



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Class of 2022

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures a positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.

8	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
2	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
3	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
4	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
5	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
8	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
9	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
10	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
5	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark

		a pencil will appear on paper.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
8	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
4	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.

3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
2	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
3	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
4	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
5	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
10	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
2	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
3	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
4	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
5	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections.

7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.
Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
2	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
3	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
4	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
5	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
6	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
7	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
8	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
9	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
10	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all-powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
2	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.

3	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
4	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
5	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
2	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
3	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
4	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
5	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament
6	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
7	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
8	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
9	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
10	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising

		chamber, made up of non-elected members.
2	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.
3	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
4	Mass Media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections.
7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.
10		
Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Socialism	This is a political ideology dating mainly for the 19th century, based upon the common ownership of the economy, equality and opportunity. It encompasses parties from Communism to Social Democrats.
2	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
3	Theocracy	This is where religious leaders run the state E.g. Iran.
4	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
5	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
6	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.

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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New Media	These are all forms of non-traditional media
2	One-party State	This is a state where only one political party exists and runs a country, often associated with communism E.g. North Korea.
3	Real government spending	This is the change in the amount the government spends after taking into account inflation.
4	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
5	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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French Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Je vais voir un spectacle	I'm going to watch a show
2	Tu vas faire les magasins	You are going to go shopping
3	On se retrouve quand?	When we will meet?
4	Tu peux venir?	Can you come?
5	On va faire du patin à glace	We are going to go ice-skating
6	Quand j'étais <u>plus jeune...</u>	When I was <u>younger...</u>

7	J'habitais avec ma maman	I was living with my Mum
8	J'avais les cheveux blonds	I used to have blonde hair
9	Je détestais <u>les épinards</u>	I used to hate <u>spinach</u>
10	Je portais <u>un maillot</u> du PSG	I used to wear a PSG <u>shirt</u>

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malgré le fait que...	In spite of the fact that...
2	Si j'étais riche + conditionnel	If I were rich + conditional (I would)
3	Si j'avais le temps + conditionnel	If I had the time + conditional (I would)
4	Si je pouvais + conditionnel	If I could + conditional (I would)
5	Pour que je puisse + infinitive	So that I can (subjunctive) ...
6	I'm going to watch a show	Je vais voir un spectacle
7	You are going to go shopping	Tu vas faire les magasins
8	When we will meet?	On se retrouve quand?
9	Can you come?	Tu peux venir?
10	We are going to go ice-skating	On va faire du patin à glace

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Je viens de</u> fêter...	I have just celebrated...
2	J'ai reçu beaucoup de...	I received lots of
3	J'ai invité mon ami à <u>une fête</u>	I invited my friend to <u>a party</u>
4	C'était une excellente soirée !	It was an excellent evening!
5	Je suis allé(e) <u>au mariage</u>	I went to <u>a wedding</u>
6	When I was <u>younger</u> ...	Quand j'étais <u>plus jeune</u> ...
7	I was living with my Mum	J'habitais avec ma maman
8	I used to have blonde hair	J'avais les cheveux blonds
9	I used to hate <u>spinach</u>	Je détestais <u>les épinards</u>
10	I used to wear a PSG <u>shirt</u>	Je portais <u>un maillot</u> du PSG

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Ma fête préférée est Noël	My favourite festival is Christmas
2	Parce que j'adore <u>les cadeaux</u>	Because I love <u>presents</u>
3	On mange <u>une dinde</u>	We eat <u>turkey</u>
4	Après le repas	After dinner
5	On admire <u>le sapin de Noël</u>	We admire the <u>Christmas tree</u>
6	In spite of the fact that...	Malgré le fait que...
7	If I were rich + conditional (I would)	Si j'étais riche + conditionnel
8	If I had the time + conditional (I would)	Si j'avais le temps + conditionnel
9	If I could + conditional (I would)	Si je pouvais + conditionnel
10	So that I can (subjunctive) ...	Pour que je puisse + infinitive

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pour pratiquer l'espagnol avec les jeunes	(in order) to practise Spanish with young people
2	à Madrid on peut jouer au foot dans le soleil	in Madrid you (one) can play football in the sun
3	donc ce sera ludique	so it will be fun
4	je serai assez près de la plage	I will be close enough to the beach
5	ou écouter de la musique	or listen to music
6	during the long (big) holidays	pendant les grandes vacances
7	<u>last year</u>	l'année <u>dernière</u>
8	I went to Scotland	je suis allée en Ecosse
9	with my friends for (during) two weeks	avec mes amis pendant deux semaines
10	I would say that	je dirais que

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	je préfère les vacances où on peut faire des sports	I prefer holidays where you (one) can do sports
2	l'année <u>prochaine</u>	<u>next</u> year
3	je vais voyager en Espagne	I am going to travel to Spain
4	j'ai toujours rêvé d'aller en Espagne	I have always dreamt of going to Spain
5	et je voudrais visiter Madrid	and I would like to visit Madrid
6	which I love because	qui j'adore car
7	I can play football	je peux jouer au foot

8	when I was younger (<u>more</u> young)	quand j'étais <u>plus</u> jeune
9	I went to Paris every year	je suis allé à Paris tous les ans
10	(in order) to visit tourist <u>sites</u>	pour visiter les <u>sites</u> touristiques

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	c'était vraiment relaxant	it was really relaxing
2	normalement je vais en vacances	normally I go on holiday
3	en France avec ma famille	to France with my family
4	nous restons dans un camping	we stay at a campsite
5	<u>au</u> bord de la mer	<u>at the</u> seaside
6	I prefer holidays where you (one) can do sports	je préfère les vacances où on peut faire des sports
7	<u>next</u> year	l'année <u>prochaine</u>
8	I am going to travel to Spain	je vais voyager en Espagne
9	I have always dreamt of going to Spain	j'ai toujours rêvé d'aller en Espagne
10	and I would like to visit Madrid	et je voudrais visiter Madrid

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I have <u>just</u> celebrated...	Je viens de fêter...
2	I received lots of	J'ai reçu beaucoup de...
3	I invited my friend to <u>a party</u>	J'ai invité mon ami à <u>une fête</u>
4	It was an excellent evening!	C'était une excellente soirée !
5	I went to a wedding	Je suis allé(e) au mariage
6	(in order) to practise Spanish with young people	pour pratiquer l'espagnol avec les jeunes
7	in Madrid you (one) can play football in the sun	à Madrid on peut jouer au foot dans le soleil
8	so it will be fun	donc ce sera ludique
9	I will be close enough to the beach	je serai assez près de la plage
10	or listen to music	ou écouter de la musique

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pendant les grandes	during the long (big) holidays

	vacances	
2	l'année <u>dernière</u>	<u>last year</u>
3	je suis allée en Ecosse	I went to Scotland
4	avec mes amis pendant deux semaines	with my friends for (during) two weeks
5	je dirais que	I would say that
6	c'était vraiment relaxant	it was really relaxing
7	normalement je vais en vacances	normally I go on holiday
8	en France avec ma famille	to France with my family
9	nous restons dans un camping	we stay at a campsite
10	<u>au</u> bord de la mer	<u>at the</u> seaside

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	qui j'adore car	which I love because
2	je peux jouer au foot	I can play football
3	quand j' <u>étais</u> <u>plus</u> jeune	when I was younger (<u>more</u> young)
4	je suis allé à Paris tous les ans	I went to Paris every year
5	pour visiter les <u>sites</u> touristiques	(in order) to visit tourist <u>sites</u>
6	je préfère les vacances où on peut faire des sports	I prefer holidays where you (one) can do sports
7	l'année <u>prochaine</u>	<u>next</u> year
8	je vais voyager en Espagne	I am going to travel to Spain
9	j'ai toujours rêvé d' aller en Espagne	I have always dreamt of going to Spain
10	et je voudrais visiter Madrid	and I would like to visit Madrid

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary effects of the Nepal earthquake (2015)	These include: 9,000 people killed, 8 million affected, \$5 million damage and 20,000 people injured.
2	Malaysian rainforest	These are logging, mineral extraction, commercial farming, subsistence

	threats	farming, transmigration and energy development.
3	Population of Lagos	It is 15 million making it a megacity and has a life expectancy of 54.5 years.
4	Opportunities in Bristol	These are sports, shopping, entertainment, employment, the integrated transport system and urban greening.
5	Immediate responses of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include aid from NGO, search and resume, 1,200 evacuation centres and field hospitals.
6	Location of Malaysia	It is in south-east Asia.
7	Indus Basin Irrigation System location	It is predominantly in Pakistan and travels to the Arabian Sea.
8	Immediate responses in the Somerset Levels (2014)	These include media interest, villagers used boats for transport and community groups were formed.
9	Banbury management strategies	These include A361 was raised, new pumping stations, 4.5m soil embankment and a small reservoir.
10	Lagos urban growth management	Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted from this and was better than the 2012 demolishing.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malaysian rainforest impacts of deforestation	These are reduces biodiversity, soil erosion and impacts local and global climate.
2	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These include conflict with tourists over increased congestion and litter, sea defences are an eyesore and the sea wall interferes with natural processes causing issues elsewhere.
3	Challenges in Bristol	These are urban deprivation, social inequality, dereliction, building on greenfield sites, waste disposal, pollution and urban sprawl.
4	Long-term responses to Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include rebuilding, cyclone shelters were built and UN and international aid.
5	Opportunities in Lagos	These are formal employment, access to health care, access to education, access to water supply, access to energy and development.
6	Banbury social benefits	These include reduced disruption, improved quality of life and less anxiety.
7	Svalbard location	It is a Norwegian territory in the Arctic Ocean.
8	Long-term responses of the Somerset Levels (2014)	These include a £20 million flood action plan, 8km of rivers being dredged, road levels raised and more pumping stations.
9	Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP)	A \$200 million project funded by the World Bank to improve infrastructure, giving 95,000 people water and 250 more classrooms.
10	Indus Basin Irrigation System advantages	These include increased food security, 40% more land for cultivation and hydro-electric power.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Management strategies in the Malaysian rainforest	These are ecotourism, international agreements, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), selective logging and replanting and conservation and education.
2	Challenges in Lagos	Informal employment, expensive healthcare, education, lack of piped water supply, unreliable energy supply, crime and urban growth.
3	Bristol management strategies	These include the integrated transport system, building on brownfield sites, increasing waste recycling and increasing electric vehicle charging points.
4	Secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include: 6 million jobs lost, 4.1 million people made homeless and looting and violence in Tacloban.
5	Banbury economic benefits	These include £18.5 million cost and 400 homes and 70 businesses are protected.
6	Primary effects of the Nepal earthquake (2015)	These include: 9,000 people killed, 8 million affected, \$5 million damage and 20,000 people injured.
7	Malaysian rainforest threats	These are logging, mineral extraction, commercial farming, subsistence farming, transmigration and energy development.
8	Population of Lagos	It is 15 million making it a megacity and has a life expectancy of 54.5 years.
9	Opportunities in Bristol	These are sports, shopping, entertainment, employment, the integrated transport system and urban greening.
10	Immediate responses of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include aid from NGO, search and rescue, 1,200 evacuation centres and field hospitals.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Temple Quarter regeneration	This includes 4,000 jobs being created, 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings, electrification of the railways and the building of Bristol arena.
2	Opportunities in Svalbard	These are mineral extraction, energy development, fishing and tourism.
3	Indus Basin Irrigation System disadvantages	These include uneven distribution of water, increased salinisation and an increasing water demand due to population growth.
4	Makueni location	It is in eastern Kenya within the continent of Africa.
5	Lagos environmental challenges	These are waste, air pollution, water pollution and traffic congestion.
6	Location of Malaysia	It is in south-east Asia.
7	Indus Basin Irrigation System location	It is predominantly in Pakistan and travels to the Arabian Sea.
8	Immediate responses in the Somerset Levels (2014)	These include media interest, villagers used boats for transport and community groups were formed.
9	Banbury management strategies	These include A361 was raised, new pumping stations, 4.5m soil embankment and a small reservoir.
10	Lagos urban growth management	Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted from this and was better than the 2012 demolishing.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Makueni food	This includes maize, beans and sweet potatoes that are grown in the dark, rich, volcanic soils.
2	Secondary effects of the Nepal earthquake (2015)	These include: avalanches killing 19 people on Mt Everest, loss of income from poor harvests, thousands homeless and flooding caused by blocked rivers.
3	Banbury environmental benefits	These include the creation of a local reservoir and new habitats.
4	Somerset Levels (2014) economic effects	These include £10 million in damage, 1,000 livestock evacuated and local roads cut off preventing travel to work.
5	Primary effects of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include: 6,300 people were killed, 600,000 people displaced, 71,000 hectares of farmland destroyed and \$5.8 billion damage.
6	Malaysian rainforest impacts of deforestation	These are reduces biodiversity, soil erosion and impacts local and global climate.
7	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These include conflict with tourists over increased congestion and litter, sea defences are an eyesore and the sea wall interferes with natural processes causing issues elsewhere.
8	Challenges in Bristol	These are urban deprivation, social inequality, dereliction, building on greenfield sites, waste disposal, pollution and urban sprawl.
9	Long-term responses to Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include rebuilding, cyclone shelters were built and UN and international aid.
10	Opportunities in Lagos	These are formal employment, access to health care, access to education, access to water supply, access to energy and development.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Somerset levels (2014) location	It is on low lying flat land in south west England.
2	Makueni scheme success	Crop yields have increased, improved food security and less water-borne diseases.
3	Challenges in Svalbard	These are extreme temperatures, construction, services and accessibility.
4	Chile earthquake (2010) secondary effects	These include landslides that isolated villages, tsunami destroyed coastal towns and chemical plant fire triggered evacuations.
5	Nepal earthquake (2015) short-term responses	These include aid from NGOs, search and rescue, 'tent city' temporary housing and 300,000 migrated from Kathmandu.
6	Svalbard location	It is a Norwegian territory in the Arctic Ocean.
7	Long-term responses of the Somerset Levels (2014)	These include a £20 million flood action plan, 8km of rivers being dredged, road levels raised and more pumping stations.
8	Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP)	A \$200 million project funded by the World Bank to improve infrastructure, giving 95,000 people water and 250 more classrooms.
9	Indus Basin Irrigation System advantages	These include increased food security, 40% more land for cultivation and hydro-electric power.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Nepal earthquake (2015) cause	It is located on a collision plate margin where the Eurasian and Indo Australian plates are converging.
2	Makueni scheme aims	This included rainwater harvesting systems, increased food security, reducing soil erosion and increasing biodiversity.
3	Bristol Temple Quarter before regeneration	It was an industrial area until the 18th century, then a floating harbour was built and finally in the 20th century terraced housing was removed for slum clearance.
4	Chile earthquake (2010) primary effects	These include 500 people killed, 12,000 injured, 800,000 affected and \$30 billion in damage.
5	Management strategies in Svalbard	These are using technology, international agreements and conservation groups.
6	Management strategies in the Malaysian rainforest	These are ecotourism, international agreements, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), selective logging and replanting and conservation and education.
7	Challenges in Lagos	Informal employment, expensive healthcare, education, lack of piped water supply, unreliable energy supply, crime and urban growth.
8	Bristol management strategies	These include the integrated transport system, building on brownfield sites, increasing waste recycling and increasing electric vehicle charging points.
9	Secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include: 6 million jobs lost, 4.1 million people made homeless and looting and violence in Tacloban.
10	Banbury economic benefits	These include £18.5 million cost and 400 homes and 70 businesses are protected.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population of Bristol	It is 467,000 people with a life expectancy of 80 years.
2	Somerset Levels (2014) social effects	These include 600 homes flooded, 16 farms evacuated and power supplies cut off.
3	Lyme Regis management scheme positives	These include increased tourism, stronger local economy, new defences survived the stormy winter and the harbour is better protected.
4	Nepal earthquake (2015) long-term responses	These include repairing of roads, introduction of earthquake drills, creation of government task force and the clearing of landslides.
5	Chile earthquake (2010) immediate responses	These include roads repaired within 24 hours, 90% of power restored in 10 days and a \$60 million national appeal.
6	Location of Malaysia	It is in south-east Asia.
7	Indus Basin Irrigation System location	It is predominantly in Pakistan and travels to the Arabian Sea.
8	Immediate responses in the Somerset Levels (2014)	These include media interest, villagers used boats for transport and community groups were formed.
9	Banbury management strategies	These include A361 was raised, new pumping stations, 4.5m soil embankment and a small reservoir.
10	Lagos urban growth management	Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted from this and was better than the 2012 demolishing.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
2	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
3	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
4	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
5	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
6	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
7	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
8	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.

9	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
2	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
3	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
4	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
5	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.
6	Infancy	0-2 years
7	Early Childhood	3-8 years
8	Adolescence	9-18 years
9	Early Adulthood	19-45 years
10	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type of obstacle	Emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, achievable targets, lack of support, specific to the individual, barriers to identified services.
2	Person-centred approach	A method used to devise a health and wellbeing improvement plan that includes a person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
3	Mitigation	Obstacles can be prevented from occurring by knowing as much about the person as possible when devising a plan.
4	Target	Challenges to help a person complete the action to reach their goal for health and wellbeing improvement.
5	SMART targets	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time related.
6	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
7	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
8	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
9	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
10	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
2	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
3	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
4	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
5	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to

		recovery.
6	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
7	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
8	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
9	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steps to health improvement	1) Health issue and goal 2) Recommended actions 3) Target 4) Support 5) overcoming obstacles
2	Types of communication	Verbal, non-verbal, sign language, written, electronic.
3	Care values	Empowerment, Dignity, Respect, Communication, Anti-discriminatory practice, Confidentiality, Safeguarding.
4	Empowerment	Being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
5	Dignity	Having high self-concept and being treated with respect.
6	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
7	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
8	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
9	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
10	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Respect	Listening to and respecting an individual's opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
2	Anti-discriminatory practice	When people are treated fairly and equally.
3	Confidentiality	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
4	Safeguarding	Protecting people from harm, abuse or neglect.
5	Alcohol consumption	The amount of alcohol you drink.
6	Infancy	0-2 years
7	Early Childhood	3-8 years
8	Adolescence	9-18 years
9	Early Adulthood	19-45 years
10	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical risks of smoking	Heart attack, cancers, respiratory problems, fitness, sick leave, infertility, miscarriage.

2	Barriers to quitting smoking	Being addicted, peer-pressure, fear of gaining weight, lack of awareness of support services, failure to quit in the past.
3	Types of physiological indicators	Pulse, Peak flow, Blood pressure, BMI.
4	Lifestyle indicators	Information about lifestyle choices such as: weekly alcohol consumption, smoking habits, levels of physical activity and exercise.
5	Emotional/psychological obstacles	Lack of motivation, self-concept, acceptance of current state.
6	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
7	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
8	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
9	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
10	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
2	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
3	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
4	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
5	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.
6	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
7	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
8	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
9	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
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10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
2	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
3	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
4	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
5	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.
6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
8	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
9	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.
10	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
2	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
3	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
4	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
5	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.
6	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
7	KDF	This is the abbreviation for the Strength through Joy programme introduced by the Nazis and was state operated leisure activities.
8	Kinder Kirche Küche	This means Children, Church, Kitchen in German.
9	Nuremberg Laws	These were anti-semitic and racist laws introduced by the Nazis in 1935.
10	Total War	This is when a war directly involves civilians as well as soldiers.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passive resistance	This means non-violent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
2	Occupation	This is the takeover of territory or a country using military force.
3	Einsatzgruppen	This was the mobile killing squad that carried out mass murders in the east after 1939
4	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
5	Deport	This means to remove someone from a country by force.
6	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
7	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
8	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles and the amount of power and wealth they had.
2	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something. E.g. in 1066 there were three of these who claimed they should be the next king.
3	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons at the top of Senlac Hill during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
4	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch. Harold

		Godwinson was chosen by the Witan Post Obitum.
5	Sub-regulus	A stand in king who represents the king of England when he is unavailable. Harold Godwinson held this role when Edward the Confessor was king.
6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
8	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
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10	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Witan	A group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
2	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
3	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy and made from wood so could be erected quickly.
4	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
5	Murdrum fines	If a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon the whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
6	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
7	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
8	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
9	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
10	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rhonestones	The large stones were engraved with Viking writing and set up in public places as memorials to friends and relatives.
2	Baghdad and Constantinople	Vikings were lured to sail here because the talk in trade towns suggested they had exotic goods, rich bazaars (markets) and silver.
3	Byzantine	This was the Greek speaking eastern half of the Roman Empire that had its capital city in Constantinople.
4	The Volga Vikings	Volga Viking was the name given to Viking that settled in Russia, also known as 'Rus' and travelled the Volga River east
5	Varangian Guard	This was name given by eastern Europeans to Vikings, the guards were Viking warriors who acted as bodyguards to the Byzantine Emperor
6	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heathen	This was the term used for someone who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God
2	Lio	This was a Viking fighting unit. They swore to be loyal to each other and to their leader
3	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
4	The Althing	The Icelandic national assembly where important decisions were made by all freemen
5	St Brice's day massacre	13th November 1002, King Ethelred ordered a sudden surprise attack on all Danes living in England except those in the Danelaw
6	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
2	Justices of the Peace	This is a person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
3	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
4	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
5	Rehabilitate	This is when people/organisations help someone to become a law-abiding citizen.
6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
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3	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
4	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
5	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.
6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
8	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
9	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.
10	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Calorie	A measure of the amount of energy in food.
2	Carbon foot print	A measure of the impact that something has upon the environment because of the production of carbon dioxide.
3	Basting	To pour the fat that has melted out of a food back on top whilst cooking to increase flavour.
4	Cuisine	A style of cooking.
5	Danger zone	The range of temperatures in which bacteria multiply very quickly.
6	Caramelisation	The browning of sugar resulting in a change in its flavour when it is heated above a certain temperature.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	5 a day	Government advice is for an individual to have 5 pieces of fruit or vegetables per day, minimum.
2	Additive	Something that is added to food to improve its taste, appearance and longevity.
3	Aeration	When air is added to a mixture to help make it lighter.
4	Allergy	An immune system response to a certain substance e.g. nuts.
5	Alternative protein	A form of plant protein that is suitable for vegetarians.
6	Amino Acids	Necessary for the body to grow, they are the building blocks of protein.
7	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
8	Anaemia	A condition where you have a reduced number of red blood cells due to iron deficiency.
9	Basal metabolic rate	The minimum amount of energy required to keep you alive each day.
10	'Best before' date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cross-contamination	Transfer of potentially harmful bacteria from one item to another.
2	Free radicals	Dangerous chemicals that can cause cancer and heart disease.
3	Genetically modified	Food that has had its genes altered to give it useful characteristics e.g. greater yield.
4	High risk food	A ready-to-eat food that, if not stored correctly, could grow harmful microorganisms.
5	Enzymes	Biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions.
6	Calorie	A measure of the amount of energy in food.
7	Carbon foot print	A measure of the impact that something has upon the environment because of the production of carbon dioxide.
8	Basting	To pour the fat that has melted out of a food back on top whilst cooking to increase flavour.
9	Cuisine	A style of cooking.
10	Danger zone	The range of temperatures in which bacteria multiply very quickly.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Free-range	Farming method in which animals have more space to move around.
2	Kosher	Food that is prepared following the requirements of Jewish dietary law.
3	Jus	A thin sauce made from the juices of cooked meat.
4	Marinate	To soak a food in a mixture of ingredients before cooking to add flavour.
5	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.
6	Caramelisation	The browning of sugar resulting in a change in its flavour when it is heated above a certain temperature.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
2	Microorganism	A microscopic organism e.g bacteria, moulds and yeast
3	Obesity	A condition which is dangerous to health, where the body accumulates too much fat.
4	Organic farming	A more natural method of farming without artificial pesticides or fertilisers
5	Pathogenic	Able to cause disease.
6	5 a day	Government advice is for an individual to have 5 pieces of fruit or vegetables per day, minimum.
7	Additive	Something that is added to food to improve its taste, appearance and longevity.
8	Aeration	When air is added to a mixture to help make it lighter.
9	Allergy	An immune system response to a certain substance e.g. nuts.
10	Alternative protein	A form of plant protein that is suitable for vegetarians.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pesticide	A substance used to kill pests such as insects, weeds and fungi
2	Pasteurisation	A process of heat treating food to destroy pathogens
3	Lactose intolerance	A digestive problem whereby the body cannot digest lactose.
4	Osteoporosis	A bone disease that weakens bones and makes them more likely to break.
5	Preservative	A chemical added to food to slow down the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms.
6	Amino Acids	Necessary for the body to grow, they are the building blocks of protein.
7	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
8	Anaemia	A condition where you have a reduced number of red blood cells due to iron deficiency.
9	Basal metabolic rate	The minimum amount of energy required to keep you alive each day.
10	'Best before' date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Raising agent	Used in baking to help foods rise; they release bubbles of gas when heated.
2	Ramadan	A month of the Muslim year in which Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset.
3	Ready-meal	A pre-cooked meal that is frozen or chilled.
4	Rickets	A condition in children, cause by a deficiency of calcium which causes bones to be soft and weak.
5	Roux	A sauce base made from plain flour and melted butter
6	Cross-contamination	Transfer of potentially harmful bacteria from one item to another.
7	Free radicals	Dangerous chemicals that can cause cancer and heart disease.
8	Genetically modified	Food that has had its genes altered to give it useful characteristics e.g. greater yield.
9	High risk food	A ready-to-eat food that, if not stored correctly, could grow harmful microorganisms.
10	Enzymes	Biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Saturated fats	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
2	Shelf life	The length of time that a food can last without losing its quality.
3	Temperature probe	A device used to measure the internal temperature of food.
4	Sterilisation	A heat treatment used particularly on milk where by all bacteria are killed.
5	Sustainable	A process or material that can be used without causing permanent damage to the environment or using up finite resources.
6	Caramelisation	The browning of sugar resulting in a change in its flavour when it is heated above a certain temperature.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	5 a day	Government advice is for an individual to have 5 pieces of fruit or vegetables per day, minimum.
2	Additive	Something that is added to food to improve its taste, appearance and longevity.
3	Aeration	When air is added to a mixture to help make it lighter.
4	Allergy	An immune system response to a certain substance e.g. nuts.
5	Alternative protein	A form of plant protein that is suitable for vegetarians.
6	Amino Acids	Necessary for the body to grow, they are the building blocks of protein.
7	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
8	Anaemia	A condition where you have a reduced number of red blood cells due to iron deficiency.
9	Basal metabolic rate	The minimum amount of energy required to keep you alive each day.
10	Best before' date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cross-contamination	Transfer of potentially harmful bacteria from one item to another.
2	Free radicals	Dangerous chemicals that can cause cancer and heart disease.
3	Genetically modified	Food that has had its genes altered to give it useful characteristics e.g. greater yield.
4	High risk food	A ready-to-eat food that, if not stored correctly, could grow harmful microorganisms.
5	Enzymes	Biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions.
6	Caramelisation	The browning of sugar resulting in a change in its flavour when it is heated above a certain temperature.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

PE Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Free throw	Awarded when a player has been fouled in the act of shooting within basketball.
2	Double dribble	When a player uses two hands to dribble the ball and/or they catch and hold the ball between dribbling it.
3	Travelling	When a player moves whilst holding the ball but not bouncing it.
4	24 seconds	The amount of time a team has to make an attempt at shooting once they have gained or regained possession.
5	Full time out	Lasts for 1 minute where a coach may make tactical changes.
6	Half time out	Lasts for 30 seconds and may be used to give players a quick break.
7	Court markings	These change according to whether you are playing singles or doubles. Often referred to as; long and thin and short and fat.
8	Let call	Given by an umpire when they are unsure as to the decision. The players replay the point.
9	Line judge	Responsible for assisting the umpire by calling 'in' or 'out' when the shuttle lands near the tramline.
10	Service judge	Ensures an adequate supply of shuttles are available throughout the match and assist the umpire with service faults.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Feedback	Information about a person's performance in a task which is used as a basis for improvement.

2	Feedback sources	Participants, Supervisors, Observers, Self analysis.
3	Analyse	Examine something methodically and in detail in order to explain and interpret it.
4	Ways to gather feedback	Questionnaires, Comment cards, Observation checklist, Direct verbal feedback.
5	Development plan	Set out targets for development to document what you will do to improve in a specific time frame.
6	Opportunities for further development	Training courses and qualifications that will help you achieve your goals.
7	Barriers to development	Things that will stop you achieving your goals; it is important to identify them in order to minimise them.
8	Aim	What you want to achieve in your session.
9	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
10	Expected outcome	Things that you expect the participants to achieve by the end of the session.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rules	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity in a correct and fair manner.
2	Regulations	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity safely.
3	Scoring systems	Methods or requirements for victory in a sport or activity.
4	Roles	The behaviour expected of an individual who occupies a given position or status - E.g. a referee.
5	Responsibilities	The tasks and duties of a particular role - E.g. enforce the rules of the game.
6	Free throw	Awarded when a player has been fouled in the act of shooting within basketball.
7	Double dribble	When a player uses two hands to dribble the ball and/or they catch and hold the ball between dribbling it.
8	Travelling	When a player moves whilst holding the ball but not bouncing it.
9	24 seconds	The amount of time a team has to make an attempt at shooting once they have gained or regained possession.
10	Full time out	Lasts for 1 minute where a coach may make tactical changes.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Skill	Something that requires practice in order for someone to become proficient.
2	Technique	A way in which you perform a particular skill.
3	Discrete skill	Skills that have a definite beginning or end - E.g. a golf swing.
4	Continuous skill	Skills that do not have a definite beginning or end - E.g. cycling.
5	Serial skill	A series of discrete skills performed in sequence - E.g. triple jump.
6	Half time out	Lasts for 30 seconds and may be used to give players a quick break.
7	Court markings	These change according to whether you are playing singles or doubles. Often referred to as; long and thin and short and fat.
8	Let call	Given by an umpire when they are unsure as to the decision. The players replay the point.
9	Line judge	Responsible for assisting the umpire by calling 'in' or 'out' when the shuttle lands near the tramline.
10	Service judge	Ensures an adequate supply of shuttles are available throughout the match and assist the umpire with service faults.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tactic	The plan of action set to outwit your opponent and gain an advantage.
2	Positioning	The placement of an individual, the whole team or a group of players. Used in attacking and defensive situations.
3	Decision making	Knowledge of which skill to use in which situation.
4	Variation	Using different tactics to keep your opponent guessing.
5	Conditions	The weather, the importance of the game or the size of the crowd can have an effect on the tactics used.
6	Feedback	Information about a person's performance in a task which is used as a basis for improvement.
7	Feedback sources	Participants, Supervisors, Observers, Self analysis.
8	Analyse	Examine something methodically and in detail in order to explain and interpret it.
9	Ways to gather feedback	Questionnaires, Comment cards, Observation checklist, Direct verbal feedback.
10	Development plan	Set out targets for development to document what you will do to improve in a specific time frame.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Isolated practice	Individual skills and techniques can be rehearsed independently without pressure.
2	Conditioned practice	Conditions are applied to a game to force players to reproduce a certain skill, technique or tactic.
3	Competitive situations	Used to apply skills, techniques and tactics in competition, played against an opposition and overseen by appropriate officials.
4	Team sport	A sport where individuals are organised into opposing teams which compete against each other.
5	Individual sport	A sport in which a person competes directly or indirectly against one other or a number of solo players.
6	Opportunities for further development	Training courses and qualifications that will help you achieve your goals.
7	Barriers to development	Things that will stop you achieving your goals; it is important to identify them in order to minimise them.
8	Aim	What you want to achieve in your session.
9	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
10	Expected outcome	Things that you expect the participants to achieve by the end of the session.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Invasion games	Sports in which you invade the other teams territory and attempt to outwit them so you can score goals or points - E.g. football, netball, rugby, basketball.
2	Striking and fielding	Sports where players strike a ball to deceive or avoid the fielders, and then run to score points - E.g. cricket, rounders, softball.
3	Net / wall games	Sports in which a team or individual competitor tries to ensure a ball or other object lands in a target area that the opposing team is defending - E.g. tennis, badminton, volleyball.
4	Target sports	Sports where you aim an object at a target - E.g. golf, archery, fencing, darts.

5	Aesthetic activities	Sports where the aim is to replicate movements or a predetermined sequence to a high degree of accuracy - E.g. gymnastics, trampolining.
6	Free throw	Awarded when a player has been fouled in the act of shooting within basketball.
7	Double dribble	When a player uses two hands to dribble the ball and/or they catch and hold the ball between dribbling it.
8	Travelling	When a player moves whilst holding the ball but not bouncing it.
9	24 seconds	The amount of time a team has to make an attempt at shooting once they have gained or regained possession.
10	Full time out	Lasts for 1 minute where a coach may make tactical changes.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reviewing sports performance	Recognising strengths and identifying areas for improvement in order to progress.
2	Observation	The process of closely monitoring someone before providing feedback on their performance.
3	Analysis	The process of assessing performance in a sport to develop an understanding of actions needed to improve.
4	Evaluation	Making a judgement about a performance by considering the information provided.
5	Implementation	The process of putting a decision or plan into effect.
6	Half time out	Lasts for 30 seconds and may be used to give players a quick break.
7	Court markings	These change according to whether you are playing singles or doubles. Often referred to as; long and thin and short and fat.
8	Let call	Given by an umpire when they are unsure as to the decision. The players replay the point.
9	Line judge	Responsible for assisting the umpire by calling 'in' or 'out' when the shuttle lands near the tramline.
10	Service judge	Ensures an adequate supply of shuttles are available throughout the match and assist the umpire with service faults.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Feedback	Information about a person's performance in a task which is used as a basis for improvement.
2	Feedback sources	Participants, Supervisors, Observers, Self analysis.
3	Analyse	Examine something methodically and in detail in order to explain and interpret it.
4	Ways to gather feedback	Questionnaires, Comment cards, Observation checklist, Direct verbal feedback.
5	Development plan	Set out targets for development to document what you will do to improve in a specific time frame.
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7	Barriers to development	Things that will stop you achieving your goals; it is important to identify them in order to minimise them.
8	Aim	What you want to achieve in your session.
9	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
10	Expected outcome	Things that you expect the participants to achieve by the end of the session.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Free throw	Awarded when a player has been fouled in the act of shooting within basketball.
2	Double dribble	When a player uses two hands to dribble the ball and/or they catch and hold the ball between dribbling it.
3	Travelling	When a player moves whilst holding the ball but not bouncing it.
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5	Full time out	Lasts for 1 minute where a coach may make tactical changes.
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8	Let call	Given by an umpire when they are unsure as to the decision. The players replay the point.
9	Line judge	Responsible for assisting the umpire by calling 'in' or 'out' when the shuttle lands near the tramline.
10	Service judge	Ensures an adequate supply of shuttles are available throughout the match and assist the umpire with service faults.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en Cheltenham	I live in Cheltenham
2	que es una <u>ciudad</u> <i>bastante</i> pequeña	which is <i>quite</i> a small <u>city</u>
3	cerca de Bristol	near Bristol
4	está situado en el suroeste de Inglaterra	it is located in the southwest of England
5	y por eso no hace buen tiempo	and therefore it does not have (make) good weather
6	¡ <u>Siempre llueve!</u>	It always rains!
7	diría que	I would say that
8	no hay mucho que hacer en mi <u>pueblo</u>	there is not much to do in my town
9	sin embargo tenemos suerte	however we are (have) lucky (luck)
10	dado que hay un cine	given that there is a cinema

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo	before my town was quiet
2	pero ahora lo peor de mi pueblo	but now the worst thing about my town
3	es que hay tanto tráfico	is that there is so much traffic
4	mi <u>fiesta</u> favorita es la navidad	my favourite <u>holiday</u> is Christmas

5	se celebra en diciembre	it is celebrated in December
6	<u>la celebró</u> cada año	I celebrate it each year
7	con mis padres, mis abuelos y mis hermanos	with my parents, my grandparents and my siblings
8	típicamente celebramos en mi casa	typically we celebrate at my house
9	hace dos semanas	two weeks ago
10	fui a la <u>fiesta</u> de cumpleaños	I went to a birthday <u>party</u>

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría ir a todos los festivales	I would like to go to every festival
2	el año que viene voy a ir a Reading	next year I am going to go to Reading
3	hace dos semanas hice	two weeks ago, I did
4	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio	my work experience in a school
5	cada día me levantaba a las siete	each day I got up at seven
6	I live in Cheltenham	vivo en Cheltenham
7	which is quite a small <u>city</u>	que es una <u>ciudad bastante</u> pequeña
8	near Bristol	cerca de Bristol
9	it is located in the southwest of England	está situado en el suroeste de Inglaterra
10	and therefore it does not have (make) good weather	y por eso no hace buen tiempo

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	valdrá la pena	it will be worth it
2	ojalá que + subjunctive	I hope that...
3	al fin y al cabo	at the end of the day
4	si tuviera bastante dinero	if I had enough money
5	que yo sepa	as far as I know
6	It always rains!	¡Siempre llueve!
7	I would say that	diría que
8	there is not much to do in my town	no hay mucho que hacer en mi pueblo
9	however we are (have) lucky (luck)	sin embargo tenemos suerte
10	given that there is a cinema	dado que hay un cine

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me queda mucho por hacer	I still have a way to go/lots to do
2	me di cuenta de que	I realised that
3	me quita las ganas	puts me off
4	me entristece(n)	saddens me
5	me da orgullo	makes me proud
6	before my town was quiet	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo

7	but now the worst thing about my town	pero ahora lo peor de mi pueblo
8	is that there is so much traffic	es que hay tanto tráfico
9	my favourite <u>holiday</u> is Christmas	mi <u>fiesta</u> favorita es la navidad
10	it is celebrated in December	se celebra en diciembre

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Está preparando algo	He/She is preparing something
2	Para merendar	For tea/a snack
3	A veces leo tebeos /los cómicos	Sometimes I read comics
4	De vez en cuando	From time to time
5	Me fastidia mucho	It annoys me a lot
6	I celebrate <u>it</u> each year	<u>la</u> celebro cada año
7	with my parents, my grandparents and my siblings	con mis padres, mis abuelos y mis hermanos
8	typically we celebrate at my house	típicamente celebramos en mi casa
9	two weeks ago	hace dos semanas
10	I went to a birthday <u>party</u>	fui a la <u>fiesta</u> de cumpleaños

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lleva gafas y tiene un bigote	He wears glasses and has a moustache
2	No es ni alto ni bajo	He/She is neither tall nor short
3	Tiene el pelo ondulado	He/She has wavy hair
4	Tengo el pelo moreno	I have dark brown hair
5	Soy trabajador/a y fiel	I am hard-working and loyal
6	I would like to go to every festival	me gustaría ir a todos los festivales
7	next year I am going to go to Reading	el año que viene voy a ir a Reading
8	two weeks ago, I did	hace dos semanas hice
9	my work experience in a school	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio
10	each day I got up at seven	cada día me levantaba a las siete

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	intento de comer una <u>dieta</u> sana	I try to eat a healthy <u>diet</u>
2	sin embargo, hay que estudiar mucho	however, you have (one has) to study a lot
3	pienso que es durísimo	I think that it's really hard
4	si saco buenas notas	If I get good grades
5	encontraré un trabajo con un buen sueldo	I will find a job with a good salary
6	valdrá la pena	it will be worth it
7	ojalá que + subjunctive	I hope that...
8	al fin y al cabo	at the end of the day
9	si tuviera bastante dinero	if I had enough money

10	que yo sepa	as far as I know
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tuvimos una avería	We had a breakdown
2	Perdí la maleta	I lost my suitcase
3	Cuando llegamos era muy tarde	When we arrived, it was very late
4	Tuve un pinchazo	I had a puncture
5	Llegué tarde al aeropuerto	I arrived to the airport late
6	Está preparando algo	He/She is preparing something
7	Para merendar	For tea/a snack
8	A veces leo tebeos/los cómicos	Sometimes I read comics
9	De vez en cuando	From time to time
10	Me fastidia mucho	It annoys me a lot

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nos alojamos en un albergue juvenil	We stayed in a youth hostel
2	Me alojé en <u>un parador</u>	I stayed in <u>a state-run luxury hotel</u>
3	Fui de crucero	I went on a cruise
4	Estaba en <u>las afueras</u>	It was (location) on the <u>outskirts</u>
5	Era acogedor/a	It was (description) welcoming/cosy
6	me queda mucho por hacer	I still have a way to go/lots to do
7	me di cuenta de que	I realised that
8	me quita las ganas	puts me off
9	me entristece(n)	saddens me
10	me da orgullo	makes me proud