



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Class of 2024

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

hegartymaths.com



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look ☞ repeatedly say aloud ☞ cover ☞ write ☞ check

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

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 as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes. We also encourage you to continue to read independently as part of the Reading Challenge.

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

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 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 – Hegarty Maths

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

We expect you to complete each task by:

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

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

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

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

How to login

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

Enter your details

Logging into Gloucester Academy. Not your school?

First name

Last name

What's this for?

1 January 2016

What's this for?

Next

Word Challenge

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

This will help in all areas of your life:

- Expressing yourself clearly and accurately
- Passing those important GCSEs with the top grades
- Understanding more of what you read
- Giving you an advantage in interviews

- Climbing your own personal mountain to the best university or profession

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

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

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

Create word games or rhymes to help with tricky bits:

For example:

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

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

Danger Dan / ger

Windmill Wind / mill

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

Relation Re / la / tion

Beautiful Beau / ti / ful

Look, Cover, Write, check

Look at the word...

Say the word aloud several times ...

Cover the word...

Write the word...

And finally check it.

Make it an acrostic

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

Always Understand Small Elephants

Ocean: Only Cats' Eyes Are Narrow

Rhythm: Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move

Necessary: Never Eat Chips Eat Salad Sandwiches And Raspberry Yoghurt

Word Lists

Learn w/c 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
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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
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

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	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
2	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
4	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
5	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 2 03/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mass number	The mass of the atom. The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus.
2	Elastic potential energy store	The energy stored in a stretched/compressed object. Calculated using the equation $E_e = \frac{1}{2}ke^2$
3	Group 7	A group on the periodic table whose elements include chlorine, bromine and iodine.
4	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.
5	Electron	Orbits the nucleus of the atom. It has a negative charge and negligible mass.
6	Dissipate	When energy is not transferred to useful energy stores, and is lost.
7	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Stem cell	Cells that have not undergone differentiation.
10	Efficiency	A way of expressing the proportion of energy that is usefully transferred.

Week 3 10/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Products	The substances produced in a chemical reaction.
2	Compound	A substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
3	Kinetic energy store	The energy stored by a moving object. It can be calculated with $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
4	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
5	Group 1	A group on the periodic table whose elements include lithium, sodium and potassium.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

7	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
9	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
10	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.

Week 4 17/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens.
2	Power	The rate at which energy is transferred. Measured in Watts.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1°C
4	Work	When a force causes an object to move. Calculated by force x distance.
5	Reactants	Used up in the reaction.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 5 24/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prokaryotic	Cells that do not contain a nucleus e.g. Bacteria
2	Mitochondria	A subcellular organelle. The site of aerobic respiration occurs.
3	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.
4	Meristem	Area of a plant in which rapid cell division occurs, normally the tip of a root or shoot.
5	Water potential	The measure of how much water a solution contains.
6	Mass number	The mass of the atom. The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus.
7	Elastic potential energy store	The energy stored in a stretched/compressed object. Calculated using the equation $E_e = \frac{1}{2}ke^2$
8	Group 7	A group on the periodic table whose elements include chlorine, bromine and iodine.
9	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.
10	Electron	Orbits the nucleus of the atom. It has a negative charge and negligible mass.

Week 6 31/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Osmosis	The net diffusion of water from an area of high water potential to an area of low water potential across a partially permeable membrane.
2	Organelle	A subcellular structure with a specific function within the cell.
3	Ribosome	A subcellular organelle found in the cytoplasm of the cell. The site of protein synthesis.

4	Eukaryotic	Cells that contain a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
5	Joule	The unit for work done (J).
6	Dissipate	When energy is not transferred to useful energy stores, and is lost.
7	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Stem cell	Cells that have not undergone differentiation.
10	Efficiency	A way of expressing the proportion of energy that is usefully transferred.

Week 7 07/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + oxygen → water + carbon dioxide (+ energy)	Word equation for aerobic respiration.
2	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration along a diffusion gradient.
3	Specialised cell	A cell that can carry out a specific function, eg. sperm cell, root hair cell, red blood cell.
4	Differentiation	The process by which stem cells become specialised cells.
5	Active transport	The net movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration against a diffusion gradient, using energy from respiration.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
9	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
10	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.

Week 8 14/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Oxygen debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to break down lactic acid.
2	Circuit in series	A circuit where the whole current flows through all components.
3	Glucose → lactic acid (+energy)	Word equation for anaerobic respiration in humans
4	Xylem	Plant cells joined together into long tubes through which water flows during transpiration.
5	Phloem	Living cells that carry sugars made in photosynthesis to all cells of a plant.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 9 28/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prokaryotic	Cells that do not contain a nucleus e.g. Bacteria
2	Mitochondria	A subcellular organelle. The site of aerobic respiration occurs.
3	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.
4	Meristem	Area of a plant in which rapid cell division occurs, normally the tip of a root or shoot.
5	Water potential	The measure of how much water a solution contains.
6	Osmosis	The net diffusion of water from an area of high water potential to an area of low water potential across a partially permeable membrane.
7	Organelle	A subcellular structure with a specific function within the cell.
8	Ribosome	A subcellular organelle found in the cytoplasm of the cell. The site of protein synthesis.
9	Eukaryotic	Cells that contain a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
10	Joule	The unit for work done (J).

Week 10 07/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + oxygen → water + carbon dioxide (+ energy)	Word equation for aerobic respiration.
2	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration along a diffusion gradient.
3	Specialised cell	A cell that can carry out a specific function, eg. sperm cell, root hair cell, red blood cell.
4	Differentiation	The process by which stem cells become specialised cells.
5	Active transport	The net movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration against a diffusion gradient, using energy from respiration.
6	Oxygen debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to break down lactic acid.
7	Circuit in series	A circuit where the whole current flows through all components.
8	Glucose → lactic acid (+energy)	Word equation for anaerobic respiration in humans
9	Xylem	Plant cells joined together into long tubes through which water flows during transpiration.
10	Phloem	Living cells that carry sugars made in photosynthesis to all cells of a plant.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 14/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi colegio se llama Gloucester Academy	my school is called Gloucester Academy
2	es un <u>insti</u> mixto	it is a mixed <u>school</u>
3	en el suroeste de Inglaterra	in the southwest of England
4	me encanta mi insti	I love my school
5	ya que hay muchas instalaciones	because there are lots of facilities
6	tales como un patio y un salón de actos	such as a playground and a hall
7	desafortunadamente	unfortunately
8	en mi <u>escuela</u> primaria	in my primary <u>school</u>
9	<u>no</u> había ni piscina ni pista de tenis	there was <u>not</u> a swimming pool nor a tennis court
10	tampoco había biblioteca	nor was there a library

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	que era una pena	which was a shame
2	dado que me mola leer	because I love to read
3	diría que	I would say that
4	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida es el español	my favourite <u>subject</u> is Spanish
5	ya que me interesan los idiomas	because I am interested in languages
6	y cuando sea mayor quisiera vivir en el extranjero	and when I am older I would like to live abroad
7	el <u>mes</u> próximo	next <u>month</u>
8	voy a hacer un intercambio en Barcelona	I am going to do an exchange in Barcelona
9	¡Va a ser guay!	It's going to be cool!
10	desde mi punto de vista	from my point of view

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	no aguanto las matemáticas	I can't stand maths
2	porque mi profesora <u>no</u> explica bien	because the teacher does not explain well
3	y <u>nos</u> pone demasiados deberes	and she gives us too much homework
4	además, ella es más seria que mi profe de dibujo	furthermore, she is stricter than my art teacher
5	tenemos que llevar uniforme	we have to wear a uniform
6	my school is called Gloucester Academy	mi colegio se llama Gloucester Academy
7	it is a mixed <u>school</u>	es un <u>insti</u> mixto
8	in the southwest of England	en el suroeste de Inglaterra
9	I love my school	me encanta mi insti
10	because there are lots of facilities	ya que hay muchas instalaciones

Week 4 18/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pienso que	I think that
2	es una buena idea	it's a good idea
3	puesto que me ahorra tiempo por la mañana	because it saves me time in the morning
4	pero al mismo tiempo	but at the same time
5	limita la individualidad	it limits individuality
6	such as a playground and a hall	tales como un patio y un salón de actos
7	unfortunately	desafortunadamente
8	in my primary <u>school</u>	en mi <u>escuela</u> primaria
9	there was not a swimming pool nor a tennis court	no había ni piscina ni pista de tenis
10	nor was there a library	tampoco había biblioteca

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	estoy de acuerdo	I agree
2	con las normas porque son justas	with the rules because they are fair
3	hay que ser puntual	you must be on time
4	y respetar los demás	and respect others
5	soy miembro del club de judo desde hace cinco años	I have been (I am) a member of the judo club for (since) five years
6	which was a shame	que era una pena
7	because I love to read	dado que me mola leer
8	I would say that	diría que
9	my favourite <u>subject</u> is Spanish	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida es el español
10	because I am interested in languages	ya que me interesan los idiomas

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el <u>trimestre</u> pasado	last <u>term</u>
2	participé en un concurso	I took part in a competition
3	y <u>lo</u> gané	and I won it
4	¡Qué fantástico!	How fantastic!
5	supongo que	I suppose that
6	and when I am older I would like to live abroad	y cuando sea mayor quisiera vivir en el extranjero
7	next <u>month</u>	el <u>mes</u> próximo
8	I am going to do an exchange in Barcelona	voy a hacer un intercambio en Barcelona
9	It's going to be cool!	¡ Va a ser guay!
10	from my point of view	desde mi punto de vista

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	debo admitir que	I must admit that
2	si tuviera la opción	if I had the choice
3	aunque al mismo tiempo	however, at the same time
4	para ser sincero	to tell you (to be) the truth
5	lo que más me gustó fue	what I liked the most was
6	I can't stand maths	no aguanto las matemáticas
7	because my teacher does not explain well	porque mi profesora no explica bien
8	and she gives us too much homework	y nos pone demasiados deberes
9	furthermore, she is stricter than my art teacher	además, ella es más seria que mi profe de dibujo
10	we have to wear a uniform	tenemos que llevar uniforme

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	la cosa que prefiero es	the thing that I prefer is
2	siempre he querido (+infinitive)	I have always wanted (+ infinitive)
3	no aguanto hacerlo	I can not stand doing it
4	quiero mucho hacerlo porque	I really want to do it because
5	lo que prefiero es	what I prefer is
6	I think that	pienso que
7	it's a good idea	es una buena idea
8	because it saves me time in the morning	puesto que me ahorra tiempo por la mañana
9	but at the same time	pero al mismo tiempo
10	it limits individuality	limita la individualidad

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I agree	estoy de acuerdo
2	with the rules because they are fair	con las normas porque son justas
3	you must be on time	hay que ser puntual
4	and respect others	y respetar los demás
5	I have been (I am) a member of the judo club for (since) five years	soy miembro del club de judo desde hace cinco años
6	last term	el trimestre pasado
7	I took part in a competition	participé en un concurso
8	and I won it	y lo gané
9	How fantastic!	¡Qué fantástico!
10	I suppose that	supongo que

Week 10 08/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I must admit that	debo admitir que

2	if I had the choice	si tuviera la opción
3	however, at the same time	aunque al mismo tiempo
4	to tell you (to be) the truth	para ser sincero
5	what I liked the most was	lo que más me gustó fue
6	the thing that I prefer is	la cosa que prefiero es
7	I have <u>always</u> wanted (+ infinitive)	<u>siempre</u> he querido (+infinitive)
8	I can not stand doing it	no aguanto hacerlo
9	I really want to do it because	quiero mucho hacerlo porque
10	what I prefer is	lo que prefiero es

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 15/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	George Orwell	George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by social criticism and opposition to totalitarianism.
2	Democracy	A form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their own leaders.
3	Democratic Socialism	When a government promotes equality and opportunity - for example, giving everyone the chance to a free education and health care.
4	Totalitarianism	A political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them.
5	Fascism	A political system based on a very powerful leader who takes control of the country's social and economic life.
6	Joseph Stalin	The dictator who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid 1920's until his death in 1953.
7	How did Stalin get to power?	He promised a more equal system for all and he manipulated and intimidated others.
8	What happened when Stalin was in power?	He ordered mass murders and the standard of living decreased. Personal freedoms were greatly reduced.
9	Utopia	An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
10	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice.

Week 2 05/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Winston Smith	The protagonist in Orwell's novel, 1984. A 39-year-old employee of the Party who begins to turn against the government.
2	Oceania	One of three countries and world powers in Orwell's novel 1984. These world powers include America, Britain, and Australia.
3	Big Brother	He is a fictional character in Orwell's novel 1984.
4	Eurasia and Eastasia	Two countries, and world powers, in Orwell's novel, 1984.
5	Propaganda	This is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
6	Airstrip One	The new name for Britain in Orwell's book 1984.
7	The Ministry of Truth	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. They produce and change all information, art and culture so that it spreads propaganda and misleading information.
8	The Ministry of Love	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department deals with crime and justice. It uses torture, intimidation and "disappearances" to force loyalty to Big Brother.
9	The Ministry of Peace	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department is in charge of the army and navy, and organising war against the enemy.
10	The Ministry of Plenty	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department oversees rationing of food, supplies, and goods.

Week 3 12/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Julia	A lead character in Orwell's 1984. She is a beautiful young woman. Smith's lover, who is cynical towards the Party.
2	O'Brien	A member of the Inner Party, in Orwell's novel 1984. He pretends to be part of the Brotherhood to entrap rebels.
3	Goldstein	The symbolic leader of the Brotherhood, in Orwell's 1984, and author of a book about the Party.
4	Parsons	A minor character in Orwell's 1984. He is Winston Smith's enthusiastic, and stupid, neighbour.
5	Omnipresent	Being present everywhere, seeing everything that is going on.
6	George Orwell	George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by social criticism and opposition to totalitarianism.
7	Democracy	A form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their own leaders.
8	Democratic Socialism	When a government promotes equality and opportunity - for example, giving everyone the chance to a free education and health care.
9	Totalitarianism	A political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them.
10	Fascism	A political system based on a very powerful leader who takes control of the country's social and economic life.

Week 4 19/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.
2	Surveillance	Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
3	Censorship	The suppression of any parts of books, films or news that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
4	Indoctrinate	To teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs without question.
5	Cynical	Not believing or trusting the goodness of other people and their actions, but believing that people are only interested in themselves.
6	Joseph Stalin	The dictator who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid 1920's until his death in 1953.
7	How did Stalin get to power?	He promised a more equal system for all and he manipulated and intimidated others.
8	What happened when Stalin was in power?	He ordered mass murders and the standard of living decreased. Personal freedoms were greatly reduced.
9	Utopia	An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
10	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice.

Week 5 26/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The theme of propaganda	"To know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies."
2	The theme of resistance	"They can make you say anything—anything—but they can't make you believe it. They can't get inside you."
3	The theme of totalitarianism	"The Party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power,"
4	The theme of censorship	"Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."
5	The theme of psychological manipulation	"In the end the Party would announce that two and two made five, and you would have to believe it."
6	Winston Smith	The protagonist in Orwell's novel, 1984. A 39-year-old employee of the Party who begins to turn against the government.

7	Oceania	One of three countries and world powers in Orwell's novel 1984. These world powers include America, Britain, and Australia.
8	Big Brother	He is a fictional character in Orwell's novel 1984.
9	Eurasia and Eastasia	Two countries, and world powers, in Orwell's novel, 1984.
10	Propaganda	This is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Week 6 02/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mr. Charrington	An old man who runs a second-hand store in the prole district, in Orwell's 1984. He pretends to help Winston but is actually a member of the Thought Police.
2	Scapegoat	A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others.
3	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage. Often unfairly or dishonestly.
4	Deviant	Departing from usual or accepted standards, especially in social or sexual behaviour.
5	Falsify	To alter (change) information, a document, or evidence so as to mislead.
6	Airstrip One	The new name for Britain in Orwell's book 1984.
7	The Ministry of Truth	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. They produce and change all information, art and culture so that it spreads propaganda and misleading information.
8	The Ministry of Love	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department deals with crime and justice. It uses torture, intimidation and "disappearances" to force loyalty to Big Brother.
9	The Ministry of Peace	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department is in charge of the army and navy, and organising war against the enemy.
10	The Ministry of Plenty	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department oversees rationing of food, supplies, and goods.

Week 7 09/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something.
2	Perpetual	Something or someone that never ends or changes, something constant.
3	Room 101	The basement torture chamber in the Ministry of Love, in Orwell's novel 1984. Prisoners are shown their own worst nightmare, fear or phobia, with the object of breaking down their resistance.
4	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
5	Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.
6	Julia	A lead character in Orwell's 1984. She is a beautiful young woman. Smith's lover, who is cynical towards the Party.
7	O'Brien	A member of the Inner Party, in Orwell's novel 1984. He pretends to be part of the Brotherhood to entrap rebels.
8	Goldstein	The symbolic leader of the Brotherhood, in Orwell's 1984, and author of a book about the Party.
9	Parsons	A minor character in Orwell's 1984. He is Winston Smith's enthusiastic, and stupid, neighbour.
10	Omnipresent	Being present everywhere, seeing everything that is going on.

Week 8 16/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Mind Control	A theme in the novel which explores how governments can manipulate peoples' thoughts.
2	Resistance and revolution	A theme in the novel which explores how an overly oppressive state power often causes rebellion by giving its constituents the very causes for rebellion.
3	Manipulation of History	A theme in the novel which explores how a government can twist factual information about their history.
4	Technology	A theme in the novel which explores how the government is able to monitor members of society almost all of the time. This theme was ahead of its time as the book was written in the era before computers.
5	Loyalty	A theme that explores how neighbours, co-workers and family members inform on one another.
6	Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.
7	Surveillance	Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
8	Censorship	The suppression of any parts of books, films or news that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
9	Indoctrinate	To teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs without question.
10	Cynical	Not believing or trusting the goodness of other people and their actions, but believing that people are only interested in themselves.

Week 9 02/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The theme of propaganda	"To know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies."
2	The theme of resistance	"They can make you say anything—anything—but they can't make you believe it. They can't get inside you."
3	The theme of totalitarianism	"The Party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power,"
4	The theme of censorship	"Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."
5	The theme of psychological manipulation	"In the end the Party would announce that two and two made five, and you would have to believe it."
6	Mr. Charrington	An old man who runs a second-hand store in the prole district, in Orwell's 1984. He pretends to help Winston but is actually a member of the Thought Police.
7	Scapegoat	A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others.
8	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage. Often unfairly or dishonestly.
9	Deviant	Departing from usual or accepted standards, especially in social or sexual behaviour.
10	Falsify	To alter (change) information, a document, or evidence so as to mislead.

Week 10 09/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something.
2	Perpetual	Something or someone that never ends or changes, something constant.
3	Room 101	The basement torture chamber in the Ministry of Love, in Orwell's novel 1984. Prisoners are shown their own worst nightmare, fear or phobia, with the object of breaking down their resistance.
4	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
5	Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.

6	Mind Control	A theme in the novel which explores how governments can manipulate peoples' thoughts.
7	Resistance and revolution	A theme in the novel which explores how an overly oppressive state power often causes rebellion by giving its constituents the very causes for rebellion.
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9	Technology	A theme in the novel which explores how the government is able to monitor members of society almost all of the time. This theme was ahead of its time as the book was written in the era before computers.
10	Loyalty	A theme that explores how neighbours, co-workers and family members inform on one another.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 16/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
2	Kristallnacht	Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
3	Aryan	This was a person of German or Scandinavian origin. They usually had blonde hair and blue eyes.
4	Munich Putsch	1923 - Hitler interrupted a meeting in a beer hall and announced he was taking over Bavaria.
5	Enabling Act	This allowed the Nazis to make their own laws without consulting the Reichstag.
6	Gestapo	A branch of the SS and the Nazis secret police force, it was created by Herman Goering.
7	RAD	This was the National Labour Service, all men between 18 and 25 had to spend six months working in this.
8	Total War	This was introduced by Joseph Goebbels and meant that all Germans must take an active part in the war.
9	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front.
10	Concordat	This was an agreement between the Catholic Church and the Nazi's where Hitler restricted the Church's..

Week 2 06/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
2	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
3	Dollar Imperialism	The idea that the USA spreads its influence and power around the world using money.
4	Containment	This is the action of keeping something harmful under control or within certain limits.
5	Domino Theory	The belief that if one country fell to communism then the country next to it would become communist and so on.
6	Proxy war	An indirect war between the superpowers, where the USA or USSR fund the other's enemy.
7	Sphere of Influence	This was the idea that the USSR and USA would have countries or regions that were under their influence.
8	NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	This was first formed by 12 western countries during the Cold War to protect themselves against any acts of aggression.
9	De-Stalinisation	This was the period when many of Stalin's policies were revoked.
10	Brinkmanship	This was the policy of trying to achieve an advantage by pushing a dangerous policy to the edge of conflict.

Week 3 13/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	MAD	This theory suggests that as long as each side had the ability to obliterate the other, no one would make the first move.
2	Unilateral disarmament	A belief that if Britain gave up its nuclear weapons then other countries would as well.
3	Detente	The French word that describes improving relations between the USSR and USA during the 1970s.
4	Superpower	A country that has significantly more power than others, either military or economically.
5	Ho Chi Minh	This man was a Vietnamese revolutionary leader in the twentieth century.
6	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
7	Kristallnacht	Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
8	Aryan	This was a person of German or Scandinavian origin. They usually had blonde hair and blue eyes.
9	Munich Putsch	1923 - Hitler interrupted a meeting in a beer hall and announced he was taking over Bavaria.
10	Enabling Act	This allowed the Nazis to make their own laws without consulting the Reichstag.

Week 4 20/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalist	This is a person who strongly identifies with their own nation and supports its interests.
2	Ngo Dinh Diem	This man was president of the Republic of South Vietnam 1956–63.
3	The burning monk	This was when a Vietnamese Mahayana Buddhist monk burned himself to death as a protest.
4	Viet Cong	This was the Communist guerrilla movement in Vietnam which fought the South Vietnamese government forces.
5	The My Lai Massacre	This was an act of violence committed against unarmed civilians during the Vietnam War.
6	Mind Control	A theme in the novel which explores how governments can manipulate peoples' thoughts.
7	Resistance and revolution	A theme in the novel which explores how an overly oppressive state power often causes rebellion by giving its constituents the very causes for rebellion.
8	Manipulation of History	A theme in the novel which explores how a government can twist factual information about their history.
9	Technology	A theme in the novel which explores how the government is able to monitor members of society almost all of the time. This theme was ahead of its time as the book was written in the era before computers.
10	Loyalty	A theme that explores how neighbours, co-workers and family members inform on one another.

Week 5 27/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vietnamization	This was the withdrawing of US troops and transferring responsibility of the war effort to South Vietnam.
2	Geneva Peace accords	These were ten separate documents that outlined military agreements and a plan for elections in Vietnam.

3	Tunnel Rats	These were soldiers who performed underground search and destroy missions during the Vietnam War.
4	The TET offensive	These were a coordinated series of North Vietnamese attacks on more than 100 cities and outposts in South Vietnam.
5	Guerilla War	This is a war fought by small groups of irregular soldiers against typically larger regular forces.
6	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
7	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
8	Dollar Imperialism	The idea that the USA spreads its influence and power around the world using money.
9	Containment	This is the action of keeping something harmful under control or within certain limits.
10	Domino Theory	The belief that if one country fell to communism then the country next to it would become communist and so on.

Week 6 03/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Napalm	This is a highly flammable sticky jelly used in bombs and flame-throwers.
2	Terrorism	This is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, in the pursuit of political aims.
3	Terrorists	This is a person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
4	Freedom fighters	This is a person who takes part in a revolutionary struggle to achieve a political goal.
5	Cyberterrorism	This is the use of computers and information technology to cause severe disruption or widespread fear in society.
6	Proxy war	An indirect war between the superpowers, where the USA or USSR fund the other's enemy.
7	Sphere of Influence	This was the idea that the USSR and USA would have countries or regions that were under their influence.
8	NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	This was first formed by 12 western countries during the Cold War to protect themselves against any acts of aggression.
9	De-Stalinisation	This was the period when many of Stalin's policies were revoked.
10	Brinkmanship	This was the policy of trying to achieve an advantage by pushing a dangerous policy to the edge of conflict.

Week 7 10/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioterrorism	This is the use of infectious agents or other harmful biological substances as weapons of terrorism.
2	Ecoterrorism	This is the destruction of the environment by states, groups, or individuals in order to coerce governments or civilians.
3	State terrorism	This is practiced by a government against its own people or in support of international terrorism.
4	Religious terrorism	This is a type of violence to achieve religious goals or which are influenced by religious beliefs and/or identity.
5	Cells	This is a method for organizing a group of people so they can effectively resist

		an opposing organisation.
6	MAD	This theory suggests that as long as each side had the ability to obliterate the other, no one would make the first move.
7	Unilateral disarmament	A belief that if Britain gave up its nuclear weapons then other countries would as well.
8	Detente	The French word that describes improving relations between the USSR and USA during the 1970s.
9	Superpower	A country that has significantly more power than others, either military or economically.
10	Ho Chi Minh	This man was a Vietnamese revolutionary leader in the twentieth century.

Week 8 17/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	National symbols	This is a symbol of any entity considering and manifesting itself to the world as a national community.
2	Nationalist terrorism	This is violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups from domestic influences.
3	IRA	The Irish Republican Army, is a paramilitary group that aims to bring about a United Ireland.
4	Al Qaeda	This was a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national terrorist organisation.
5	International terrorism	This goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate.
6	Nationalist	This is a person who strongly identifies with their own nation and supports its interests.
7	Ngo Dinh Diem	This man was president of the Republic of South Vietnam 1956–63.
8	The burning monk	This was when a Vietnamese Mahayana Buddhist monk burned himself to death as a protest.
9	Viet Cong	This was the Communist guerrilla movement in Vietnam which fought the South Vietnamese government forces.
10	The My Lai Massacre	This was an act of violence committed against unarmed civilians during the Vietnam War.

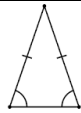
Week 9 03/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vietnamization	This was the withdrawing of US troops and transferring responsibility of the war effort to South Vietnam.
2	Geneva Peace accords	These were ten separate documents that outlined military agreements and a plan for elections in Vietnam.
3	Tunnel Rats	These were soldiers who performed underground search and destroy missions during the Vietnam War.
4	The TET offensive	These were a coordinated series of North Vietnamese attacks on more than 100 cities and outposts in South Vietnam.
5	Guerilla War	This is a war fought by small groups of irregular soldiers against typically larger regular forces.
6	Napalm	This is a highly flammable sticky jelly used in bombs and flame-throwers.
7	Terrorism	This is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, in the pursuit of political aims.
8	Terrorists	This is a person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

9	Freedom fighters	This is a person who takes part in a revolutionary struggle to achieve a political goal.
10	Cyberterrorism	This is the use of computers and information technology to cause severe disruption or widespread fear in society.

Week 10 10/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioterrorism	This is the use of infectious agents or other harmful biological substances as weapons of terrorism.
2	Ecoterrorism	This is the destruction of the environment by states, groups, or individuals in order to coerce governments or civilians.
3	State terrorism	This is practiced by a government against its own people or in support of international terrorism.
4	Religious terrorism	This is a type of violence to achieve religious goals or which are influenced by religious beliefs and/or identity.
5	Cells	This is a method for organizing a group of people so they can effectively resist an opposing organisation.
6	National symbols	This is a symbol of any entity considering and manifesting itself to the world as a national community.
7	Nationalist terrorism	This is violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups from domestic influences.
8	IRA	The Irish Republican Army, is a paramilitary group that aims to bring about a United Ireland.
9	Al Qaeda	This was a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national terrorist organisation.
10	International terrorism	This goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 16/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
2	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
3	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
4	Mutually exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
5	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	60	Seconds in one minute
10	60	Minutes in one hour.

Week 2 06/01/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
2	24	Hours in one day.
3	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
4	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
5	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
7	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
8	Index (Indices)	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself.
9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
10	360°	Degrees in a full turn.

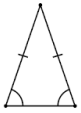
Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
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13/01/21		
1	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
2	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
3	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
4	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
6	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
7	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
8	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
9	Mutually exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
10	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.

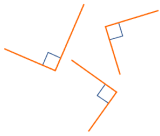

Week 4 20/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
2	Simplify	To perform an operation.
3	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
4	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter. E.g. the 3 in 3y
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	60	Seconds in one minute
10	60	Minutes in one hour.

Week 5 27/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.

7	24	Hours in one day.
8	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
9	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
10	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.

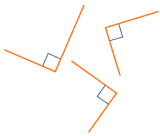

Week 6 03/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
2	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.
3	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
4	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
5	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
7	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
8	Index (Indices)	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself.
9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
10	360°	Degrees in a full turn.

Week 7 10/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	Parallel	Lines that are always the same distance apart so they never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at 90° .
6	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
7	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

Week 8 17/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
2	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
3	Right angle	 A 90° angle.
4	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
5	Obtuse angle	 An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.
6	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
7	Simplify	To perform an operation.
8	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
9	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
10	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter. E.g. the 3 in 3y

Week 9 03/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
7	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.
8	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
9	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
10	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).

Week 10 10/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	Parallel	Lines that are always the same distance apart so they never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at 90°.
6	midpoint	The point half way along a line.

7	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
8	Right angle	 <p>A 90° angle.</p>
9	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
10	Obtuse angle	 <p>An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.</p>

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 17/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	This is a stock or supply of something that has value or purpose.
2	Surplus	This means that there is more of a particular resource than what is needed.
3	Deficit	This means that there is not enough of a particular resource.
4	Demand	This describes the quantity of consumers who are willing and able to buy/want a good or service at a particular time.
5	Supply	This describes the total amount of a specific good or service that is available to consumers.
6	Inequalities	These are extreme differences between poverty and wealth, as well people's wellbeing and access to things like jobs or housing.
7	Water security	This is the availability of a reliable source of acceptable quality and quantity of water.
8	Water insecurity	This is when water availability is insufficient to ensure the good health and livelihood of a population, due to short supply or poor quality.
9	Undernutrition	This is when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth.
10	Physical water scarcity	This is when the demand of the population exceeds the available water supply of a region.

Week 2 07/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic water scarcity	This is when lacking infrastructure and financial resources limit the availability of water resources of a region
2	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
3	Greenhouse effect	This is the natural process of the warming of the earth's surface that allows the existence of life on earth.

4	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is when a natural process is enhanced by human actions, therefore increasing the surface temperature.
5	Groundwater	This is water held underground in the soil or rock crevices.
6	Population pressure	This is an increasing number of people in the area putting pressure on services, resources and the environment.
7	Drought	This is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall for an extended period of time.
8	High pressure	This is an area of sinking air, with winds moving outwards.
9	Low pressure	This is an area of rising air, with winds moving inwards.
10	Hydroelectric power (HEP)	This is energy generated by turbines that are driven by moving water.

Week 3 14/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	This is the practice of designing landscapes to reduce or eliminate the need for irrigation.
2	Desalination	This is the removal of salt from water.
3	Water transfer	This is the process of matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to an area with water deficit.
4	Fracking	This is the process of extracting natural gas from shale rock layers deep within the earth.
5	Biofuel	These are any kind of fuel manufactured from living things or from waste.
6	Resource	This is a stock or supply of something that has value or purpose.
7	Surplus	This means that there is more of a particular resource than what is needed.
8	Deficit	This means that there is not enough of a particular resource.
9	Demand	This describes the quantity of consumers who are willing and able to buy/want a good or service at a particular time.
10	Supply	This describes the total amount of a specific good or service that is available to consumers.

Week 4 21/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
2	Renewable energy	This is a resource that cannot be exhausted, for example wind energy.
3	Fossil fuel	This is a natural fuel such as coal, oil or gas, formed in the geological past from natural processes.
4	Natural gas	This is a type of fossil fuel that is extracted by drilling shale rock.
5	The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP)	This is the largest accumulation of ocean plastic in the world, located between Hawaii and California.

6	Inequalities	These are extreme differences between poverty and wealth, as well people's wellbeing and access to things like jobs or housing.
7	Water security	This is the availability of a reliable source of acceptable quality and quantity of water.
8	Water insecurity	This is when water availability is insufficient to ensure the good health and livelihood of a population, due to short supply or poor quality.
9	Undernutrition	This is when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth.
10	Physical water scarcity	This is when the demand of the population exceeds the available water supply of a region.

Week 5 28/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Plastic	This is a term used to describe a wide range of synthetic materials.
2	Microplastics	These are extremely small pieces of plastic debris.
3	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or coastal estuaries.
4	Water pollution	This is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activity.
5	Air pollution	This is the contamination of air by contaminants such as harmful gas, dust or smoke.
6	Economic water scarcity	This is when lacking infrastructure and financial resources limit the availability of water resources of a region
7	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
8	Greenhouse effect	This is the natural process of the warming of the earth's surface that allows the existence of life on earth.
9	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is when a natural process is enhanced by human actions, therefore increasing the surface temperature.
10	Groundwater	This is water held underground in the soil or rock crevices.

Week 6 04/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Decompose	This is when organic matter breaks down or decays.
2	Landfill	This is the disposal of waste material by burying it.
3	Crude oil	This is unrefined petroleum.
4	Biodiversity	This is the variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
5	Malnutrition	This is a condition caused when a diet does not contain the right nutrients.
6	Xeriscaping	This is the practice of designing landscapes to reduce or eliminate the need for irrigation.
7	Desalination	This is the removal of salt from water.
8	Water transfer	This is the process of matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to an area with water deficit.

9	Fracking	This is the process of extracting natural gas from shale rock layers deep within the earth.
10	Biofuel	These are any kind of fuel manufactured from living things or from waste.

Week 7 11/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural resources	These are materials or substances produced by the environment.
2	Renewable	This term describes a resource that can be used repeatedly and does not run out as it is naturally replenished.
3	Import	This is when a product or service is brought into a country for sale from abroad..
4	Export	This is a product or service sold abroad.
5	Disposal	This is the action or process of getting rid of something.
6	Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
7	Renewable energy	This is a resource that cannot be exhausted, for example wind energy.
8	Fossil fuel	This is a natural fuel such as coal, oil or gas, formed in the geological past from natural processes.
9	Natural gas	This is a type of fossil fuel that is extracted by drilling shale rock.
10	The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP)	This is the largest accumulation of ocean plastic in the world, located between Hawaii and California.

Week 8 18/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recycle	This is when waste materials are collected and separated out into their different component ingredients.
2	Reuse	This is when products are used again.
3	Reduce	This means to minimise your consumption or buy less of a particular resource.
4	Refuse	This refers to any disposable materials, recyclable and non recyclable.
5	Repair	This means to fix something.
6	Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
7	Renewable energy	This is a resource that cannot be exhausted, for example wind energy.
8	Fossil fuel	This is a natural fuel such as coal, oil or gas, formed in the geological past from natural processes.
9	Natural gas	This is a type of fossil fuel that is extracted by drilling shale rock.
10	The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP)	This is the largest accumulation of ocean plastic in the world, located between Hawaii and California.

Week 9 04/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Plastic	This is a term used to describe a wide range of synthetic materials.
2	Microplastics	These are extremely small pieces of plastic debris.
3	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or coastal estuaries.
4	Water pollution	This is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activity.
5	Air pollution	This is the contamination of air by contaminants such as harmful gas, dust or smoke.
6	Decompose	This is when organic matter breaks down or decays.
7	Landfill	This is the disposal of waste material by burying it.
8	Crude oil	This is unrefined petroleum.
9	Biodiversity	This is the variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
10	Malnutrition	This is a condition caused when a diet does not contain the right nutrients.

Week 10 11/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural resources	These are materials or substances produced by the environment.
2	Renewable	This term describes a resource that can be used repeatedly and does not run out as it is naturally replenished.
3	Import	This is when a product or service is brought into a country for sale from abroad..
4	Export	This is a product or service sold abroad.
5	Disposal	This is the action or process of getting rid of something.
6	Recycle	This is when waste materials are collected and separated out into their different component ingredients.
7	Reuse	This is when products are used again.
8	Reduce	This means to minimise your consumption or buy less of a particular resource.
9	Refuse	This refers to any disposable materials, recyclable and non recyclable.
10	Repair	This means to fix something.

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 the hot gas rising from a pan of boiling water.
6	Stewing	To cook meat or vegetables slowly in a little liquid
7	Deep frying	Food is cooked by submerging it in hot oil.
8	Stir fry	Food is cooked quickly, as it is moved in a pan with oil.
9	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts
10	Vitamin	A micronutrient that is essential for health. e.g. A, C, E

Art Week 2 08/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
2	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
3	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
4	Develop	When you take a visual idea and alter it into a new piece
5	Observational drawing	Drawing objects that are directly in front of you

6	Present	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
7	Experiment	To take risks with new materials
8	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
9	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
10	Realism	Creating an accurate likeness to the real thing

Drama Week 3 15/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Script	A text structure that is used for a movie, play or radio play.
2	Dialogue	A conversation between two or more characters in a play.
3	Stage Directions	An instruction within the text of a play indicating a movement or change to the set.
4	Setting	The scenery and stage furniture used in a play.
5	Protagonist	The leading character in a play.
6	Antagonist	The character who causes the protagonist trouble within a play. The 'bad guy'.
7	Pause	A temporary stop in action or speech.
8	Transitions	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
9	Cast List	The list of characters from a play which is found at the beginning of the script.
10	Parentheticals	Short instructions relating to the characters delivery of a line.

Week 4 29/01/22	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	Frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
4	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
5	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
6	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
7	Script	A text structure that is used for a movie, play or radio play.
8	Dialogue	A conversation between two or more characters in a play.
9	Rebirth	The Buddhist teaching that the actions of a person lead to a new existence after death, in an endless cycle called samsara.
10	Enlightenment	This is an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection which can be achieved by man through purely human means.

RE Week 5 29/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.

3	Reincarnation	This is the Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
4	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; Our good and bad actions.
5	Atman	The Hindu name for a human soul.
6	Samsara	This is the Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.
7	Moksha	This is the Hindu belief about liberation or freedom from the continuous cycle of birth, life and death.
8	Brahman	In Hinduism, this is the belief of the ultimate reality in the universe.
9	Kaddish	In Judaism it is the name given to the prayers in the synagogue; often mourning prayers when someone has died.
10	Bet Chayim	In Judaism, a name given to a Jewish cemetery, meaning 'house of life'.

Food Week 6 05/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kitchen utensil	Small and held tool used for food preparation.
2	Measuring spoons	Set of fixed size spoons that are used to measure small amounts of dry ingredients.
3	Measuring jug	Jug used to measure accurate volumes of liquids.
4	Chopping board	A board that is used to protect the work surface when chopping foods.
5	Mixing bowl	Large bowl in which ingredients can 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 fried foods.
8	Peeler	A kitchen tool used for removing the skin from fruit and vegetables.
9	Garlic press	A small device in which garlic is crushed
10	Colander	A bowl with small holes in it, used for washing and straining food

Art Week 7 12/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitter	The person/people within an artwork
2	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
3	Depict	To show/present in an artwork
4	Bust	The portrayal of a person's head and shoulders
5	Renaissance	A period of art famous in European history
6	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century)
7	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing
8	Muse	A person who serves as an inspiration to an artist
9	Charcoal	A black and dry art medium made from carbon
10	Gallery	A building or room for the exhibition of art

Drama Week 8 19/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
2	Frantic Assembly	A non-naturalistic theatre company who use physical theatre in their performance pieces.
3	Chair Duets	A physical theatre exercise developed by Frantic Assembly.
4	Stage Left	The left hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
5	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
6	Uta Hagen	A naturalistic drama practitioner who used Stanislavski's method to develop her ideas.
7	Nine Questions	Hagen's method for developing characters during rehearsal.
8	Mark Wheeler	Verbatim theatre playwright.
9	Documentary Theatre	Theatre created using pre-existing research material.
10	Daniel Spargo-Mabbs	The protagonist in the play <i>I Love You Mum - Promise I Won't Die</i>

RE Week 10 12/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
2	Shiva	In Judaism this is a period of seven days of mourning after the burial of a close relative.
3	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and responding to God.
4	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
5	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
6	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.
7	Eternal life	The Christian belief that life continues after death.
8	Akirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.,
9	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.
10	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.