



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Class of 2026

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look ☞ repeatedly say aloud ☞ cover ☞ write ☞ check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

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

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 13/12/21	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
2 w/c 03/01/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
3 w/c 10/01/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
4 w/c 17/01/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
5 w/c 24/01/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
6 w/c 31/01/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
7 w/c 07/02/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
8 w/c 14/02/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
9 w/c 28/02/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
10 w/c 07/03/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk) assignment to complete each week, which will be set on a Wednesday and will be due the following Wednesday. Your homework is made up of personalised questions that will help you

develop your learning in maths. This will include topics you have covered within the past week and some older material for you to revise. The homework may include multiple tasks. We suggest you split it into three manageable chunks and complete this every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

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The screenshot shows the SPARX MATHS login interface. At the top, it says 'You're logging in to Sparx at St James Exeter.' Below this is a link 'Not your school?'. There are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. At the bottom left is a link 'New user?' and at the bottom right is a 'Login' button.

The screenshot shows the SPARX MATHS registration interface. It says 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' There are three input fields: 'First Name' (with 'billy' entered), 'Last Name' (with 'smith' entered), and 'Date of birth' (with '14', 'August', and '2009' entered). At the bottom right is a 'Submit' button.

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sparx

Word Challenge

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

This will help in all areas of your life:

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

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

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

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

Create word games or rhymes to help with tricky bits:

For example:

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

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

Danger Dan / ger

Windmill Wind / mill

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

Relation Re / la / tion

Beautiful Beau / ti / ful

Look, Cover, Write, check

Look at the word...

Say the word aloud several times ...

Cover the word...

Write the word...

And finally check it.

Make it an acrostic

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

Ocean: Only Cats' Eyes Are Narrow

Rhythm: Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move

Necessary: Never Eat Chips Eat Salad Sandwiches And Raspberry Yoghurt

Word Lists

Learn w/c 13/12/21	Word	Definition
1	aggregate	an amount / total formed from separate units

2	aid	services provided for people in need
3	albeit	even though
4	allocate	to assign to someone/ for a particular purpose
5	alter	to make or become different/change
6	alternative	choice between two or more things
7	ambiguous	having more than one possible interpretation
8	amend	to make changes to something in order to improve it
9	analogy	similarity/a comparison to show such a similarity
10	analyse	to examine something in detail

Learn w/c 03/01/22	Word	Definition
11	aware	knowing about/informed
12	bias	mental tendency especially prejudice/diagonal cut across weave of fabric
13	code	system of letters,symbols information communicated secretly/set of principles or rules
14	coherent	logical and consistent/capable of intelligible speech
15	coincide	happen at the same time
16	collapse	fall down/cave in suddenly
17	colleague	fellow worker
18	commence	to begin
19	comment	a remark,criticism, or observation
20	commission	order for a piece of work/a duty given to perform

Learn w/c 10/01/22	Word	Definition
21	contribute	to give for a common purpose or fund/to supply
22	controversy	argument or debate with strong disagreement
23	convene	gather or summon for a meeting
24	converse	reversed /opposite
25	convert	change/adapt/to cause to change in opinion or belief
26	convince	to persuade by argument or evidence
27	cooperate	to work or act together
28	coordinate	to bring together
29	core	central part of something
30	corporate	relating to a large company or group

Learn w/c 17/01/22	Word	Definition
31	discrete	to avoid embarrassment dealing with private matters
32	discriminate	to make a distinction against / in favour of a particular person or group
33	displace	to move from its usual place
34	display	to show
35	dispose	to throw away/to give,sell or transfer to another
36	distinct	not the same, different/clearly seen,heard or recognized
37	distort	to alter /to twist out of shape
38	distribute	to hand out/deliver
39	diverse	having variety
40	expand	to become greater/spread out

Learn w/c 24/01/22	Word	Definition
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41	expert	skilful/knowledgeable
42	explicit	precisely and clearly expressed
43	exploit	to take advantage/make the best use of
44	export	sale of goods and services to a foreign country
45	expose	to uncover/reveal the truth
46	external	of, on, for or coming from the outside
47	extract	to pull out/remove/derive information
48	facilitate	to make easier the progress of
49	ignorant	lacking in knowledge or education
50	illustrate	explain using examples/provide pictures

Learn w/c 31/01/22	Word	Definition
51	image	mental picture produced by imagination or memory/optical reproduction of an object
52	immigrate	come to live in a foreign country
53	impact	effect made by something/act of one object striking another
54	implement	to carry out instructions
55	implicate	to show/to be involved
56	implicit	expressed indirectly/absolute and unquestioning
57	imply	to indicate or suggest without being explicitly stated/to signify or mean
58	journal	newspaper or magazine/daily record of events
59	justify	prove something to be just or valid

60	label	a piece of card or other material attached to an object to show its contents/description
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Learn w/c 07/02/22	Word	Definition
61	labour	work, especially physical work
62	layer	single thickness, cover, coating on a surface
63	lecture	talk on a subject/tell someone off at length
64	legal	permitted by law
65	legislate	make or pass laws
66	levy	impose and collect tax, tariff or fine
67	liberal	social and political views favouring progress and reform
68	licence	document giving permission to do,use or own something
69	likewise	in addition/similarly
70	link	one of the rings in a chain/ connection between people, things or ideas

Learn w/c 14/02/22	Word	Definition
71	locate	discover the whereabouts of
72	logic	reasoned thought
73	maintain	continue/keep in existence
74	panel	group of people with advice, decisions, opinions
75	paradigm	a model or example

76	paragraph	section of writing
77	parallel	separated at an equal distance at every point
78	parameter	a fixed limit that establishes how something should be done
79	participate	to become actively involved in
80	partner	a person or organisation you are closely involved in some way

Learn w/c 28/02/22	Word	Definition
81	passive	not taking an active part
82	perceive	to become aware of something
83	percent	one part of every hundred
84	period	portion of time
85	persist	to continue without interruption
86	relax	to make or become less tense
87	release	to free from captivity
88	relevant	connected with what is happening or being discussed
89	reluctance	an unwillingness to do something
90	rely	to depend on or trust someone or something

Learn w/c 07/03/22	Word	Definition
91	remove	to take away

92	require	to need
93	research	establish facts/collect information on a subject
94	reside	to live in a place
95	resolve	strong determination/ to solve a problem
96	resource	something that can be used to help you / useful, valuable possession
97	respond	to state something in reply
98	restore	to return something to its former condition
99	restrain	to hold back from action/ to limit
100	restrict	to confine, keep within certain limits

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 13/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atom	The smallest units of matter that have the properties of an element.
2	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge.
3	Proton	Positively charged subatomic particle.
4	Electron	Negatively charged subatomic particle.
5	Mass Number	The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom
6	Atomic Number	The number of protons in an atom
7	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.
8	Group Number	Tells us how many electrons are in the outer shell
9	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens in an investigation.

Week 2 03/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Element Symbol	How an element is represented on the periodic table (e.g. Cu)
2	Period	A row of elements on the periodic table arranged by the number of electron shells.
3	Electron Shells	The electrons orbit around these in atoms.
4	Electronic Configuration	The arrangement of electrons around the nucleus e.g. Na(2,8,1)
5	Anomaly	A result that does not fit the expected pattern.
6	Bunsen burner	A small adjustable gas burner used in laboratories as a source of heat.
7	Beaker	A glass container with a flat bottom to hold liquids.
8	Scatter graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
9	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
10	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 3 10/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mouth	Where mechanical digestion breaks down food into smaller pieces.
2	Salivary Gland	Lubricates the food and starts the digestion of starch by Amylase.
3	Oesophagus	The tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.
4	Stomach	Food is churned and further broken down by acid.
5	Small Intestine	The site where nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.
6	Atom	The smallest units of matter that have the properties of an element.
7	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge.
8	Proton	Positively charged subatomic particle.
9	Electron	Negatively charged subatomic particle.
10	Mass Number	The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom

Week 4 17/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Large Intestine	Remaining water from digestion is reabsorbed through this organ.
2	Enzymes	Biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions
3	Microscope	An instrument which produces magnified images of small objects
4	Image size = Magnification x Actual Size	The equation for image size using magnification and actual size
5	Resolution	The amount of detail that can be seen in an image
6	Atomic Number	The number of protons in an atom
7	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.
8	Group Number	Tells us how many electrons are in the outer shell
9	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens in an investigation.

Week 5 24/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Density	Mass divided by the unit volume (M/V)
2	Upthrust	A force that causes objects to float.
3	Gas Pressure	When the particles in a gas hit the walls of a container.
4	Boyle's Law	At a constant temperature, If the volume of a gas decreases, the pressure increases.
5	Charles' Law	At a constant pressure, if the temperature increases, the volume increases.
6	Element Symbol	How an element is represented on the periodic table (e.g. Cu)
7	Period	A row of elements on the periodic table arranged by the number of electron shells.
8	Electron Shells	The electrons orbit around these in atoms.
9	Electronic Configuration	The arrangement of electrons around the nucleus e.g. Na(2,8,1)
10	Anomaly	A result that does not fit the expected pattern.

Week 6 31/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Current	Flow of charge measured in Amps (A).
2	Battery	Multiple cells connected together
3	Kirchoff's voltage law	The sum of all voltages flowing around a circuit equals zero.
4	Potential Difference	A measure of the difference in energy between two parts of a circuit measured in Volts (V).
5	In series	A closed circuit where the current follows one path.
6	Bunsen burner	A small adjustable gas burner used in laboratories as a source of heat.
7	Beaker	A glass container with a flat bottom to hold liquids.
8	Scatter graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
9	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
10	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 7 07/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In parallel	A closed circuit where the current divides into 2 or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
2	Resistance	The wires and other components oppose the flow of charge, measured in Ohms (Ω)
3	$V=IR$	The formula for Potential Difference (V) involving current (I) and resistance (R).
4	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
5	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.
6	Mouth	Where mechanical digestion breaks down food into smaller pieces.
7	Salivary Gland	Lubricates the food and starts the digestion of starch by Amylase.
8	Oesophagus	The tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.
9	Stomach	Food is churned and further broken down by acid.
10	Small Intestine	The site where nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.

Week 8 14/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Skeletal System	A framework of bones giving the body shape and protection.
2	Red blood cell	Carries oxygen around the body.
3	Antagonistic Muscles	The name of muscles found in pairs
4	Enzymes	Proteins that speed up chemical reactions
5	Cranium	The bone which protects the brain.
6	Large Intestine	Remaining water from digestion is reabsorbed through this organ.
7	Enzymes	Biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions
8	Microscope	An instrument which produces magnified images of small objects
9	Image size = Magnification x Actual Size	The equation for image size using magnification and actual size
10	Resolution	The amount of detail that can be seen in an image

Week 9 28/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Density	Mass divided by the unit volume (M/V)
2	Upthrust	A force that causes objects to float.
3	Gas Pressure	When the particles in a gas hit the walls of a container.
4	Boyle's Law	At a constant temperature, If the volume of a gas decreases, the pressure increases.
5	Charles' Law	At a constant pressure, if the temperature increases, the volume increases.
6	Current	Flow of charge measured in Amps (A).
7	Battery	Multiple cells connected together
8	Kirchoff's voltage law	The sum of all voltages flowing around a circuit equals zero.
9	Potential Difference	A measure of the difference in energy between two parts of a circuit

		measured in Volts (V).
10	In series	A closed circuit where the current follows one path.

Week 10 07/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In parallel	A closed circuit where the current divides into 2 or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
2	Resistance	The wires and other components oppose the flow of charge, measured in Ohms (Ω)
3	$V=IR$	The formula for Potential Difference (V) involving current (I) and resistance (R).
4	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
5	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.
6	Skeletal System	A framework of bones giving the body shape and protection.
7	Red blood cell	Carries oxygen around the body.
8	Antagonistic Muscles	The name of muscles found in pairs
9	Enzymes	Proteins that speed up chemical reactions
10	Cranium	The bone which protects the brain.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 14/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	normalmente durante	normally during
2	mi tiempo <u>libre</u>	my <u>free</u> time
3	juego al fútbol	I play football
4	con mi hermana	with my sister
5	y a veces bailamos	and sometimes we dance
6	me encanta	I love
7	jugar al fútbol	to play (playing) football
8	porque me parece	because I find it
9	muy sociable	very sociable
10	además, la música	furthermore, music

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es mi pasión	is my passion
2	y por eso	and therefore
3	toco la guitarra	I play the guitar
4	todos los días	every day
5	después del colegio	after school
6	y toco el piano	and I play (have been playing) the piano
7	desde hace cinco años	since (for) five years
8	<u>nunca</u> hago gimnasia	I never do gymnastics
9	dado que es	since it's
10	demasiada agotadora	too tiring

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
2	jugaba al baloncesto	I used to play basketball
3	sin embargo	however
4	pienso que fue	I think that it was
5	un poco aburrido	a bit boring
6	normalmente durante	normalmente durante
7	my <u>free</u> time	mi tiempo <u>libre</u>
8	I play football	juego al fútbol
9	with my sister	con mi hermana
10	and sometimes we dance	y a veces bailamos

Week 4 18/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer jugué a las cartas	yesterday I played cards
2	con mi padre	with my dad
3	¡y gané !	and I won !

4	luego, vimos la tele	after that, we watched TV
5	y toqué el piano	and I played the piano
6	I love	me encanta
7	to play (playing) football	jugar al fútbol
8	because I find it	porque me parece
9	very sociable	muy sociable
10	furthermore, music	además, la música

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero mi hermana cantó	but my sister sang
2	en un concierto	in a concert
3	el fin de semana <u>próximo</u>	<u>next</u> weekend
4	voy a cantar en un coro	I'm going to sing in a choir
5	qué será monótono	which will be monotonous
6	is my passion	es mi pasión
7	and therefore	y por eso
8	I play the guitar	toco la guitarra
9	every day	todos los días
10	after school	después del colegio

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero también el domingo	but also on Sunday
2	voy a hacer escalada	I'm going to go (to do) rock climbing
3	con mis amigos	with my friends
4	que será	which will be
5	un poco espantosa	a bit frightening
6	and I play (have been playing) the piano	y toco el piano
7	since (for) five years	desde hace cinco años
8	I never do gymnastics	<u>nunca</u> hago gimnasia
9	since it's	dado que es
10	too tiring	demasiada agotadora

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en el futuro	in the future
2	quisiera practicar surf	I would like to practise surfing
3	ya que me chifla	because I love
4	los deportes <u>acuáticos</u>	<u>water</u> sports
5	porque en mi opinión	because in my opinion
6	when I was younger	cuando era más joven
7	I used to play basketball	jugaba al baloncesto

8	however	sin embargo
9	I think that it was	pienso que fue
10	a bit boring	un poco aburrido

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	son muy emocionantes	they are very exciting
2	más tarde en la vida	later in life
3	me gustaría hacer equitación	I would like to do horse riding
4	porque sería	because it would be
5	verdaderamente genial	really great
6	yesterday I played cards	ayer jugué a las cartas
7	with my dad	con mi padre
8	and I won!	¡y gané!
9	after that, we watched TV	luego, vimos la tele
10	and I played the piano	y toqué el piano

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	but my sister sang	pero mi hermana cantó
2	in a concert	en un concierto
3	<u>next</u> weekend	el fin de semana <u>próximo</u>
4	I'm going to sing in a choir	voy a cantar en un coro
5	which will be monotonous	qué será monótono
6	but also on Sunday	pero también el domingo
7	I'm going to go (to do) rock climbing	voy a hacer escalada
8	with my friends	con mis amigos
9	which will be	que será
10	a bit frightening	un poco espantosa

Week 10 08/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in the future	en el futuro
2	I would like to practise surfing	quisiera practicar surf
3	because I love	ya que me chifla
4	<u>water</u> sports	los deportes <u>acuáticos</u>
5	because in my opinion	porque en mi opinión
6	they are very exciting	son muy emocionantes
7	later in life	más tarde en la vida
8	I would like to do horse riding	me gustaría hacer equitación
9	because it would be	porque sería
10	really great	verdaderamente genial

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 15/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for his novel Treasure Island.
2	Adjective	A word describing an attribute of a noun, such as sour, red, cold, smooth.
3	Noun	Name of a person, place or thing. E.g. Linda, Coleford, table, horse.
4	Adverb	Used to describe a verb. Usually they are adjectives with an -ly suffix. E.g. gently, carefully, cleverly.
5	Verb	A word used to describe an action E.g. run, sit, swim, eat, write.
6	Inference	A conclusion or opinion that is formed because of known facts or evidence. E.g. If your teacher smiles or laughs, you might infer they are in a good mood.
7	Deduction	Basing opinions on obvious facts to understand the explicit meaning.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing with another using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.
10	Metaphor	A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another.

Week 2 05/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personification	When you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
2	Symbolism	A figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. E.g. Red can represent danger.
3	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
4	Loyalty	Giving or showing firm and constant support or to a person or institution.
5	Duty	Having a responsibility to someone or something and committing to that responsibility.
6	Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. Many of the characters are seen to be dealing with the aftermath of their choices.
7	Piracy	The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. It was a major threat to Britain's export industry in the early 18 th century.
8	Pathetic Fallacy	Giving emotions to something non-human. Often it is used to give the weather human emotions to reflect the mood of a character.
9	Feral	To behave in a wild state (often used to describe an animal) after escape from captivity (being imprisoned or confined).
10	Degenerate	An immoral (evil) or corrupt person.

Week 3 12/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jim Hawkins	The protagonist. We watch him grow into a man over the course of the novel.

2	Long John Silver	The antagonist. He challenges some of the stereotypes surrounding pirates.
3	Squire Trelawney	He is portrayed as a fool when he falls for Long John Silver's plot to capture the Hispaniola.
4	Dr Livesey	Middle class, educated. He is the doctor and becomes a sympathetic and practical character.
5	Ben Gunn	He survives being stranded by his crew and is a symbol of the rough justice of the pirates. He helps Jim Hawkins to escape.
6	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for his novel Treasure Island.
7	Adjective	A word describing an attribute of a noun, such as sour, red, cold, smooth.
8	Noun	Name of a person, place or thing. E.g. Linda, Coleford, table, horse.
9	Adverb	Used to describe a verb. Usually they are adjectives with an -ly suffix. E.g. gently, carefully, cleverly.
10	Verb	A word used to describe an action E.g. run, sit, swim, eat, write.

Week 4 19/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rebellious	To actively go against or oppose authority or control.
2	Defiant	To be boldly disobedient.
3	Sacrifice	To give up something that you care about, for the sake of something that is regarded as more important or worthy.
4	Countenance	A person's face or facial expression.
5	Perceptive	Someone who understands people or situations and who shows sensitivity.
6	Inference	A conclusion or opinion that is formed because of known facts or evidence. E.g. If your teacher smiles or laughs, you might infer they are in a good mood.
7	Deduction	Basing opinions on obvious facts to understand the explicit meaning.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing with another using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.
10	Metaphor	A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another.

Week 5 26/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song or poem.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Something that cannot be changed, reversed, or recovered.
6	Personification	When you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
7	Symbolism	A figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. E.g. Red can represent danger.
8	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
9	Loyalty	Giving or showing firm and constant support or to a person or institution.

10	Duty	Having a responsibility to someone or something and committing to that responsibility.
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Week 6 02/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
2	Antagonist	A person who opposes or is hostile (unfriendly) to someone, often the protagonist.
3	Obscure	Something that is unclear and difficult to understand or see.
4	Solace	To find comfort in a time of great distress or sadness.
5	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.
6	Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. Many of the characters are seen to be dealing with the aftermath of their choices.
7	Piracy	The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. It was a major threat to Britain's export industry in the early 18 th century.
8	Pathetic Fallacy	Giving emotions to something non-human. Often it is used to give the weather human emotions to reflect the mood of a character.
9	Feral	To behave in a wild state (often used to describe an animal) after escape from captivity (being imprisoned or confined).
10	Degenerate	An immoral (evil) or corrupt person.

Week 7 09/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	To show great bravery.
2	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
3	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
4	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning.
5	A foil	A character who contrasts with another character.
6	Jim Hawkins	The protagonist. We watch him grow into a man over the course of the novel.
7	Long John Silver	The antagonist. He challenges some of the stereotypes surrounding pirates.
8	Squire Trelawney	He is portrayed as a fool when he falls for Long John Silver's plot to capture the Hispaniola.
9	Dr Livesey	Middle class, educated. He is the doctor and becomes a sympathetic and practical character.
10	Ben Gunn	He survives being stranded by his crew and is a symbol of the rough justice of the pirates. He helps Jim Hawkins to escape.

Week 8 16/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g.: a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
2	Epic poetry	A narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
3	Motif	A dominant or repeated idea in a piece of work. In Treasure Island, these repeated ideas are solitude, the colour black and animals.

4	Tragedy	A tale that ends in sadness, usually caused by the protagonist's hubris or fatal flaw (a character trait that causes their downfall).
5	Didacticism	A belief that art and literature should provide instruction and information as well as enjoyment and pleasure.
6	Rebellious	To actively go against or oppose authority or control.
7	Defiant	To be boldly disobedient.
8	Sacrifice	To give up something that you care about, for the sake of something that is regarded as more important or worthy.
9	Countenance	A person's face or facial expression.
10	Perceptive	Someone who understands people or situations and who shows sensitivity.

Week 9 02/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song or poem.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Something that cannot be changed, reversed, or recovered.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who opposes or is hostile (unfriendly) to someone, often the protagonist.
8	Obscure	Something that is unclear and difficult to understand or see.
9	Solace	To find comfort in a time of great distress or sadness.
10	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.

Week 10 09/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	To show great bravery.
2	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
3	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
4	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning.
5	A foil	A character who contrasts with another character.
6	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g.: a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
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8	Motif	A dominant or repeated idea in a piece of work. In Treasure Island, these repeated ideas are solitude, the colour black and animals.
9	Tragedy	A tale that ends in sadness, usually caused by the protagonist's hubris or fatal flaw (a character trait that causes their downfall).
10	Didacticism	A belief that art and literature should provide instruction and information as well as enjoyment and pleasure.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 16/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fyrd	These were ordinary peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
2	Housecarl	These were well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldiers who were paid for their services.
3	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.
4	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by the Normans during the battle of Hastings.
5	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings.
6	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
7	Conquest	The invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.
8	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
9	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
10	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.

Week 2 06/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Archers	This was a group of trained soldiers in the army who fired arrows at the enemy.
2	Bayeux Tapestry	This is an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077, it depicts events of the Battle of Hastings.
3	Cavalry	This is a specialist type of soldier who fights on horseback.
4	Senlac Hill	This was the Hill that Harold Godwinson positioned his army on.
5	Gonfanon	These were special flags used by the Normans to signal their soldiers on the battlefield.
6	Crusades	This was when the Catholic Church tried to win back the Holy Land from Muslim control.
7	Pope	This is the leader of the Catholic Church based in Rome.
8	King Richard I 'the Lionheart'	This was the King of England who won many battles against the Muslims in the Crusades.
9	Pope Urban II	This was the Pope who called for all faithful Christians to fight in the name of God to win back the Holy Land in 1099.
10	Pilgrim	This is a person who journeys to a sacred or religious place.

Week 3 13/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Peter the Hermit	This was the person who inspired thousands of people to journey to the Holy Land.
2	Holy Land	This is Jerusalem and parts of the surrounding area where Jesus lived and taught.
3	Jerusalem	This is a city in the Holy Land and is considered sacred by Christians, Jews and Muslims.
4	Saladin	This was a successful Muslim general who captured Jerusalem in 1187.
5	Edward I	This was the English King who led the Ninth and final crusade in 1271.
6	Fyrd	These were ordinary peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.

7	Housecarl	These were well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldiers who were paid for their services.
8	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.
9	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by the Normans during the battle of Hastings.
10	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings.

Week 4 20/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Salic Law	This is the rule where someone descended from a previous sovereign through a woman was excluded from succession to the throne.
2	Joan of Arc	This was the woman who helped France win victories over the English after seeing visions of angels.
3	Henry V	This was the king of England who increased his power by becoming King of France.
4	Philip VI	This was the king of France who was chosen to rule after Charles IV died.
5	Treaty of Bretigny	This was a treaty between Edward III and John II of France that meant Edward gave up his claim to the French throne.
6	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
7	Conquest	The invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.
8	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
9	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
10	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.

Week 5 27/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lancaster	This is a branch of the Plantagenet family that is represented by a red rose.
2	Henry VI	This was the last Lancastrian ruler of England, his reign was dominated by the Wars of the Roses.
3	Longbow	This is a type of tall bow allowing the archer a fairly long draw..
4	Protector	This is an adult who rules in the name of a young monarch until they are old enough to rule.
5	Illegitimate	This is a child who is born to parents who are not legally married.
6	Archers	This was a group of trained soldiers in the army who fired arrows at the enemy.
7	Bayeux Tapestry	This is an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077, it depicts events of the Battle of Hastings.
8	Cavalry	This is a specialist type of soldier who fights on horseback.
9	Senlac Hill	This was the Hill that Harold Godwinson positioned his army on.
10	Gonfanon	These were special flags used by the Normans to signal their soldiers on the battlefield.

Week 6 03/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Battle of Agincourt	This was fought on 25th October 1415 and was a major victory for the English.
2	York	This is a younger branch of the Plantagenet family represented by a white rose.

3	The Battle of Castillon	This was fought in 1435 and was a victory for the French and is the end of the Hundred Years War.
4	Richard III	This was the younger brother of Edward IV, he was part of the Yorkist family.
5	Princes in the Tower	These were the sons of Edward IV, they were locked in the Tower of London until their disappearance.
6	Crusades	This was when the Catholic Church tried to win back the Holy Land from Muslim control.
7	Pope	This is the leader of the Catholic Church based in Rome.
8	King Richard I 'the Lionheart'	This was the King of England who won many battles against the Muslims in the Crusades.
9	Pope Urban II	This was the Pope who called for all faithful Christians to fight in the name of God to win back the Holy Land in 1099.
10	Pilgrim	This is a person who journeys to a sacred or religious place.

Week 7 10/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil War	This is a war between two sides within the same nation or group.
2	Royalists	This is a group of people who support the King over the growing power of Parliament.
3	Cavalier	This is the common name for Royalist soldiers because they often fought on horseback (cavalry).
4	Roundhead	This is the common name for Parliament soldiers because of the shape of their helmets.
5	Parliamentarian	This is the name of someone who supported parliament over the power of the King.
6	Peter the Hermit	This was the person who inspired thousands of people to journey to the Holy Land.
7	Holy Land	This is Jerusalem and parts of the surrounding area where Jesus lived and taught.
8	Jerusalem	This is a city in the Holy Land and is considered sacred by Christians, Jews and Muslims.
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10	Edward I	This was the English King who led the Ninth and final crusade in 1271.

Week 8 17/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Oliver Cromwell	This was the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War.
2	Beheaded	This meant to cut off the head of a person as punishment for a crime.
3	Charles I	He was the King of England from 1625 until his death on January 30th 1649.
4	Edgehill	This was in 1642 and was the first major battle of the English Civil War.
5	Naseby	This was in 1645 and was the final decisive battle of the English Civil War.
6	Salic Law	This is the rule where someone descended from a previous sovereign through a woman was excluded from succession to the throne.
7	Joan of Arc	This was the woman who helped France win victories over the English after seeing visions of angels.
8	Henry V	This was the king of England who increased his power by becoming King of France.

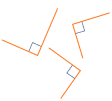
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Week 9 03/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10 10/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

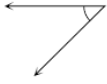
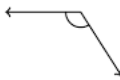
Week 1 16/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
2	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
3	52	Weeks in a year.
4	>	A symbol that means "is greater than".
5	<	A symbol that means "is less than".
6	≠	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
7	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
8	Integer	A whole number.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

Week 2 06/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$.
2	Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$
3	First twelve square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.
4	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
5	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.
6	$2(\text{length} + \text{width})$	Perimeter of a rectangle.
7	Right angle	 <p>A 90° angle.</p>
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

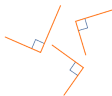
Week 3 13/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First ten prime numbers	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
2	$C = 2d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	7, 14, 21, 28, 35	First 5 multiples of 7
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers

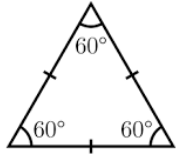
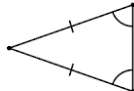
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12
6	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
7	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
8	52	Weeks in a year.
9	>	A symbol that means "is greater than".
10	<	A symbol that means "is less than".

Week 4 20/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
2	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
3	60	Seconds in one minute
4	60	Minutes in one hour.
5	24	Hours in one day.
6	≠	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
7	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
8	Integer	A whole number.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

Week 5 27/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angle	An amount of turning
2	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°. 
3	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°. 
4	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360.°
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	Area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$.
7	Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$
8	First twelve square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.

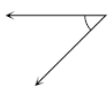
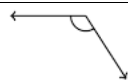
Week 6 03/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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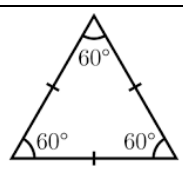
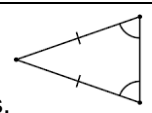
1	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross.
2	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
3	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
4	90°	Right angle.
5	Interior angle	The inside angle between two sides of a polygon.
6	$2(\text{length} + \text{width})$	Perimeter of a rectangle.
7	Right angle	 A 90° angle.
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

Week 7 10/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exterior angle	An angle created outside a polygon by extending one side.
2	Equilateral triangle	 A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles.
3	Isosceles triangle	 A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles.
4	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
5	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose sides all have the same length (but the angles do not have to be right angles).
6	First ten prime numbers	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
7	$C = 2d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
8	7, 14, 21, 28, 35	First 5 multiples of 7
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12

Week 8 17/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kite	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are next to each other.
2	360°	Sum of angles in any quadrilateral.
3	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle
4	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.

5	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
6	\neq	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
7	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
8	Integer	A whole number.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

Week 9 03/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angle	An amount of turning
2	Acute angle	 An angle less than 90° .
3	Obtuse angle	 An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .
4	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360° .
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross.
7	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
8	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
9	90°	Right angle.
10	Interior angle	The inside angle between two sides of a polygon.

Week 10 10/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exterior angle	An angle created outside a polygon by extending one side.
2	Equilateral triangle	 A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles.
3	Isosceles triangle	 A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles.
4	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
5	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose sides all have the same length (but the angles do not have to be right angles).
6	Kite	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are next to each other.
7	360°	Sum of angles in any quadrilateral.
8	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle

9	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.
10	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 17/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
2	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
3	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, resulting in the presence or expansion of ice sheets and alpine glaciers.
4	Ice sheet	This is a large, permanent area of ice which could expand in most directions.
5	Precipitation	This is moisture falling from the atmosphere eg. rain, snow or sleet.
6	Sublimation	This is the process of a substance changing from a solid to a gas.
7	Freeze-thaw weathering	This is when water in rocks freezes and expands, breaking the rock apart.
8	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes into the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
9	Striations	These are grooves or scratches on bedrock caused by the movement of a glacier.
10	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.

Week 2 07/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
2	Corrie	This is a bowl-shaped hollow area formed by glaciation, sometimes containing lakes or 'tarns'.
3	Tarn	This is when ice in a corrie melts, a circular lake is often formed at the bottom of the hollow.
4	Arete	This is a sharp ridge of rock separating two corries.
5	Pyramidal peak	This is a sharply pointed mountain peak that has been formed by glaciation.
6	V-shaped valley	This is a narrow valley with steep sided slopes.
7	U-shaped valley	This is a wide valley carved out by glaciers.
8	Ribbon lake	This is a long narrow lake found in a glacial trough.
9	Hanging valley	

		This is a smaller valley which is located high above the main U-shaped valley.
10	Moraine	This is the debris, rocks and materials that a glacier has picked up, transported and then deposited.

Week 3 14/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Drumlin	This is a mound of deposited moraine.
2	Erratics	This is a large rock fragment transported by ice away from its place of origin.
3	Tourist	This is a person that is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
4	Irrigation	This is the artificial watering of plants and land.
5	Hydroelectric power	This is electricity made by water flowing through turbines in a dam.
6	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
7	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
8	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, resulting in the presence or expansion of ice sheets and alpine glaciers.
9	Ice sheet	This is a large, permanent area of ice which could expand in most directions.
10	Precipitation	This is moisture falling from the atmosphere eg. rain, snow or sleet.

Week 4 21/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low Income Country	This is a country with GNI (Gross National Income) per capita lower than \$1045.
2	Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)	These are countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
3	High income country (HIC)	This is a country with GNI (G ross N ational I ncome) per capita greater than \$12746.
4	Industrialisation	This is the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one to one based on the manufacturing of goods.
5	Demographic transition model	A graph that shows changes over time in the population of a country.
6	Sublimation	This is the process of a substance changing from a solid to a gas.
7	Freeze-thaw weathering	This is when water in rocks freezes and expands, breaking the rock apart.

8	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes into the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
9	Striations	These are grooves or scratches on bedrock caused by the movement of a glacier.
10	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.

Week 5 28/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Birth rate	The number of live births a year per 1000 of the total population.
2	Death rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population.
3	Natural increase	This is the birth rate minus the death rate of a population.
4	Dependency ratio	This is the proportion of people below and above normal working age.
5	Population pyramid	This shows the structure of a population by comparing relative numbers of people in different age groups.
6	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
7	Corrie	This is a bowl-shaped hollow area formed by glaciation, sometimes containing lakes or 'tarns'.
8	Tarn	This is when ice in a corrie melts, a circular lake is often formed at the bottom of the hollow.
9	Arete	This is a sharp ridge of rock separating two corries.
10	Pyramidal peak	This is a sharply pointed mountain peak that has been formed by glaciation.

Week 6 04/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pension	This a regular payment made by the state to people of or above the official retirement age.
2	Megacity	This is an urban area with a total population of more than ten million people.
3	Squatter settlement	This is an area of (often illegal) poor-quality housing lacking in services like water supply, sewerage and electricity. Also known as slums or shanty towns.
4	Subsidence	This is the gradual caving in or sinking of an area of land.
5	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
6	V-shaped valley	This is a narrow valley with steep sided slopes.
7	U-shaped valley	This is a wide valley carved out by glaciers.
8	Ribbon lake	This is a long narrow lake found in a glacial trough.
9	Hanging valley	This is a smaller valley which is located high above the main U-shaped valley.
10	Moraine	This is the debris, rocks and materials that a glacier has picked up, transported and then deposited.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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11/02/22		
1	Migration	This is when people move from one area to another.
2	Push factor	These are the reasons people want to leave a place eg.; lack of jobs or housing.
3	Pull factor	These are the reasons people want to move to a place eg. job opportunities or more services.
4	Immigrant	This is a person moving into an area or country to which they are not native to settle there.
5	Emigrant	This is a person leaving their native area or country in order to settle elsewhere.
6	Drumlin	This is a mound of deposited moraine.
7	Erratics	This is a large rock fragment transported by ice away from its place of origin.
8	Tourist	This is a person that is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
9	Irrigation	This is the artificial watering of plants and land.
10	Hydroelectric power	This is electricity made by water flowing through turbines in a dam.

Week 8 18/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brain Drain	This occurs as many skilled workers migrate from an area or country.
2	Refugee	This is a person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
3	Civil war	This is a violent conflict between a state and one or more organized non-state actors in the state's territory
4	Asylum seeker	This is a person who claims to be a refugee but whose claim hasn't been evaluated.
5	Persecution	This is the act of harassing or oppressing a person or a group of people, especially because of their identity.
6	Low Income Country	This is a country with GNI (Gross National Income) per capita lower than \$1045.
7	Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)	These are countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
8	High income country (HIC)	This is a country with GNI (G ross N ational I ncome) per capita greater than \$12746.
9	Industrialisation	This is the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one to one based on the manufacturing of goods.
10	Demographic transition model	A graph that shows changes over time in the population of a country.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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04/03/22		
1	Birth rate	The number of live births a year per 1000 of the total population.
2	Death rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population.
3	Natural increase	This is the birth rate minus the death rate of a population.
4	Dependency ratio	This is the proportion of people below and above normal working age.
5	Population pyramid	This shows the structure of a population by comparing relative numbers of people in different age groups.
6	Pension	This is a regular payment made by the state to people of or above the official retirement age.
7	Megacity	This is an urban area with a total population of more than ten million people.
8	Squatter settlement	This is an area of (often illegal) poor-quality housing lacking in services like water supply, sewerage and electricity. Also known as slums or shanty towns.
9	Subsidence	This is the gradual caving in or sinking of an area of land.
10	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.

Week 10 11/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Migration	This is when people move from one area to another.
2	Push factor	These are the reasons people want to leave a place eg.; lack of jobs or housing.
3	Pull factor	These are the reasons people want to move to a place eg. job opportunities or more services.
4	Immigrant	This is a person moving into an area or country to which they are not native to settle there.
5	Emigrant	This is a person leaving their native area or country in order to settle elsewhere.
6	Brain Drain	This occurs as many skilled workers migrate from an area or country.
7	Refugee	This is a person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
8	Civil war	This is a violent conflict between a state and one or more organized non-state actors in the state's territory
9	Asylum seeker	This is a person who claims to be a refugee but whose claim hasn't been evaluated.
10	Persecution	This is the act of harassing or oppressing a person or a group of people, especially because of their identity.

Food, Art, Drama & RE Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food Week 1 18/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boiling	Food is cooked in a pan of liquid at very high temperature
2	Baking	Food is cooked in the oven.
3	Frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
4	Grilling	Food is cooked under intense, direct heat.
5	Steaming	Food is cooked in steam rising from a pan of boiling water.
6	Stewing	Food is cooked in a pan of simmering liquid.
7	Deep frying	Food is cooked by submerging it in hot oil.
8	Stir fry	Food is cooked very quickly in a hot pan with oil. The food is continually moved around the pan
9	Balanced diet	Contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Vitamin (e.g. A,C,E)	A micronutrient that is essential for health often found in fruit and vegetables.

Art Week 2 08/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour	What you see when light reflects off of something.
2	Annotate	A piece of writing that explains your artwork.
3	Research	The action of finding information about an artwork or artist.
4	Relate	Comparing your artwork to an artist's work.
5	Relevant information	Researching an artist and picking out the important facts.
6	Hatching	Closely drawn lines in one direction.
7	Cross Hatching	Criss-crossed lines.
8	Stippling	A series of multiple dots.
9	Scumbling	Mark-making in a circular motion.
10	Colour Ratio	Altering the amount of paint you are mixing to create different colours.

Drama Week 3 15/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
3	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
4	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Alienation Effect	Brecht's techniques to remind the audience they are watching a play.
6	Political Theatre	Performance pieces motivated by a political message.
7	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
8	Magic If	Stanislavski's technique to help actors develop characters.
9	Hot Seating	A rehearsal technique where an actor stays in character and answers questions.
10	Character Profile	A rehearsal technique which allows actors to develop a character's background.

Week 4 12/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boiling	Food is cooked in a pan of liquid at very high temperature.
2	Baking	Food is cooked in the oven.
3	Colour	What you see when light reflects off of something.
4	Annotate	A piece of writing that explains your artwork.
5	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
6	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
7	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
8	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
9	Frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
10	Research	The action of finding information about an artwork or artist.

RE Week 5 29/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
2	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
3	Origin	The point of place where something begins.
4	Cosmology	The branch of science that deals with the origin of the universe.
5	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people.

		and/or supernatural beings or events.
6	Evolution	The theory or idea about the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms.
7	Natural Selection	The process whereby organisms adapt or change to their environment in order to survive and produce more offspring.
8	Expansion	The action of becoming larger or covering a larger area.
9	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
10	Adaptation	Special features that help organisms to survive.

Food Week 6 05/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kitchen utensil	Small hand held tool used for food preparation.
2	Measuring spoons	Set of spoons, of fixed volume, that are used to measure small amounts of ingredients.
3	Measuring jug	Used to measure accurate volumes of liquids.
4	Chopping board	Used to protect the worksurface when chopping foods.
5	Mixing bowl	Useful when ingredients need to be combined.
6	Spatula	A broad, flat utensil used for mixing and spreading.
7	Fish slice	A wide, flat utensil used for lifting and turning foods whilst frying.
8	Peeler	A kitchen tool used for removing the skin from fruit and vegetables.
9	Garlic press	A small device that can crush.
10	Colander	Used for washing or straining food

Art Week 7 12/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foreground	The area of the image nearest to the viewer.
2	Middleground	The area between the foreground and the background of an image.
3	Background	The furthest area of the image. It diminishes in size.
4	Focal point	The area in which your eyes are drawn to.
5	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth within an artwork.
6	Landscape	The depiction of natural scenery eg. mountains and forests.
7	Impressionism	A style of art which is characterised by its short brush strokes and mark making.
8	Colour Wheel	Illustrative organisation of hues.
9	Depth	The impression of space within an artwork.
10	Art Movement	A style with a specific and common goal or technique.

Drama Week 8 19/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devising	To create a performance from a starting point through careful planning.
2	Still Image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
3	Split Stage	When the performance area is split into different areas representing different

		places or times.
4	Cross Cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
5	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
6	Stimulus	The starting point for a piece of devised work.
7	Levels	The use of different heights on a performance space.
8	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
9	Development	When initial ideas are worked on to create a performance piece.
10	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.

Week 9 05/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kitchen utensil	Small hand held tool used for food preparation.
2	Measuring spoons	Set of spoons, of fixed volume, that are used to measure small amounts of ingredients.
3	Measuring jug	Used to measure accurate volumes of liquids.
4	Foreground	The area of the image nearest to the viewer.
5	Middleground	The area between the foreground and the background of an image.
6	Background	The furthest area of the image. It diminishes in size.
7	Devising	To create a performance from a starting point through careful planning.
8	Still Image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
9	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
10	Ex Nihilo	From or out of nothing.

RE Week 10 12/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
2	Ex Nihilo	From or out of nothing.
3	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
4	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
5	William Paley (1743 - 1805)	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
6	Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.

7	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
8	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).
9	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
10	Cosmological Argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.