Gloucester Academy

Unit 2
Class of 2023

Knowledge Organiser
CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**M** Gmail

Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer

Username: _____

Password: _____

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hegartymaths.com　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**hegartymaths**

Username: _____

Password: _____

Contents:

Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look   repeatedly say aloud   cover   write   check

1**. Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day you are on. This is on your homework timetable.

2. **Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.

3**. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.

4. **Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory. There are to be no blank lines in your practice book.

5. **Check it and correct any mistakes**. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.

6. **If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly**, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.

7. **Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

<u>Example page:</u>

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

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

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

We also encourage you to continue to read independently as part of the Reading Challenge.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book **30 minutes**	Science & Maths	English Lit & Language	RE Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4
Online session **30 minutes**	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge
Reading challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
	KO						

1 w/c 13/12/21	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 hegartymaths.com tasks to complete per week. One on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. You will have one week to complete each assigned task.

We expect you to complete each task by:
- Watching the video and taking detailed notes in HegartyMaths homework booklet.
- Completing the quiz that follows the video showing full workings in your HegartyMaths booklet.
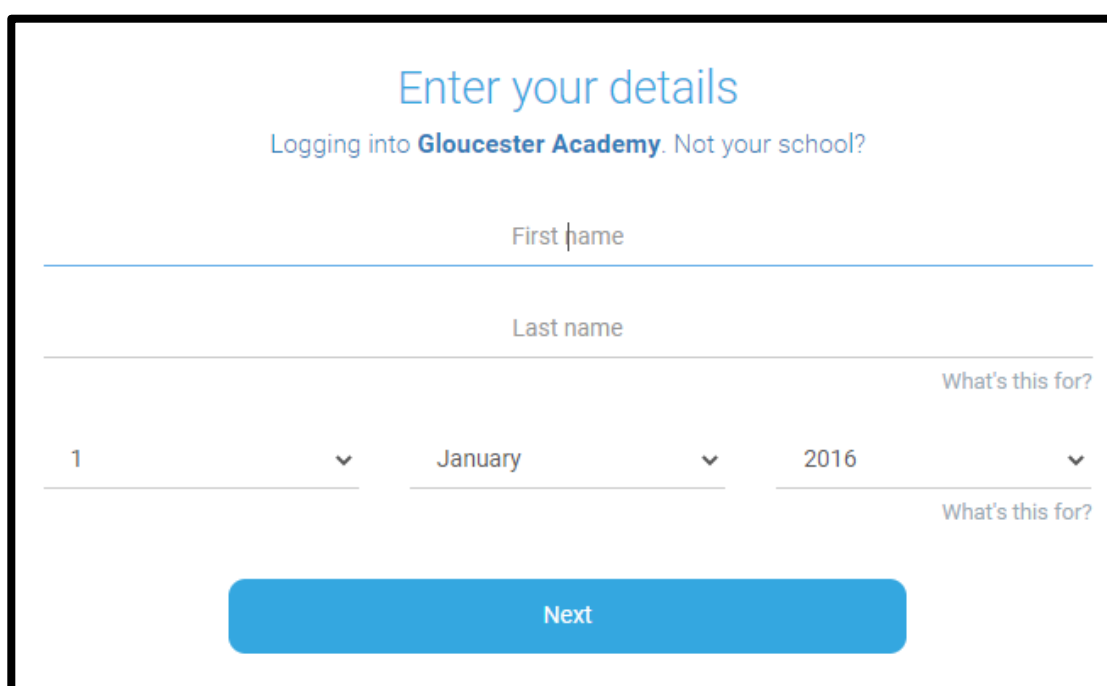
During the quiz if you click the "Get Help" button it takes you to the relevant example in the video. If you want more support there will be lunch time clubs running during the week.

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

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

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

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

The Word Challenge

The word challenge is about increasing the number of words you know, use and spell correctly.
This will help in all areas of your life:
- Expressing yourself clearly and accurately
- Passing those important GCSEs with the top grades
- Understanding more of what you read
- Giving you an advantage in interviews
- Climbing your own personal mountain to the best university or profession

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

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

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

Create word games or rhymes to help with tricky bits:
For example:
- With weird, people often get the i and e confused. Help by saying **we** are **we**ird, so you remember that **we** is the first part of the word.
- Similarly, to help remember the i/e order in Friend, try FRI – day is at the END of the week … Friend
- For the double s in dessert: desserts are both **s**weet and **s**ugary.
- There is SIN in bu**sin**ess and a RAT in sepa**rat**e.

Try breaking down polysyllabic words to make each syllable easier to remember. So, for **two-syllable** words…
Danger   Dan / ger
Windmill   Wind / mill
And for **three-syllable** words…
Relation   Re / la / tion
Beautiful   Beau / ti / ful

Look, Cover, Write, check
Look at the word...
Say the word aloud several times …
Cover the word...
Write the word...
And finally check it.

Make it an acrostic
Sometimes, visualising a difficult word in a different way can suddenly make it stick. Create a phrase from each letter of a word and turn it into an acrostic, which can be easier to remember than the word itself. Because: Big Elephants Can Always Understand Small Elephants
Ocean: Only Cats' Eyes Are Narrow
Rhythm: Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move
Necessary: Never Eat Chips Eat Salad Sandwiches And Raspberry Yoghurt

Word Lists

Learn w/c 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
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

	Word	Definition
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 14/12/`21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
2	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
4	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
5	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).
6	Reactivity Series	A list of elements arranged in order of their reactivity.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alkali	Soluble metal hydroxide e.g. NaOH
2	Bases	Insoluble metal hydroxides and metal carbonates e.g. $Ca(OH)_2$
3	Strong acids	Acid in which all the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. HCl
4	Weak acids	Acid in which only a small fraction of the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. CH_3COOH.
5	Reaction Profile	Graphs which show the relative energy of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.
6	Activation Energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
7	Exothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the chemicals to the surroundings so the temperature increases.
8	Endothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the surroundings to the chemicals so the temperature decreases.
9	Principle of Conservation of Energy	States that the amount of energy always remains the same.
10	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal Energy	The total energy that a system's particle have in their kinetic and potential energy stores.
2	Bond Energies	Breaking bonds needs energy and making bonds releases energy.
3	Catalyst	Increases the rate of a chemical reaction but is not used up during the reaction.
4	Le Chatelier's principle	States that if a change is applied to a system in equilibrium, the equilibrium will shift to counteract the effect of the change.

	5	Dynamic Equilibrium	A system where both the forward and reverse reactions are taking place simultaneously and at the same rate.
	6	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
	7	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
	8	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
	9	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
	10	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).

Week 4 18/01/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Closed system	A system where neither matter nor energy can enter or leave. The net change in total energy is always zero
	2	**Force = spring constant x extension**	The equation for Force using spring constant and extension
	3	Hooke's Law	The extension of a spring is directly proportional to the force applied as long as the limit of proportionality is not exceeded.
	4	Directly proportional	Two variables change at the same rate. Represented by a diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
	5	Spring constant (k)	A measure of the stiffness of a spring.
	6	Reactivity Series	A list of elements arranged in order of their reactivity.
	7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
	8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
	9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
	10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 5 25/01/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched and the forces removed.
	2	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
	3	Moment = Force x Perpendicular Distance from the pivot.	Equation for calculating a moment using the force and perpendicular distance from the pivot.
	4	Interdependence	All the organisms in a community depend upon each other for things such as food, shelter, pollination and seed dispersal.
	5	Abiotic factors	The non-living parts of the environment.
	6	Alkali	Soluble metal hydroxide e.g. NaOH
	7	Bases	Insoluble metal hydroxides and metal carbonates e.g. $Ca(OH)_2$
	8	Strong acids	Acid in which all the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. HCl

9	Weak acids	Acid in which only a small fraction of the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. CH_3COOH.
10	Reaction Profile	Graphs which show the relative energy of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	The interaction of a community living (biotic) organisms with the non-living (abiotic) parts of their environment.
2	Biomass	A resource made from living or recently living organisms.
3	Biodiversity	A measure of the different species present in a community.
4	Biotic factors.	The living parts of the environment.
5	GM crops	Crops that have had their genes modified so that they are resistant to insect attack and disease.
6	Activation Energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
7	Exothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the chemicals to the surroundings so the temperature increases.
8	Endothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the surroundings to the chemicals so the temperature decreases.
9	Principle of Conservation of Energy	States that the amount of energy always remains the same.
10	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relative Atomic Mass	The average mass of atoms of an element including the isotopes.
2	Relative Formula Mass	The sum of the relative atomic masses of all atoms shown in the formula.
3	Mole	Measurement of the amount of a substance.
4	Avogadro's Constant	The number of atoms in 1M (6.02×10^{23}) **
5	Conservation of Mass	In a reaction the mass of products = mass of reactants.
6	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
7	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
8	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
9	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
10	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variation	The differences that exist within a species or between different species.
2	Mutation	A change to a sequence of DNA so it codes for different proteins.
3	Evolution	The change in a species over a long time.
4	Selective breeding	The process by which humans breed plants and animals for

		particular genetic characteristics.
5	Genetic engineering	A process that involves modifying the genome of one organism by introducing a gene from another organism to give a desired characteristic.
6	Reactivity Series	A list of elements arranged in order of their reactivity.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alkali	Soluble metal hydroxide e.g. NaOH
2	Bases	Insoluble metal hydroxides and metal carbonates e.g. $Ca(OH)_2$
3	Strong acids	Acid in which all the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. HCl
4	Weak acids	Acid in which only a small fraction of the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. CH_3COOH.
5	Reaction Profile	Graphs which show the relative energy of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.
6	Activation Energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
7	Exothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the chemicals to the surroundings so the temperature increases.
8	Endothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the surroundings to the chemicals so the temperature decreases.
9	Principle of Conservation of Energy	States that the amount of energy always remains the same.
10	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.

Week 10 08/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
2	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
4	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
5	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).
6	Reactivity Series	A list of elements arranged in order of their reactivity.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.

	9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
	10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1 14/12/`21		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	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
	5	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.
	6	Mode	The most common value.
	7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
	8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
	9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
	10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

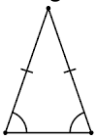| Week 2 04/01/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Area	The number of unit squares that cover the surface of a closed figure.
	2	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods on a deposit or loan.
	3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
	4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
	5	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
	6	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
	7	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
	8	L x W	How to find the area of a rectangle.
	9	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.

10	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc). For example √15

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
2	60	Seconds in one minute
3	60	Minutes in one hour.
4	24	Hours in one day.
5	Significant Figure	The number of digits in a value that contribute to the degree of accuracy.
6	y = mx + c	Equation of a straight line
7	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
8	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
9	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
10	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.

Week 4 18/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Truncate	To drop all decimal places past a certain point without rounding.
2	Lower Bound	The smallest value that would round up to the estimated value.
3	Upper Bound	The largest value that would round down to the estimated value.
4	Error Interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be. 3 rounded to 1 d.p. $2.5 \leq x < 3.5$
5	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
6	Mode	The most common value.
7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer

	1	Inequality	A statement of a relationship between two numbers or algebraic expressions.
	2	<	Less than symbol
	3	>	Greater than symbol
	4	≤	Less than or equal to symbol
	5	≥	Greater than or equal to symbol
	6	Area	The number of unit squares that cover the surface of a closed figure.
	7	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods on a deposit or loan.
	8	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
	9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
	10	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.

Week 6 01/02/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	$A = ½ b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
	2	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
	3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
	5	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles.
	6	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
	7	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
	8	L x W	How to find the area of a rectangle.
	9	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
	10	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc). For example √15

Week 7 08/02/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	$\dfrac{Diameter}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
	2	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
	3	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of

		equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
5	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
6	y = mx + c	Equation of a straight line
7	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
8	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
9	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
10	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
2	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
3	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
4	1, 3, 6, 10, 15…	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
5	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.
6	Mode	The most common value.
7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Area	The number of unit squares that cover the surface of a closed figure.
2	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods on a deposit or loan.
3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
5	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
6	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
7	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
8	L x W	How to find the area of a rectangle.
9	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.

	10 Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc). For example √15

Week 10 08/03/22	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	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.
6	Mode	The most common value.
7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1 14/12/`21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15…	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
3	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
4	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
5	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.
6	f(x)	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tangent	The straight line that "just touches" the curve at that point.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
4	Turning Point	The point at which the graph "turns around".
5	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
6	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
7	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
8	Product	The answer when multiplying.
9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
10	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).

Week 4 18/01/22	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	Region	The area enclosed on a coordinate plane by a set of equations.
5	$180° \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.

		This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
6	Index	
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15…	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\dfrac{Diameter}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods.
4	Proof	A sequence of statements that follow on logically from each other that shows that something is always true.
5	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
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	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
9	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
10	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
2	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
3	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
4	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.
5	Chord	A line segment connecting two points on a curve.
6	f(x)	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
2	Alternate Segment Theorem	The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.
3	Subtended	To take up the side opposite an angle or arc.
4	90°	The measure of an angle subtended from a semi circle.
5	Double	The angle at the centre of a circle compared to the angle subtended on at the circumference.
6	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
7	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
8	Product	The answer when multiplying.
9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
10	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal	The measure of any angle subtended from the same segment.
2	180°	Sum of the opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral.
3	Equal	The measure of the two tangents from an external point.
4	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a tangent at that point.
5	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a bisected chord.
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15…	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
3	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
4	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
5	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.
6	f(x)	Function Notation.

		Piece of Information	Answer
	7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
	8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
	9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
	10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 10 08/03/22		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
	2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
	3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
	5	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
	6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
	7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
	8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
	9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
	10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15…	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 14/12/`21		Piece of Information	Answer
	1	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
	2	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
	3	Adjective	Describes a noun (**happy** girl, **grey** wall).
	4	Adverb	Gives in formation about a verb (run **quickly**).
	5	Independent clause	A clause that can form a complete sentence, making sense on its own.
	6	Dependent clause	A clause that provides additional information, but which cannot stand as a sentence
	7	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). E.g.: "Nothing." "Silence everywhere."
	8	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. E.g.: "She went to the shop."
	9	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
	10	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one **dependent clause**. E.g.: "Sometimes, **when she goes to the shop**, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polysyndeton	A sentence where there are multiple conjunctions E.g.: repeated use of 'and', 'but', 'or'.
2	Asyndeton	A sentence where conjunctions are deliberately not used.
3	Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
4	Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
5	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
6	Triplets	A series of three words, phrases or sentences.
7	Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
8	Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together. E.g.: "*bittersweet*".
9	Pathos	Language used to appeal to the emotions.
10	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning. E.g.: A semantic field of romance might include the words: roses, flowers, hearts, candlelight.

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in a story.
2	Simile	A figure of speech that directly compares two different things using 'like' or 'as'.
3	Metaphor	A figure of speech that directly compares two things, stating something is something else.
4	Sibilance	The repetition of words beginning with "sh" or "s", which create a hissing sound.
5	Stichomythia	A technique where two characters speak, but only in abrupt, short sentences of one line.
6	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
7	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
8	Adjective	Describes a noun (**happy** girl, **grey** wall).
9	Adverb	Gives in formation about a verb (run **quickly**).
10	Independent clause	A clause that can form a complete sentence, making sense on its own.

Week 4 18/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colloquialism	The use of informal words, phrases or even slang in a piece of writing.
2	Idiom	An idiom is a common phrase which means something different from its literal meaning. E.g.: People may say 'break a leg!' for 'good luck!'
3	Imperative	**Imperative verbs** give an order E.g.: '**sit** down', '**write** this', '**close** the door'.
4	Parallelism	Sentences that are similar in their construction, sound or meaning. E.g.: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."
5	Monosyllabic words	Where a word consists of one syllable. E.g.: 'Stop!'
6	Dependent clause	A clause that provides additional information, but which cannot stand as a sentence

7	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). E.g.: "Nothing." "Silence everywhere."
8	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. E.g.: "She went to the shop."
9	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one **dependent clause**. E.g.: "Sometimes, **when she goes to the shop**, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	**Introducing**	When an idea or character is first shown.
2	**Focusing**	What our attention is drawn to.
3	Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
4	**Developing**	When an earlier point is extended.
5	**Concluding**	Ideas or events are drawn to a close.
6	Polysyndeton	A sentence where there are multiple conjunctions E.g.: repeated use of 'and', 'but', 'or'.
7	Asyndeton	A sentence where conjunctions are deliberately not used.
8	Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
9	Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
10	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In media res	Starting in the middle of the narrative, with no introduction.
2	Exposition	The insertion of background information within a story or narrative.
3	Foreground	To make (something) the most prominent or important feature.
4	Shift	Changes in ideas and perspectives. E.g.: shifting from an exterior to interior perspective.
5	Analepsis	A flashback, presenting past events.
6	Triplets	A series of three words, phrases or sentences.
7	Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
8	Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together. E.g.: "*bittersweet*".
9	Pathos	Language used to appeal to the emotions.
10	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning. E.g.: A semantic field of romance might include the words: roses, flowers, hearts, candlelight.

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prolepsis	A flash-forward, presenting future events.
2	Resolution	The conclusion of the story's plot.
3	Climax	The most intense, exciting, or important point of something.
4	Narrative focus	This is what the writer focuses on as the text develops.
5	Atmosphere	The feeling, emotion, or mood that an author creates in a narrative through descriptive language.

6	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
7	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
8	Adjective	Describes a noun (**happy** girl, **grey** wall).
9	Adverb	Gives in formation about a verb (run **quickly**).
10	Independent clause	A clause that can form a complete sentence, making sense on its own.

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Non-Linear	Events are not told chronologically.
2	Temporal references	References to time.
3	Cyclical	When a text or film ends the same way it began.
4	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.
5	Juxtaposition	Two ideas placed together that contrast with each other.
6	Dependent clause	A clause that provides additional information, but which cannot stand as a sentence
7	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). E.g.: "Nothing." "Silence everywhere."
8	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. E.g.: "She went to the shop."
9	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one **dependent clause**. E.g.: "Sometimes, **when she goes to the shop**, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polysyndeton	A sentence where there are multiple conjunctions E.g.: repeated use of 'and', 'but', 'or'.
2	Asyndeton	A sentence where conjunctions are deliberately not used.
3	Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
4	Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
5	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
6	Triplets	A series of three words, phrases or sentences.
7	Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
8	Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together. E.g.: "*bittersweet*".
9	Pathos	Language used to appeal to the emotions.
10	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning. E.g.: A semantic field of romance might include the words: roses, flowers, hearts, candlelight.

Week 10 08/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
2	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
3	Adjective	Describes a noun (**happy** girl, **grey** wall).
4	Adverb	Gives in formation about a verb (run **quickly**).
5	Independent clause	A clause that can form a complete sentence, making sense on its own.
6	Dependent clause	A clause that provides additional information, but which cannot stand as a sentence
7	Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). E.g.: "Nothing." "Silence everywhere."
8	Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. E.g.: "She went to the shop."
9	Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one **dependent clause**. E.g.: "Sometimes, **when she goes to the shop**, she likes to buy a banana."

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 14/12/`21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
2	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
3	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
4	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
5	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 2 04/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Apparition	A ghost or ghost-like image of a person. Synonym: spectre
2	Jocund	Cheerful and light-hearted. Synonym: jovial
3	Wistful	Having or showing a feeling of longing. Synonym: nostalgia
4	Plaintive	Sounding sad or mournful. Synonym: melancholy
5	Beneficent	Generous and selfless. Synonym: altruistic
6	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
7	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
8	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
9	Repentance	Sincere regret or remorse (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
10	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent

Week 3 11/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analepsis	A flashback is a scene that takes the narrative back in time from the current point in the story.
2	Prolepsis	A flashforward, a scene that shows you the future.
3	Juxtaposition	The act of placing two things close together with a contrasting effect.
4	Morality tale	A story or narrative which has a moral about right and wrong.
5	Omniscient narrator	This narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story.
6	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
7	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
8	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
9	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
10	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful

Week 4 18/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
2	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
3	Caricature	A description, or imitation of a person which exaggerates characteristics in someone for a comic or grotesque effect.
4	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.
5	Thomas Malthus (Malthusian)	An economist who thought the population was growing faster than food was available, and so starvation and disease were a natural cure to the problem.
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant

7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 5 25/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Industrial Revolution	The change from a farming dominated form of work, to factories being the main form of producing goods, in the cities.
2	The 1834 Poor Law	This law reduced the amount of help available for the poor, if they required help them had to go to a workhouse.
3	The workhouses	These facilities were terrible, there was forced child labour, long hours, malnutrition, beatings and neglect.
4	The Ragged Schools	Charitable organisations that provided free education to destitute children.
5	Anaphora	The repetition of a word/s at the beginning of a group of sentences.
6	Apparition	A ghost or ghost-like image of a person. Synonym: spectre
7	Jocund	Cheerful and light-hearted. Synonym: jovial
8	Wistful	Having or showing a feeling of longing. Synonym: nostalgia
9	Plaintive	Sounding sad or mournful. Synonym: melancholy
10	Beneficent	Generous and selfless. Synonym: altruistic

Week 6 01/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polysyndeton	A literary device that uses multiple repetitions of the same conjunction (and, but, if) in a sentence.
2	Asyndeton	The absence of a conjunction between parts of a sentence, as in: *I came, I saw, I conquered*.
3	Parallelism	When one or more sentences of similar phrases or clauses that have the same grammatical structure.
4	Ebenezer Scrooge	A selfish business man who transforms into a charitable philanthropist. Our protagonist.
5	Jacob Marley	Scrooge's dead partner who returns to warn Scrooge to change his ways.
6	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
7	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
8	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
9	Repentance	Sincere regret or remorse (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
10	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent

Week 7 08/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fred	Scrooge's nephew whose party invitation he declines. He represents forgiveness and family.
2	Bob	Scrooge's clerk. He loves his family and is shown to be happy and morally upright. He has love but not wealth.

3	Tiny Tim	Bob's son whose story plays a part in inspiring Scrooge's transformation. He represents the victims of poverty.
4	Belle	Scrooge's fiancé as a young man, who ends their engagement.
5	Fezziwig	Scrooge's ex-employer. He is a representation of a good employer and generosity of spirit.
6	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
7	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
8	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
9	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
10	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful

Week 8 15/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ghost of Christmas Past	A strange combination of young and old, wearing white robes and looking like a candle.
2	Ghost of Christmas Present	A portly, jovial gentleman surrounded by a warm glow. He brings joy to the neediest.
3	Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come	A robed and hooded spirit who confronts Scrooge with his own tombstone.
4	Joe and Mrs Dilber	Old Joe is a man who buys stolen goods. Mrs. Dilber was a laundress who worked for Scrooge.
5	Ignorance and Want	They are children who appear from inside the robes of the Ghost of Christmas Present. They are allegorical characters.
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 9 01/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Apparition	A ghost or ghost-like image of a person. Synonym: spectre
2	Jocund	Cheerful and light-hearted. Synonym: jovial
3	Wistful	Having or showing a feeling of longing. Synonym: nostalgia
4	Plaintive	Sounding sad or mournful. Synonym: melancholy
5	Beneficent	Generous and selfless. Synonym: altruistic
6	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
7	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
8	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
9	Repentance	Sincere regret or remorse (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
10	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent

Week 10 08/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fred	Scrooge's nephew whose party invitation he declines. He represents forgiveness and family.
2	Bob	Scrooge's clerk. He loves his family and is shown to be happy and morally upright. He has love but not wealth.
3	Tiny Tim	Bob's son whose story plays a part in inspiring Scrooge's transformation. He represents the victims of poverty.
4	Belle	Scrooge's fiancé as a young man, who ends their engagement.
5	Fezziwig	Scrooge's ex-employer. He is a representation of a good employer and generosity of spirit.
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained . Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

RE Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 15/12/21	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rebirth	The Buddhist teaching that the actions of a person lead to a new existence after death, in an endless cycle called saṃsara.
2	Enlightenment	This is an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection which can be achieved by man through purely human means.
3	Spirit	This is the non-physical part of a person which is the seat of emotions and character; the soul and the part that departs at the point of death.
4	Soul	This is the part of you that makes you feel emotions.
5	Body	This is the physical structure, including the bones, flesh, and organs, of a person or an animal.
6	Judgement Day	This is the day that God will judge humanity on their beliefs and actions which will determine whether their soul will go to Heaven or to Hell.
7	Heaven	This is the place where Christians believe that God's dwells, a place of peace, love, community, and worship, where God is surrounded by a heavenly court

		and other heavenly beings.
8	Hell	Christians believe this is a place of total, conscious, eternal separation from the blessings of God. If a person rejects God in life, then they are rejected in death. A place of anguish and pain.
9	Purgatory	This is the place of purification or temporary punishment in which, according to Roman Catholic belief, the souls of those who die in a state of grace are made ready for heaven.
10	Eternity	This means infinite time, without beginning or end.

Week 2 05/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
2	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
3	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
4	Polytheirst	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
5	Reality	This is what is real or actual.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 3 12/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
3	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
5	Tawhid	This is the islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.
6	Rebirth	The Buddhist teaching that the actions of a person lead to a new existence after death, in an endless cycle called saṃsara.
7	Enlightenment	This is an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection which can be achieved by man through purely human means.
8	Spirit	This is the non-physical part of a person which is the seat of emotions and character; the soul and the part that departs at the point of death.
9	Soul	This is the part of you that makes you feel emotions.

	10 Body	This is the physical structure, including the bones, flesh, and organs, of a person or an animal.

Week 4 19/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brahman	This is the ultimate reality or supreme existence within Hindu scriptures.
2	Vishnu	He is a god in Hinduism . He is the preserver and protector of the universe, his role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil
3	Shiva	This is a god in Hinduism. He is known as 'the destroyer'.
4	Trimurti	This is the triad of three gods in Hinduism: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
5	Lakshmi	This is the Hindu goddess of fortune and beauty.
6	Judgement Day	This is the day that God will judge humanity on their beliefs and actions which will determine whether their soul will go to Heaven or to Hell.
7	Heaven	This is the place where Christians believe that God's dwells, a place of peace, love, community, and worship, where God is surrounded by a heavenly court and other heavenly beings.
8	Hell	Christians believe this is a place of total, conscious, eternal separation from the blessings of God. If a person rejects God in life, then they are rejected in death. A place of anguish and pain.
9	Purgatory	This is the place of purification or temporary punishment in which, according to Roman Catholic belief, the souls of those who die in a state of grace are made ready for heaven.
10	Eternity	This means infinite time, without beginning or end.

Week 5 26/01/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Summa Theologica	This is St Thomas Aquinas' book which gave his proofs for the existence of God.
2	Natural Theology	This is William Paley's book which contains his proof and arguments for the existence of God.
3	Faith	This is to have complete trust and confidence in someone or something.
4	Damascus	This is the capital of Syria.
5	Saul	This is the Apostle Paul's Hebrew name of Saul.
6	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
7	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
8	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
9	Polytheirst	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
10	Reality	This is what is real or actual.

Week 6 02/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angel Jibril	This is the 'bringer of good news' in Islam. The angel who brought Allah's

		words to the Prophet Muhammad.
2	Lord Ganesh	This is a Hindu god. He is the elephant-headed god of beginnings.
3	Mara	This is a demonic celestial king in Buddhism associated with death, rebirth and desire.
4	The Dalai Lama	He is considered to be the successor in a line of tulkus, the Bodhisattva of Compassion.
5	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 7 09/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
4	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
5	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
6	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
7	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
8	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
9	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
10	Tawhid	This is the islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.

Week 8 16/02/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Faith	This is to have complete trust and confidence in someone or something.
2	Damascus	This is the capital of Syria.
3	Saul	This is the Apostle Paul's Hebrew name of Saul.
4	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
5	Polytheirst	This is a person who believes in more than one God.

6	Judgement Day	This is the day that God will judge humanity on their beliefs and actions which will determine whether their soul will go to Heaven or to Hell.
7	Heaven	This is the place where Christians believe that God's dwells, a place of peace, love, community, and worship, where God is surrounded by a heavenly court and other heavenly beings.
8	Hell	Christians believe this is a place of total, conscious, eternal separation from the blessings of God. If a person rejects God in life, then they are rejected in death. A place of anguish and pain.
9	Purgatory	This is the place of purification or temporary punishment in which, according to Roman Catholic belief, the souls of those who die in a state of grace are made ready for heaven.
10	Eternity	This means infinite time, without beginning or end.

Week 9 02/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
2	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
3	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
4	Polytheirst	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
5	Reality	This is what is real or actual.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 10 09/03/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
3	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
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10	Eternity	This means infinite time, without beginning or end.