responsibility of promoters when they consider the style of music being performed and the type of site to be used.
9	Marketing	An individual who develops the artist/band's image or brand through adverts or appearances on media platforms.
10	A&R	An individual who scouts for talented new artists to sign to a record label.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Royalties	A term for the payments of money made for the use of a recording or the use of a song.
2	Royalty collection agency	An organisation that issues licenses for the use of music.
3	PPL (Phonographic Performance Limited)	A royalty collection agency that collects and distributes royalties on behalf of record companies and the recording artists.
4	PRS (Performing Rights Society)	A royalty collection agency that collects and distributes royalties for songwriters, composers and publishers.
5	MCPS (Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society)	A part of PRS for music that collects royalties from music downloads or CD/ vinyl sales.
6	PR (Public Relations)	An organisation or individual who plans the promotion of new music releases, to the public via the media and manages the artist or band's reputation.
7	Agents	An individual who uses their list of promoters and media contacts to seek performance opportunities for artists/ bands.
8	Stylist	An individual who creates looks or chooses clothes for bands and artists.
9	Recording engineer	An individual who assists in planning recording sessions and sets up microphones and equipment in the studio.
10	Producer	An individual who chooses songs to record, manages the entire sound recording process and coaches the artists in recording sessions.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hire Company	A company that rents out specialist equipment for a cost lower than the regular sale price.
2	Transport companies	A company used to move equipment and materials for popular touring artists. They employ experienced drivers and personnel.
3	Unions	An organisation that supports working people when they encounter difficulties such as an unsafe working environment, unfair pay and other disputes.
4	Musician's Union (MU)	A membership organisation for musicians, composers and instrumental teachers. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
5	Equity	A union for actors, dancers and musical theatre performers. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
6	Session musician	An individual who performs in recording sessions, keeps instrumental skills to a high level and performs given music.
7	Mastering engineer	An individual who transfers audio to various formats and checks there are no issues with the audio quality.
8	Music Journalist/ blogger	An individual who reports on music news, interviews musicians and reviews albums and concerts.
9	Broadcaster	An individual working in TV or radio who conducts interviews with artists, selects music for shows and presents music shows.
10	Software programmer/ App developer	An individual who writes or codes products such as apps and computer programs.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Broadcast Entertainment Cinematograph Theatre Union (BECTU)	A membership organisation for workers in broadcasting and non-performance roles in theatres. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
2	Trade Body / Trade association	An organization that has been set up and funded by businesses in order to lobby or put pressure on governments.
3	MPG (Music Producers Guild)	A trade body that represents and supports the interests of all those involved in the production of recorded music in the UK, including record producers.
4	APRS (Association of Professional Recording Services)	A trade body for businesses and individuals who work with sound recording in the music industry such as recording studio businesses.
5	PLASA (Professional Lighting and Sound Association)	A trade body for businesses and individuals working with lighting and sound. Their members include lighting and sound technicians and riggers.

6	Retailer	A business that sells music products in high street shops or online with the goal of earning a profit.
7	Distribution	A business that delivers CDs and Vinyl from a manufacturer to high street stores or shifts digital copies to online music retailers.
8	Small and medium venues	A type of site suitable for new artists with a smaller fan base. Examples include pubs and clubs.
9	Large multi-use venue	A type of site that is suitable for popular artists. Examples include sports arenas, stadiums, and outdoor festival sites.
10	Risk assessment	A careful examination of what, in the workplace, could cause harm to people. This is done so that an organisation can ensure a safe working environment.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Studio Management	An individual who negotiates hire prices, books times and dates for recording sessions. They are responsible for maintaining a safe working environment.
2	Promoters	An individual who negotiates performance deals with the artists' management and finances events before the collection of ticket sales.
3	Matching acts to venues	An important responsibility of promoters when they consider the style of music being performed and the type of site to be used.
4	Marketing	An individual who develops the artist/band's image or brand through adverts or appearances on media platforms.
5	A&R	An individual who scouts for talented new artists to sign to a record label.
6	Royalties	A term for the payments of money made for the use of a recording or the use of a song.
7	Royalty collection agency	An organisation that issues licenses for the use of music.
8	PPL (Phonographic Performance Limited)	A royalty collection agency that collects and distributes royalties on behalf of record companies and the recording artists.
9	PRS (Performing Rights Society)	A royalty collection agency that collects and distributes royalties for songwriters, composers and publishers.
10	MCPS (Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society)	A part of PRS for music that collects royalties from music downloads or CD/vinyl sales.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hire Company	A company that rents out specialist equipment for a cost lower than the regular sale price.
2	Transport companies	A company used to move equipment and materials for popular touring artists. They employ experienced drivers and personnel.
3	Unions	An organisation that supports working people when they encounter difficulties such as an unsafe working environment, unfair pay and other disputes.
4	Musicians' Union (MU)	A membership organisation for musicians, composers and instrumental teachers. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
5	Equity	A union for actors, dancers and musical theatre performers. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
6	Broadcast Entertainment Cinematograph Theatre Union (BECTU)	A membership organisation for workers in broadcasting and non-performance roles in theatres. They provide legal representation to help resolve disputes.
7	Trade Body / Trade association	An organization that has been set up and funded by businesses in order to lobby or put pressure on governments.
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9	APRS (Association of Professional Recording Services)	A trade body for businesses and individuals who work with sound recording in the music industry such as recording studio businesses.
10	PLASA (Professional Lighting and Sound Association)	A trade body for businesses and individuals working with lighting and sound. Their members include lighting and sound technicians and riggers.



## PE BTEC Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic endurance	The ability of the cardiorespiratory system to work efficiently, supplying nutrients and oxygen to working muscles during sustained physical activity.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscular system to work efficiently over a period of time against a light to moderate fixed-resistance load.
3	Flexibility	The ability to move all joints fluidly through their complete range of movement.
4	Speed	Distance travelled divided by time taken, measured in metres per second (m/s).
5	Pure speed	Sprints up to 60 metres.
6	Accelerative speed	Sprints up to 30 metres.
7	Speed endurance	Sprints with short recovery periods in-between.
8	Muscular Strength	The maximum force that a muscle or muscle group can produce. Measure in kilograms (kg) or Newtons (N).
9	Body composition	The relative ratio of fat mass to fat-free mass (vital organs, muscle, bone) in the body.
10	Optimal	The best or most favourable.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agility	The ability to move quickly and precisely or change direction without losing balance or time.
2	Balance	The ability to maintain your centre of mass over a base of support.
3	Static balance	Maintaining balance in a stationary position. E.g. A gymnast performing a handstand.
4	Dynamic balance	Maintaining balance whilst in motion. E.g. A gymnast tumbling during a routine.
5	Coordination	The ability of parts of the body to work together to move smoothly and accurately.
6	Power (kgm/s)	Force (kg) x Distance (m) / Time (min or s).
7	Reaction time	The time taken for a sports performer to respond to a stimulus.
8	Variation	Varying your training programme to avoid boredom and maintain enjoyment.
9	Rest and recovery	Essential to allow the body to repair and adapt.
10	Static stretching	Slowly stretching a muscle to the limit of its range of movement and then holding the stretch for 10 to 20 seconds.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
2	Intensity	How hard you train.
3	Time	How long you train for in each session.
4	Type	The method of training you use.
5	Reversibility	If you stop training, or the intensity of training is not sufficient to cause adaptation, training effects are reversed.
6	Aerobic endurance	The ability of the cardiorespiratory system to work efficiently, supplying nutrients and oxygen to working muscles during sustained physical activity.

7	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscular system to work efficiently over a period of time against a light to moderate fixed-resistance load.
8	Flexibility	The ability to move all joints fluidly through their complete range of movement.
9	Speed	Distance travelled divided by time taken, measured in metres per second (m/s).
10	Pure speed	Sprints up to 60 metres.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Progressive overload	Gradually increasing your training workload in order to progress.
2	Specificity	Training should be specific to your preferred sport, activity, or goal.
3	Individual needs/differences	The programme should be designed to meet your training goals, needs, ability, level of fitness, skill level and exercise likes/dislikes.
4	Adaptation	Occurs during the recovery period after the training session is complete and is how your body increases its ability to cope with training loads.
5	Circuit training	Moving from one exercise to another at a series of stations.
6	Accelerative speed	Sprints up to 30 metres.
7	Speed endurance	Sprints with short recovery periods in-between.
8	Muscular Strength	The maximum force that a muscle or muscle group can produce. Measure in kilograms (kg) or Newtons (N).
9	Body composition	The relative ratio of fat mass to fat-free mass (vital organs, muscle, bone) in the body.
10	Optimal	The best or most favourable.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Plyometrics	Exercises in which muscles are quickly and repeatedly lengthened and shortened thus producing a large force E.g. jumping, skipping.
2	Continuous training	Performers train at a steady pace and moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes.
3	Fartlek training	The performer varies the intensity of the training by running at different speeds over different terrains. Training is continuous with no rest.
4	Interval training	The performer alternates work periods with rest or recovery periods.
5	VO2 Max	The maximum amount of oxygen uptake.
6	Agility	The ability to move quickly and precisely or change direction without losing balance or time.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain your centre of mass over a base of support.
8	Static balance	Maintaining balance in a stationary position. E.g. A gymnast performing a handstand.
9	Dynamic balance	Maintaining balance whilst in motion. E.g. A gymnast tumbling during a routine.
10	Coordination	The ability of parts of the body to work together to move smoothly and accurately.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hollow sprints	Completing a series of sprints separated by a period of jogging or walking.
2	Acceleration sprints	The pace is gradually increased from a standing start to jogging, then to striding and a maximum sprint.
3	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
4	Grip dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
5	Multistage fitness test and forestry step test	Fitness testing methods for aerobic endurance.

6	Power (kgm/s)	Force (kg) x Distance (m) / Time (min or s).
7	Reaction time	The time taken for a sports performer to respond to a stimulus.
8	Variation	Varying your training programme to avoid boredom and maintain enjoyment.
9	Rest and recovery	Essential to allow the body to repair and adapt.
10	Static stretching	Slowly stretching a muscle to the limit of its range of movement and then holding the stretch for 10 to 20 seconds.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	35 metre sprint test	Fitness testing method for speed.
2	Illinois agility test	Fitness testing method for speed and agility.
3	Vertical jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
4	Muscular endurance fitness tests	One minute press-up test and one minute sit-up test.
5	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Method used for measuring body composition where a measure of body fat is taken and used to check whether a person is overweight.
6	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
7	Intensity	How hard you train.
8	Time	How long you train for in each session.
9	Type	The method of training you use.
10	Reversibility	If you stop training, or the intensity of training is not sufficient to cause adaptation, training effects are reversed.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)	Method used for measuring body composition that predicts the percentage of body fat.
2	Skinfold testing	Method used for measuring body composition that uses skinfold calipers to measure sites on the body.
3	Reliability	Repeatability. If the fitness test was carried out again using the same conditions and environment, you should expect the same results.
4	Validity	The accuracy of the fitness test results.
5	Practicality	How easy is it to carry out the test in terms of the cost involved, time available and equipment requirements.
6	Progressive overload	Gradually increasing your training workload in order to progress.
7	Specificity	Training should be specific to your preferred sport, activity, or goal.
8	Individual needs/differences	The programme should be designed to meet your training goals, needs, ability, level of fitness, skill level and exercise likes/dislikes.
9	Adaptation	Occurs during the recovery period after the training session is complete and is how your body increases its ability to cope with training loads.
10	Circuit training	Moving from one exercise to another at a series of stations.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Plyometrics	Exercises in which muscles are quickly and repeatedly lengthened and shortened thus producing a large force E.g. jumping, skipping.
2	Continuous training	Performers train at a steady pace and moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes.
3	Fartlek training	The performer varies the intensity of the training by running at different speeds over different terrains. Training is continuous with no rest.
4	Interval training	The performer alternates work periods with rest or recovery periods.

5		
6	Hollow sprints	Completing a series of sprints separated by a period of jogging or walking.
7	Acceleration sprints	The pace is gradually increased from a standing start to jogging, then to striding and a maximum sprint.
8	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
9	Grip dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
10	Multistage fitness test and forestry step test	Fitness testing methods for aerobic endurance.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	35 metre sprint test	Fitness testing method for speed.
2	Illinois agility test	Fitness testing method for speed and agility.
3	Vertical jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
4	Muscular endurance fitness tests	One minute press-up test and one minute sit-up test.
5	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Method used for measuring body composition where a measure of body fat is taken and used to check whether a person is overweight.
6	Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)	Method used for measuring body composition that predicts the percentage of body fat.
7	Skinfold testing	Method used for measuring body composition that uses skinfold calipers to measure sites on the body.
8	Reliability	Repeatability. If the fitness test was carried out again using the same conditions and environment, you should expect the same results.
9	Validity	The accuracy of the fitness test results.
10	Practicality	How easy is it to carry out the test in terms of the cost involved, time available and equipment requirements.

### Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>suelo hacer</b> deportes	<b>I usually do</b> sports
2	tres veces por semana	three times per week
3	después del colegio	after school
4	y a veces <b>hago</b> natación	and sometimes <b>I do</b> swimming
5	los fines de semana	at the weekend
6	para mi, el deporte <b>es</b> como una droga	for me, sport <b>is</b> like a drug
7	¡ <b>Estoy</b> enganchada!	<b>I am</b> hooked
8	<b>juego</b> al tenis desde hace tres semanas	<b>I have played (I play)</b> tennis for three weeks
9	y <b>hago</b> equitación también	and I do horse riding also
10	cuando <b>era</b> más joven	when <b>I was</b> younger

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>jugaba</b> al fútbol y <b>hacía</b> artes marciales	<b>I used to play</b> football and <b>I used to do</b> martial arts
2	<b>ya no</b> tengo tiempo	<b>I no longer have</b> time
3	para <b>jugar</b> al fútbol	<b>to play</b> football
4	pero todavía <b>hago</b> judo	but I still <b>do</b> judo
5	<b>diría</b> que <b>me gustan</b> muchos tipos de entretenimiento	<b>I would say</b> that <b>I like</b> a lots of types of entertainment
6	pero <b>prefiero ver</b> la tele	but <b>I prefer to watch</b> the telly
7	ayer <b>vi</b> una telenovela	yesterday <b>I watched</b> a soap
8	¡ <b>Fue</b> fascinante!	<b>It was</b> fascinating!
9	a veces <b>tengo ganas de ver</b>	sometimes <b>I want to watch</b>
10	una película en casa	a film at home

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>preferiría ir</b> al cine	<b>I would prefer to go</b> to the cinema
2	sin embargo <b>es</b> demasiado caro	however, <b>it is</b> too expensive
3	el <b>año</b> pasado <b>fui</b>	last <b>year</b> <b>I went</b>
4	a un concierto con mis amigos	to a concert with my friends
5	para <b>ver</b> mi <b>cantante</b> preferida	<b>to watch</b> my favourite <b>singer</b>
6	<b>suelo hacer</b> deportes	<b>I usually do</b> sports
7	tres veces por semana	three times per week
8	después del colegio	after school
9	y a veces <b>hago</b> natación	and sometimes <b>I do</b> swimming
10	los fines de semana	at the weekend

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	lo que más <b>me gustó</b>	what <b>I liked</b> the most
2	<b>fue</b> el ambiente	<b>was</b> the atmosphere
3	cuando <b>sea</b> mayor	when <b>I am</b> older
4	<b>quisiera trabajar</b>	<b>I would like to work</b>
5	a los conciertos como camarera	at concerts as a waitress
6	para mi, el deporte <b>es</b> como una droga	for me, sport <b>is</b> like a drug
7	¡ <b>Estoy</b> enganchada!	<b>I am</b> hooked
8	<b>juego</b> al tenis desde hace tres semanas	<b>I have played (I play)</b> tennis for three weeks
9	y <b>hago</b> equitación también	and I do horse riding also
10	cuando <b>era</b> más joven	when <b>I was</b> younger

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ariana Grande <b>es</b> mi modelo a seguir	Ariana Grande <b>is</b> my role model
2	porque <b>es</b> muy simpática	because she <b>is</b> nice
3	inteligente y bonita	intelligent and pretty
4	<b>tiene</b> el <u>pelo</u> muy largo	<b>she has</b> very long <u>hair</u>
5	y los <u>ojos</u> marrones	and brown <u>eyes</u>
6	<b>jugaba</b> al fútbol y <b>hacía</b> artes marciales	<b>I used to play</b> football and <b>I used to do</b> martial arts
7	<u>ya no</u> tengo tiempo	<b>I no longer have</b> time
8	para <b>jugar</b> al fútbol	<b>to play</b> football
9	pero todavía <b>hago</b> judo	but I still <b>do</b> judo
10	<b>diría</b> que <b>me gustan</b> muchos tipos de entretenimiento	<b>I would say</b> that <b>I like</b> a lots of types of entertainment

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	además <b>tiene</b> un sentido de la moda	furthermore, <b>she has</b> a sense of fashion
2	que <b>es</b> muy guay	that <b>is</b> very cool
3	si <b>podiera</b>	if <b>I could</b>
4	<b>pagaría</b> para <b>conocerla</b>	<b>I would pay to meet</b> her
5	el <u>verano</u> que viene	next <u>summer</u>
6	pero <b>prefiero ver</b> la tele	but <b>I prefer to watch</b> the telly
7	ayer <b>vi</b> una telenovela	yesterday <b>I watched</b> a soap
8	¡ <b>Fue</b> fascinante!	<b>It was</b> fascinating!
9	a veces <b>tengo ganas de ver</b>	sometimes <b>I want to watch</b>
10	una película en casa	a film at home

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	<b>voy</b> a los <u>Estados Unidos</u>	<b>I am going</b> to the United <u>States</u>
2	para <b>verla</b> en una <u>fiesta</u> muy grande	<b>to see</b> her in a very big <u>festival</u>
3	<b>iré</b> con mis amigos	<b>I will go</b> with my friends
4	y <b>bailaremos</b> y <b>cantaremos</b>	and <b>we will dance</b> and <b>we will sing</b>
5	y <b>nos divertiremos</b>	and <b>we will have fun</b>
6	<b>preferiría ir</b> al cine	<b>I would prefer to go</b> to the cinema
7	sin embargo <b>es</b> demasiado caro	however, <b>it is</b> too expensive
8	el <u>año</u> pasado <b>fui</b>	last <u>year</u> <b>I went</b>
9	a un concierto con mis amigos	to a concert with my friends
10	para <b>ver</b> mi <u>cantante</u> preferida	<b>to watch</b> my favourite <u>singer</u>

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>me quedaré</b>	<b>I will stay</b>
2	en un albergue juvenil	at a youth hostel
3	porque <b>es</b> barato	because <b>it is</b> cheap
4	y <b>no tengo</b> mucho dinero	and <b>I don't have</b> a lot of money
5	¡ <b>No puedo esperar!</b>	<b>I can't wait!</b>
6	lo que más <b>me gustó</b>	what <b>I liked</b> the most
7	<b>fue</b> el ambiente	<b>was</b> the atmosphere
8	cuando <b>sea</b> mayor	when <b>I am</b> older
9	<b>quisiera trabajar</b>	<b>I would like to work</b>
10	a los conciertos como camarera	at concerts as a waitress

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ariana Grande <b>es</b> mi modelo a seguir	Ariana Grande <b>is</b> my role model
2	porque <b>es</b> muy simpática	because she <b>is</b> nice
3	inteligente y bonita	intelligent and pretty
4	<b>tiene</b> el <u>pelo</u> muy largo	<b>she has</b> very long <u>hair</u>
5	y los <u>ojos</u> marrones	and brown <u>eyes</u>
6	además <b>tiene</b> un sentido de la moda	furthermore, <b>she has</b> a sense of fashion
7	que <b>es</b> muy guay	that <b>is</b> very cool
8	si <b>podiera</b>	if <b>I could</b>
9	<b>pagaría</b> para <b>conocerla</b>	<b>I would pay to meet</b> her
10	el <u>verano</u> que viene	next <u>summer</u>

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	<b>voy</b> a los <u>Estados Unidos</u>	<b>I am going</b> to the United <u>States</u>
2	para <b>verla</b> en una <u>fiesta</u> muy grande	<b>to see</b> her in a very big <u>festival</u>
3	<b>iré</b> con mis amigos	<b>I will go</b> with my friends
4	y <b>bailaremos</b> y <b>cantaremos</b>	and <b>we will dance</b> and <b>we will sing</b>
5	y <b>nos divertiremos</b>	and <b>we will have fun</b>
6	<b>me quedaré</b>	<b>I will stay</b>
7	en un albergue juvenil	at a youth hostel
8	porque <b>es</b> barato	because <b>it is</b> cheap
9	y no <b>tengo</b> mucho dinero	and <b>I don't have</b> a lot of money
10	¡No <b>puedo esperar!</b>	<b>I can't wait!</b>