



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 3*

*Class of 2023*

## *Knowledge Organiser*

*CORE SUBJECTS*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

## **Logins:**

### **School email**



Gmail

Username: \_\_\_\_\_@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: \_\_\_\_\_

### **School computer**



Username: \_\_\_\_\_

Password: \_\_\_\_\_

### **hegartymaths.com**



hegartymaths

Username: \_\_\_\_\_

Password: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Homework Guidance:**

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

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

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

**look ☐ repeatedly say aloud ☐ cover ☐ write ☐ check**

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

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

### **Homework Timetable:**

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

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 <b>30 minutes</b>	Science & Maths	English Lit & Language	RE Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge
Reading challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### **Self-tracker:**

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
<b>1</b> w/c 04/04/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>2</b> w/c 25/04/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>3</b> w/c 02/05/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>4</b> w/c 09/05/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>5</b> w/c 16/05/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>6</b> w/c 23/05/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>7</b> w/c 06/06/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>8</b> w/c 13/06/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>9</b> w/c 20/06/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						
<b>10</b> w/c 27/06/22	KO						
	Online						
	Read						

## **Maths Homework – Hegarty Maths**

You will get three [hegartymaths.com](https://www.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.

The screenshot shows a login form with the title "Enter your details" in blue. Below the title is the text "Logging into Gloucester Academy. Not your school?". The form contains two text input fields for "First name" and "Last name". Below these is a date selection section with three dropdown menus: the first shows "1", the second shows "January", and the third shows "2016". To the right of the date selection is the text "What's this for?". At the bottom of the form is a large blue button labeled "Next".



## **Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays**

Week 1 04/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melting	When a solid turns to liquid.
2	Freezing	When a liquid turns to solid.
3	Evaporating	When a liquid turns to gas.
4	Condensing	When a gas turns to liquid.
5	Sublimation	When a solid turns to a gas, rare.
6	The energy needed for 1kg of a substance to change state	Specific latent Heat
7	Mass = Density x volume	The equation for density
8	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.
9	The amount of energy to raise 1kg of a substance by 1°C.	Specific heat capacity.
10	Constant random motion	Particle Motion in Gases.






Week 2 25/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pressure	Force per unit area ( $\text{N/m}^2$ )
2	Sexual reproduction	Involves the joining of gametes from two parents during fertilisation, giving genetically similar but not identical offspring .
3	Asexual reproduction	Reproduction involving one parent, giving genetically identical offspring.
4	Meiosis	Cell replication that produces four non-identical haploid cells from one diploid cell.
5	Double Helix	Structure of DNA
6	Chromosome	Structures in the nucleus that contain DNA.
7	Gene	A section of DNA which codes for a specific sequence of amino acids, which codes for a specific protein.
8	Amino acids	The building blocks for proteins, coded for by a gene.
9	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
10	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.

Week 3 02/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Current	Flow of electric charge. Measured in Amperes (A)
2	Potential Difference	A measure of how much energy is transferred between two points in a circuit.
3	Resistance	The opposition in an electrical component to the movement of electrical charge through it. Measured in ohms.
4	In Series	circuit where one component follows directly from another
5	In Parallel	current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
6	Melting	When a solid turns to liquid.
7	Freezing	When a liquid turns to solid.
8	Evaporating	When a liquid turns to gas.



9	Condensing	When a gas turns to liquid.
10	Sublimation	When a solid turns to a gas, rare.

Week 4 09/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ohmic conductor	The current flowing through this component is proportional to the potential difference across it.
2	Charge flow = current x time	$Q=It$
3	Potential Difference = current x resistance	$V=IR$ (Ohm's Law)
4	Directly proportional	When two quantities are directly proportional, doubling one quantity will cause the other quantity to double.
5	Inversely proportional	when two quantities are inversely proportional, doubling one quantity will cause the other quantity to halve.
6	The energy needed for 1kg of a substance to change state	Specific latent Heat
7	Mass = Density x volume	The equation for density
8	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.
9	The amount of energy to raise 1kg of a substance by 1°C.	Specific heat capacity.
10	Constant random motion	Particle Motion in Gases.

Week 5 16/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variable resistor	 allows current to be varied.
2	Thermistor	 the resistance changes with temperature.
3	Diode	 allows current to flow in one direction.
4	Light emitting diode (LED)	 emits light when a current flows through it.
5	Light dependent resistor (LDR)	 resistance low in bright light, high in dim light.
6	Pressure	Force per unit area ( $N/m^2$ )
7	Sexual reproduction	Involves the joining of gametes from two parents during fertilisation, giving genetically similar but not identical offspring .
8	Asexual reproduction	Reproduction involving one parent, giving genetically identical offspring.
9	Meiosis	Cell replication that produces four non-identical haploid cells from one diploid cell.
10	Double Helix	Structure of DNA

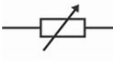
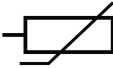
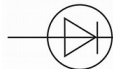

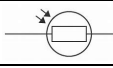
Week 6 23/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alleles	A form of a gene e.g.the gene for brown eyes or blue eyes.
2	Recessive	A characteristic only expressed in the offspring if both alleles are recessive.

3	Dominant	A characteristic that will always be expressed in the offspring.
4	Genotype	The genetic makeup of an organism represented by letters e.g. bb, BB, Bb.
5	Phenotype	The physical characteristics that are present in an organism e.g. blue eyes.
6	Chromosome	Structures in the nucleus that contain DNA.
7	Gene	A section of DNA which codes for a specific sequence of amino acids, which codes for a specific protein.
8	Amino acids	The building blocks for proteins, coded for by a gene.
9	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
10	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.

Week 7 06/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accurate measurement	Close to the true value.
2	Precise measurement	Results cluster closely.
3	Alpha Particle Scattering Experiment	An experiment that showed that the mass of the atom is concentrated at its centre (in the nucleus).
4	Nuclear Model	Suggested by Niels Bohr; electrons move around the nucleus in circular orbits at specific distances from the nucleus.
5	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
6	Current	Flow of electric charge. Measured in Amperes (A)
7	Potential Difference	A measure of how much energy is transferred between two points in a circuit.
8	Resistance	The opposition in an electrical component to the movement of electrical charge through it. Measured in ohms.
9	In Series	circuit where one component follows directly from another
10	In Parallel	current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.

Week 8 13/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alpha particle	A particle formed from two protons and two neutrons.
2	Beta particle	A fast moving electron.
3	Gamma ray	An electromagnetic wave.
4	Half Life	The time taken for the number of nuclei in a radioactive isotope to halve.
5	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation but the object does not become radioactive.
6	Ohmic conductor	The current flowing through this component is proportional to the potential difference across it.
7	Charge flow = current x time	$Q=It$
8	Potential Difference = current x resistance	$V=IR$ (Ohm's Law)
9	Directly proportional	When two quantities are directly proportional, doubling one quantity will cause the other quantity to double.

10	Inversely proportional	when two quantities are inversely proportional, doubling one quantity will cause the other quantity to halve.
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Week 9 20/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variable resistor	 allows current to be varied.
2	Thermistor	 the resistance changes with temperature.
3	Diode	 allows current to flow in one direction.
4	Light emitting diode (LED)	 emits light when a current flows through it.
5	Light dependent resistor (LDR)	 resistance low in bright light, high in dim light.
6	Alleles	A form of a gene e.g. the gene for brown eyes or blue eyes.
7	Recessive	A characteristic only expressed in the offspring if both alleles are recessive.
8	Dominant	A characteristic that will always be expressed in the offspring.
9	Genotype	The genetic makeup of an organism represented by letters e.g. bb, BB, Bb.
10	Phenotype	The physical characteristics that are present in an organism e.g. blue eyes.

Week 10 27/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accurate measurement	Close to the true value.
2	Precise measurement	Results cluster closely.
3	Alpha Particle Scattering Experiment	An experiment that showed that the mass of the atom is concentrated at its centre (in the nucleus).
4	Nuclear Model	Suggested by Niels Bohr; electrons move around the nucleus in circular orbits at specific distances from the nucleus.
5	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
6	Alpha particle	A particle formed from two protons and two neutrons.
7	Beta particle	A fast moving electron.
8	Gamma ray	An electromagnetic wave.
9	Half Life	The time taken for the number of nuclei in a radioactive isotope to halve.
10	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation but the object does not become radioactive.

## **Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays**

Week 1 04/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36	First 12 multiples of 3
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers
3	Factor	A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly and without leaving a remainder, e.g. the factors of 12 are 1,2,3,4,6,12
4	Prime	A prime number is a whole number greater than 1 with only two factors – itself and 1: it cannot be divided by any other positive integers without leaving a remainder, decimal or fraction. 11, 19 and 2 are examples of prime numbers.
5	Multiple	A multiple of a number is the result when that number is multiplied by an integer. Eg multiples of 14 could be 14 ( $14 \times 1$ ), 28 ( $14 \times 2$ ) or 140 ( $14 \times 10$ ).
6	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48	First 12 multiples of 4
7	Square number	A square number is the result when a number has been multiplied by itself. For example, 25 is a square number because it's 5 lots of 5, or $5 \times 5$ . This is also written as $5^2$ ("five squared").
8	Lowest common multiple	The smallest multiple shared between two given numbers. For example, the LCM of 9 and 12 is 36 as it is the smallest multiple that both given numbers share ( $9 \times 4 = 36$ and $12 \times 3 = 36$ ).
9	Highest Common Factor	The highest common factor is the largest whole number which is shared by given numbers. For example, common factors of 10 and 20 are 1, 2, 5 and 10, but the highest of those is 10; therefore, the HCF of 10 and 20 is 10.
10	Prime factorisation	The process of breaking down a number into a set of prime numbers, which when multiplied together give the original number. E.g. $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ .

Week 2 25/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
2	Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers together.
3	Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another; the difference in quantity between two numbers
4	Product	The number that you get by multiplying two or more numbers together. For example, if you multiply 2 and 5 together, you get a product of 10.
5	Quotient	The number resulting from dividing one number by another
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7

7	Mean	An average that can be found by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of values
8	Median	The middle value in an ordered list of numbers
9	Mode	The most frequently occurring value in a data set
10	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a set of data.

Week 3 02/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
2	Factorise	To find the factors of an expression; the reverse of expanding brackets.
3	Expand	To multiply each term in the brackets by the expression outside the brackets; the reverse process of factorisation is sometimes referred to as multiplying out.
4	Reciprocal	1 divided by a given number
5	Inequality	An inequality compares two values, showing if one is less than, greater than, or simply not equal to another value: $a \neq b$ says that a is not equal to b; $a < b$ says that a is less than b; $a > b$ says that a is greater than b; $a \leq b$ means that a is less than or equal to b; and $a \geq b$ means that a is greater than or equal to b.
6	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36	First 12 multiples of 3
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers
8	Factor	A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly and without leaving a remainder, e.g. the factors of 12 are 1,2,3,4,6,12
9	Prime	A prime number is a whole number greater than 1 with only two factors – itself and 1: it cannot be divided by any other positive integers without leaving a remainder, decimal or fraction. 11, 19 and 2 are examples of prime numbers.
10	Multiple	A multiple of a number is the result when that number is multiplied by an integer. Eg multiples of 14 could be 14 ( $14 \times 1$ ), 28 ( $14 \times 2$ ) or 140 ( $14 \times 10$ ).

Week 4 09/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108	First 12 multiples of 9
2	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch
3	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of $90^\circ$ to another line or surface
4	Similar	Identical in shape but different in size; angles remain the same

5	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions
6	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 26, 40, 44, 48	First 12 multiples of 4
7	Square number	A square number is the result when a number has been multiplied by itself. For example, 25 is a square number because it's 5 lots of 5, or $5 \times 5$ . This is also written as $5^2$ ("five squared").
8	Lowest common multiple	The smallest multiple shared between two given numbers. For example, the LCM of 9 and 12 is 36 as it is the smallest multiple that both given numbers share ( $9 \times 4 = 36$ and $12 \times 3 = 36$ ).
9	Highest Common Factor	The highest common factor is the largest whole number which is shared by given numbers. For example, common factors of 10 and 20 are 1, 2, 5 and 10, but the highest of those is 10; therefore, the HCF of 10 and 20 is 10.
10	Prime factorisation	The process of breaking down a number into a set of prime numbers, which when multiplied together give the original number. E.g. $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ .

Week 5 16/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
2	Integer	A whole number that can be positive or negative, but does not have fractions or decimals
3	Rational	A number that can be in the form $p/q$ where $p$ and $q$ are integers and $q$ is not equal to zero.
4	irrational	A real number that can not be made by dividing two integers: its decimal also goes on forever without repeating e.g. $\pi$
5	Surd	An irrational number which is the roots of a positive integer where the value of the root can't be determined; it has infinite non-recurring decimals. e.g. $\sqrt{5}$
6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 28, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
7	Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers together.
8	Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another; the difference in quantity between two numbers
9	Product	The number that you get by multiplying two or more numbers together. For example, if you multiply 2 and 5 together, you get a product of 10.
10	Quotient	The number resulting from. dividing one number by another

Week 6 23/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12

2	Enlargement	A geometric transformation whereby a shape is made larger (or smaller if reversed) without changing its shape, position or direction
3	Rotation	A geometric transformation where an object is turned around a defined point
4	Translation	A geometric transformation to move an object or shape in any direction without rotating it and maintaining its congruence
5	Reflection	A geometric transformation where a shape is flipped over a line of reflection (mirror line) such that its shape does not change but it faces the opposite direction
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7
7	Mean	An average that can be found by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of values
8	Median	The middle value in an ordered list of numbers
9	Mode	The most frequently occurring value in a data set
10	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a set of data

Week 7 06/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equation	A mathematical expression that contains an equals symbol.
2	Expression	A mathematical phrase combining numbers and/or variables and mathematical operations but with no equals sign
3	Formula	A mathematical rule written using symbols, usually as an equation describing a certain relationship between quantities.
4	Direct proportion	The relationship between two quantities whose ratio remains constant as quantities increase or decrease; one variable varies directly in line with another
5	Inverse proportion	The relationship between two quantities where as one quantity increases, the other decreases in proportion; the relationship between two quantities whose product remains the same
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
7	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch
8	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of $90^\circ$ to another line or surface
9	Similar	Identical in shape but different in size; angles remain the same
10	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions

Week 8 13/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a 2D shape; calculated by adding the length of all the sides together



2	Area	The measurement of a space inside a 2D shape, measured in units squared
3	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape
4	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape
5	Length x base x height	Formula for volume of a cuboid
6	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
7	Integer	A whole number that can be positive or negative, but does not have fractions or decimals
8	Rational	A number that can be in the form $p/q$ where $p$ and $q$ are integers and $q$ is not equal to zero.
9	Irrational	A real number that can not be made by dividing two integers: its decimal also goes on forever without repeating e.g. $\pi$
10	Surd	An irrational number which is the roots of a positive integer where the value of the root can't be determined; it has infinite non-recurring decimals. e.g. $\sqrt{5}$

Week 9 20/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle (perimeter).
2	Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle touching opposite sides of the circumference; equal to twice the radius
3	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on its circumference (edge); equal to half the diameter of the circle
4	$A = \pi r^2$	Formula to calculate the area of a circle
5	$C = 2\pi r$	Formula for the circumference of a circle
6	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12
7	Enlargement	A geometric transformation whereby a shape is made larger (or smaller if reversed) without changing its shape, position or direction
8	Rotation	A geometric transformation where an object is turned around a defined point
9	Translation	A geometric transformation to move an object or shape in any direction without rotating it and maintaining its congruence
10	Reflection	A geometric transformation where a shape is flipped over a line of reflection (mirror line) such that its shape does not change but it faces the opposite direction

Week 10 27/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equation	A mathematical expression that contains an equals symbol.

2	Expression	A mathematical phrase combining numbers and/or variables and mathematical operations but with no equals sign
3	Formula	A mathematical rule written using symbols, usually as an equation describing a certain relationship between quantities.
4	Direct proportion	The relationship between two quantities whose ratio remains constant as quantities increase or decrease; one variable varies directly in line with another
5	Inverse proportion	The relationship between two quantities where as one quantity increases, the other decreases in proportion; the relationship between two quantities whose product remains the same
6	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a 2D shape; calculated by adding the length of all the sides together
7	Area	The measurement of a space inside a 2D shape, measured in units squared
8	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape
9	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape
10	Length x base x height	Formula for volume of a cuboid

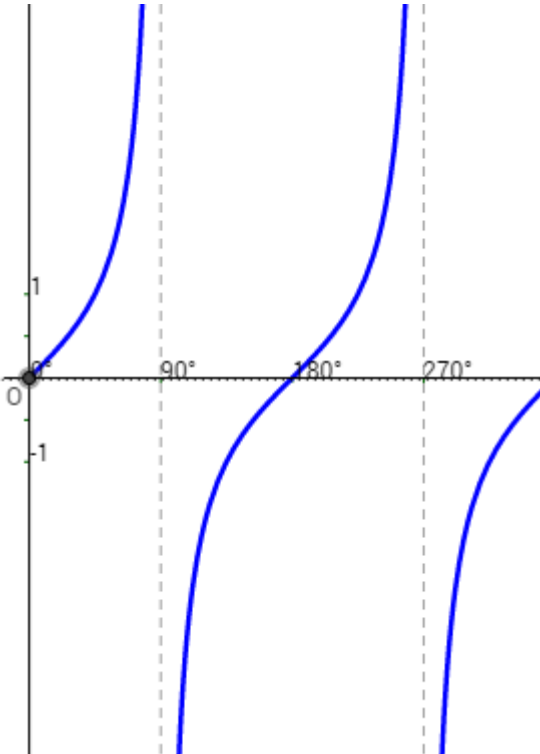
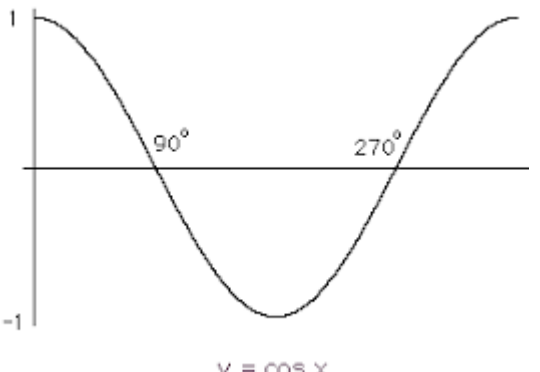
## **Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays**

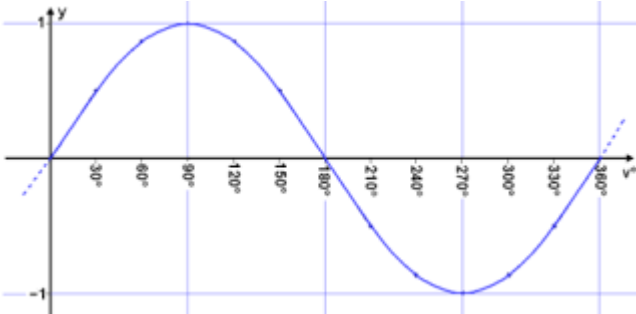
Week 1 04/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	All the factors of 20	1,2,4,5,10,20
2	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem.
3	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is also the longest side in the triangle.
4	circumference	The perimeter (distance around the outside) of a circle
5	diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle touching opposite sides of the circumference; equal to twice the radius
6	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on its circumference (edge); equal to half the diameter of the circle
7	$A = \pi r^2$	Formula to calculate the area of a circle
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Formula for the circumference of a circle
9	transformation	A geometric change in position where figures remain congruent; or a geometric change in size (enlargement) where the shape remains similar so that the only variation is the size
10	The conditions for congruence	SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS

Week 2 25/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A \cap B$	A intersection B
2	$A \cup B$	A union B
3	Prime number	A number with exactly two factors
4	$\cos(60)$ and $\sin(30)$ are both equal to	0.5
5	$\cos(30)$ and $\sin(60)$ are both equal to	$\sqrt{3}/2$
6	$\tan(45) =$	1
7	$\cos(45)$ and $\sin(45)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2$
8	$\tan(30)$	$1/\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}/3$
9	$\tan(60)$	$\sqrt{3}$
10	product	The number that you get by multiplying two or more numbers together. For example, if you multiply 2 and 5 together, you get a product of 10.

Week 3 02/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7

2	mean	An average that can be found by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of values
3	median	The middle value in an ordered list of numbers
4	mode	The most frequently occurring value in a data set
5	range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a set of data
6	All the factors of 20	1,2,4,5,10,20
7	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem.
8	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is also the longest side in the triangle.
9	circumference	The perimeter (distance around the outside) of a circle
10	diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle touching opposite sides of the circumference; equal to twice the radius

Week 4 09/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1		
	Tan Graph	
2		
	Cos Graph	

3	Sin Graph	
4	Prime factorisation	The process of breaking down a number into a set of prime numbers, which when multiplied together give the original number. E.g. $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ .
5	The only even prime number	2
6	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on its circumference (edge); equal to half the diameter of the circle
7	$A = \pi r^2$	Formula to calculate the area of a circle
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Formula for the circumference of a circle
9	transformation	A geometric change in position where figures remain congruent; or a geometric change in size (enlargement) where the shape remains similar so that the only variation is the size
10	The conditions for congruence	SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS

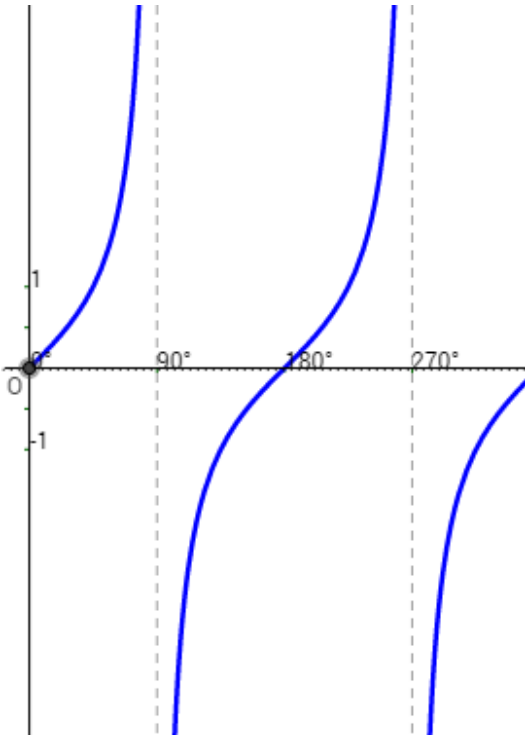
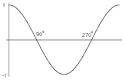
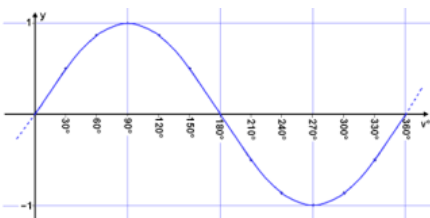
Week 5 16/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	least value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile and maximum value	The five pieces of information needed for a box plot
2	Lower Quartile	The median of the lower half of a data set.
3	Upper Quartile	The median of the upper half of a data set.
4	Interquartile Range	Describes the middle 50% of values. This is obtained by doing Upper quartile subtract the lower quartile.
5	Example of square numbers that are also cube numbers	1 and 64
6	$A \cap B$	A intersection B
7	$A \cup B$	A union B
8	Prime number	A number with exactly two factors
9	$\cos(60)$ and $\sin(30)$ are both equal to	0.5
10	$\cos(30)$ and $\sin(60)$ are both equal to	$\sqrt{3}/2$

Week 6 23/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch. i.e. if two lines have the same gradient

2	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of 90° to another line or surface
3	Similar	Identical in shape but different in size; angles remain the same
4	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions
5	Two examples of pythagorean triples	3,4,5 & 5,12,13
6	$\tan(45) =$	1
7	$\cos(45)$ and $\sin(45)$	$1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2$
8	$\tan(30)$	$1/\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}/3$
9	$\tan(60)$	$\sqrt{3}$
10	Product	The number that you get by multiplying two or more numbers together. For example, if you multiply 2 and 5 together, you get a product of 10.

Week 7 06/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How to represent an even number algebraically	$2n$
2	How to represent an odd number algebraically	$2n+1$
3	Cosine Rule	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos(A)$
4	Sine Rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
5	Area of a triangle when SAS is known	$Area = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7
7	mean	An average that can be found by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of values
8	median	The middle value in an ordered list of numbers
9	mode	The most frequently occurring value in a data set
10	range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a set of data

Week 8 13/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape

2	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape
3	The lowest common multiple of 12 and 10	60
4	rational	A number that can be in the form $p/q$ where $p$ and $q$ are integers and $q$ is not equal to zero.
5	irrational	A real number that can not be made by dividing two integers: its decimal also goes on forever without repeating e.g. $\pi$ & $\sqrt{2}$
6		
7	Cos Graph	
8	Sin Graph	
9	Prime factorisation	The process of breaking down a number into a set of prime numbers, which when multiplied together give the original number. E.g. $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ .
10	The only even prime number	2

Week 9 20/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
2	Lower Quartile	The median of the upper half of a data set.
3	Upper Quartile	The median of the lower half of a data set.



4	Interquartile Range	Describes the middle 50% of values. This is obtained by doing Upper quartile subtract the lower quartile.
5	Example of square numbers that are also cube numbers	1 and 64
6	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch. i.e. if two lines have the same gradient
7	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of 90° to another line or surface
8	Similar	Identical in shape but different in size; angles remain the same
9	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions
10	Two examples of pythagorean triples	3,4,5 & 5,12,13

Week 10 27/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How to represent an even number algebraically	$2n$
2	How to represent an odd number algebraically	$2n+1$
3	Cosine Rule	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos(A)$
4	Sine Rule	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
5	Area of a triangle when SAS is known	$Area = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$
6	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape
7	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape
8	The lowest common multiple of 12 and 10	60
9	rational	A number that can be in the form $p/q$ where $p$ and $q$ are integers and $q$ is not equal to zero.
10	irrational	A real number that can not be made by dividing two integers: its decimal also goes on forever without repeating e.g. $\pi$ & $\sqrt{2}$

## **English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays**

Week 1 05/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
2	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
3	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
4	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
5	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
6	Hypophora	When a speaker poses a question and then answers the question.
7	Diacoche	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between. E.g. To be, or not to be.
8	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
9	Epizeuxis	The immediate repetition of words or phrases without any intervening words. E.g. 'The horror, the horror'.
10	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.

Week 2 26/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree.
2	Affinity	A natural liking for and understanding of someone or something.
3	Consensus	A general agreement
4	Laudable	(Of an action, idea, or aim) deserving praise.
5	Notorious	To be famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed.
6	Presumption	The act of believing that something is true without having any proof.
7	Denounce	To publicly declare something or someone to be wrong or evil.
8	Unprecedented	Something never done or known before.
9	Aspersions	An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something.
10	Unwavering	Steady, fixed or firm

Week 3 03/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zeal	To show great energy or enthusiasm
2	Invariably	To mean always or every time
3	Idyllic	Something that is pleasing or picturesque (attractive)
4	Approximately	Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact.
5	Fervently	Enthusiastically or passionately
6	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
7	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.

8	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
9	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
10	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.

Week 4 10/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Candid	To be truthful and straightforward
2	Vivacity	To be lively or very animated
3	Panacea	A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases
4	Intrepid	To be fearless
5	Ascertain	To find something out for certain or to make sure of something
6	Hypophora	When a speaker poses a question and then answers the question.
7	Diacope	When a writer repeats a word or phrase with one or more words in between. E.g. To be, or not to be.
8	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
9	Epizeuxis	The immediate repetition of words or phrases without any intervening words. E.g. 'The horror, the horror'.
10	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.

Week 5 17/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Detrimental	Tending to cause harm
2	Appalling	To be horrific or shocking
3	Salient	Most noticeable or important
4	Compel	To force or oblige (someone) to do something
5	Plethora	A large or excessive amount of something
6	Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree.
7	Affinity	A natural liking for and understanding of someone or something.
8	Consensus	A general agreement
9	Laudable	(Of an action, idea, or aim) deserving praise.
10	Notorious	To be famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed.

Week 6 24/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deficient	Not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient
2	Exorbitant	An unreasonably high price for something
3	Utterly	This is another word for absolutely
4	Incomprehensible	Not able to be understood
5	Myriad	A countless or extremely great number of people or things
6	Presumption	The act of believing that something is true without having any proof.
7	Denounce	To publicly declare something or someone to be wrong or evil.
8	Unprecedented	Something never done or known before.
9	Aspersions	An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something.
10	Unwavering	Steady, fixed or firm

Week 7 07/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Egregious	Outstandingly bad or shocking
2	Erroneous	Wrong or incorrect
3	Engenders	To cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition)
4	Advantageous	Something that increases chances of success or effectiveness, something beneficial.
5	Galvanise	To shock or excite (someone) into taking action
6	Zeal	To show great energy or enthusiasm
7	Invariably	To mean always or every time
8	Idyllic	Something that is pleasing or picturesque (attractive)
9	Approximately	Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact.
10	Fervently	Enthusiastically or passionately

Week 8 14/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Substantiate	To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of something
2	Superfluous	Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
3	Impeccable	To be flawless, or excellent in quality
4	Inept	Having or showing no skill, to be clumsy
5	Inhibit	To prevent an action or process, to hold something or someone back
6	Candid	To be truthful and straightforward
7	Vivacity	To be lively or very animated
8	Panacea	A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases
9	Intrepid	To be fearless
10	Ascertain	To find something out for certain or to make sure of something

Week 9 21/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Detrimental	Tending to cause harm
2	Appalling	To be horrific or shocking
3	Salient	Most noticeable or important
4	Compel	To force or oblige (someone) to do something
5	Plethora	A large or excessive amount of something
6	Deficient	Not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient
7	Exorbitant	An unreasonably high price for something
8	Utterly	This is another word for absolutely
9	Incomprehensible	Not able to be understood
10	Myriad	A countless or extremely great number of people or things

Week 10 28/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Egregious	Outstandingly bad or shocking
2	Erroneous	Wrong or incorrect

3	Engenders	To cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition)
4	Advantageous	Something that increases chances of success or effectiveness, something beneficial.
5	Galvanise	To shock or excite (someone) into taking action
6	Substantiate	To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of something
7	Superfluous	Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
8	Impeccable	To be flawless, or excellent in quality
9	Inept	Having or showing no skill, to be clumsy
10	Inhibit	To prevent an action or process, to hold something or someone back

## **English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays**

Week 1 105/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ozymandias	A speaker meets a traveller and is told the story of a tyrant in ancient Egypt, who wrongly believed his legacy would last forever.
2	London	A speaker walks around London recounting the suffering, exploitation and control they witness.
3	Extract from The Prelude	A speaker recalls a childhood memory of stealing a boat. He rows to a mountain and is awed and terrified by its height and magnificence.
4	My Last Duchess	A jealous and arrogant Italian Duke has his wife murdered, because she looked too kindly on other men.
5	The Charge of the Light Brigade	A speaker remembers the "noble" six hundred soldiers who died as the result of the Battle of Balaclava "blunder".
6	Exposure	A soldier in the trenches of WWI describes the wintry elements as more deadly than the enemy they were fighting, in the winter of 1917.
7	Storm on the Island	A literal storm sweeps over an island, traumatising its inhabitants; this may be a metaphor for the unstoppable violence of the Irish Troubles.
8	Bayonet Charge	A soldier runs through a war zone in a state of panic and alarm, forgetting the reasons he signed up to fight.
9	Remains	A speaker recalls the killing of a looter in a war. He is haunted by this memory when he returns home.
10	Poppies	A mother recalls her son leaving for war. She remembers his childhood and wishes to protect him; it is unclear if the son has survived.

Week 2 26/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	War Photographer	A conflict correspondent reflects upon the traumatic scenes he has captured, but is frustrated by the public's apathy to these images.
2	Tissue	A speaker explores how paper (representing money and systems) should not be more important than humanity.
3	The Émigrée	A female immigrant pines for her homeland, even though it now seems overrun with "tyrants" and conflict.
4	Kamikaze	A daughter explains how her father, a Japanese suicide pilot, disgraced his family by abandoning his mission.
5	Checking Out Me History	A speaker discusses their Eurocentric (focusing on European history and culture) education and belief that they have been "blinded" to their identity.
6	London quote (beginning)	"Marks of weakness, marks of woe"
7	London quote (middle)	"Every blackning Church appalls"
8	My Last Duchess quote (beginning)	"That's my last Duchess painted on the wall, looking as if she were alive"
9	My Last Duchess quote (end)	"Neptune taming a sea-horse"
10	Checking Out Me History quote (middle)	"A healing star among the wounded, a yellow sunrise to the dying"

Week 3 03/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Checking Out Me History quote (end)	"I carving out me identity"
2	Storm on the Island quote (beginning)	"We are prepared: we build our houses squat"
3	Storm on the Island quote (middle)	"The spray spits like a tame cat turned savage"

4	Prelude quote (middle)	"Heaved like a swan"
5	Prelude quote (end)	"I struck and struck again...the grim shape towered up"
6	Ozymandias	A speaker meets a traveller and is told the story of a tyrant in ancient Egypt, who wrongly believed his legacy would last forever.
7	London	A speaker walks around London recounting the suffering, exploitation and control they witness.
8	Extract from The Prelude	A speaker recalls a childhood memory of stealing a boat. He rows to a mountain and is awed and terrified by its height and magnificence.
9	My Last Duchess	A jealous and arrogant Italian Duke has his wife murdered, because she looked too kindly on other men.
10	The Charge of the Light Brigade	A speaker remembers the "noble" six hundred soldiers who died as the result of the Battle of Balaclava "blunder".

Week 4 10/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charge of the Light Brigade quote (beginning)	"The mouth of hell"
2	Charge of the Light Brigade quote (end)	"All the world wondered"
3	Exposure quote (beginning)	"Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knife us"
4	Exposure quote (end)	"All their eyes are ice"
5	Ozymandias (beginning)	"Half sunk a shattered visage lies"
6	Exposure	A soldier in the trenches of WWI describes the wintery elements as more deadly than the enemy they were fighting, in the winter of 1917.
7	Storm on the Island	A literal storm sweeps over an island, traumatising its inhabitants; this may be a metaphor for the unstoppable violence of the Irish Troubles.
8	Bayonet Charge	A soldier runs through a war zone in a state of panic and alarm, forgetting the reasons he signed up to fight.
9	Remains	A speaker recalls the killing of a looter in a war. He is haunted by this memory when he returns home.
10	Poppies	A mother recalls her son leaving for war. She remembers his childhood and wishes to protect him; it is unclear if the son has survived.

Week 5 17/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ozymandias (end)	"My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings"
2	Tissue (beginning)	"Pages smoothed and stroked and turned transparent with attention"
3	Tissue (middle)	"What was paid by credit card might fly our lives like paper kites"
4	War Photographer (beginning)	"Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows"
5	War Photographer (end)	"A hundred agonies in black and white....his editor will pick out five or six for Sunday's supplement."
6	War Photographer	A conflict correspondent reflects upon the traumatic scenes he has captured, but is frustrated by the public's apathy to these images.
7	Tissue	A speaker explores how paper (representing money and systems) should not be more important than humanity.
8	The Émigrée	A female immigrant pines for her homeland, even though it now seems overrun with "tyrants" and conflict.
9	Kamikaze	A daughter explains how her father, a Japanese suicide pilot, disgraced his family by abandoning his mission.



10	Checking Out Me History	A speaker discusses their Eurocentric (focusing on European history and culture) education and belief that they have been “blinded” to their identity.
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Week 6 24/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kamikaze quote (beginning)	“A shaven head full of powerful incantations”
2	Kamikaze quote (middle)	“He must have wondered which had been the better way to die”
3	The Émigrée quote (beginning)	“Bright, filled paperweight”
4	The Émigrée quote (middle)	“They circle me”
5	Bayonet Charge (beginning)	“He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm”
6	London quote (beginning)	“Marks of weakness, marks of woe”
7	London quote (middle)	“Every blackning Church appalls”
8	My Last Duchess quote (beginning)	“That’s my last Duchess painted on the wall, looking as if she were alive”
9	My Last Duchess quote (end)	“Neptune taming a sea-horse”
10	Checking Out Me History quote (middle)	“A healing star among the wounded, a yellow sunrise to the dying”

Week 7 07/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bayonet Charge (end)	“King, honour, human dignity, etcetera. Dropped like luxuries in a yelling alarm”
2	Remains quote (beginning)	“On another occasion, we got sent out to tackle looters”
3	Remains quote (middle)	“Every round rips through his life”
4	Poppies quote (beginning)	“Spasms of paper red”
5	Poppies quote (middle)	“Gelled blackthorns of your hair”
6	Checking Out Me History quote (end)	“I carving out me identity”
7	Storm on the Island quote (beginning)	“We are prepared: we build our houses squat”
8	Storm on the Island quote (middle)	“The spray spits like a tame cat turned savage”
9	Prelude quote (middle)	“Heaved like a swan”
10	Prelude quote (end)	“I struck and struck again...the grim shape towered up”

Week 8 14/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	Being appointed for life by an English sovereign as a member of the royal household and expected to create poems for court and national occasions.
2	Volta	In poetry, this is a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
3	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
4	Enjambment	The meaning of the line runs over from one poetic line to the next, without terminal punctuation.
5	Refrain	A line, or lines, that are repeated in music or in poetry.
6	Charge of the Light Brigade quote (beginning)	“The mouth of hell”
7	Charge of the Light Brigade quote (end)	“All the world wondered”
8	Exposure quote (beginning)	“Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knife us”

9	Exposure quote (end)	"All their eyes are ice"
10	Ozymandias (beginning)	"Half sunk a shattered visage lies"

Week 9 21/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ozymandias (end)	"My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings"
2	Tissue (beginning)	"Pages smoothed and stroked and turned transparent with attention"
3	Tissue (middle)	"What was paid by credit card might fly our lives like paper kites"
4	War Photographer (beginning)	"Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows"
5	War Photographer (end)	"A hundred agonies in black and white....his editor will pick out five or six for Sunday's supplement."
6	Kamikaze quote (beginning)	"A shaven head full of powerful incantations"
7	Kamikaze quote (middle)	"He must have wondered which had been the better way to die"
8	The Émigrée quote (beginning)	"Bright, filled paperweight"
9	The Émigrée quote (middle)	"They circle me"
10	Bayonet Charge (beginning)	"He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm"

Week 10 28/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bayonet Charge (end)	"King, honour, human dignity, etcetera. Dropped like luxuries in a yelling alarm"
2	Remains quote (beginning)	"On another occasion, we got sent out to tackle looters"
3	Remains quote (middle)	"Every round rips through his life"
4	Poppies quote (beginning)	"Spasms of paper red"
5	Poppies quote (middle)	"Gelled blackthorns of your hair"
6	Poet Laureate	Being appointed for life by an English sovereign as a member of the royal household and expected to create poems for court and national occasions.
7	Volta	In poetry, this is a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
8	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
9	Enjambment	The meaning of the line runs over from one poetic line to the next, without terminal punctuation.
10	Refrain	A line, or lines, that are repeated in music or in poetry.

## **RE Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays**

Week 1 06/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trinity	The Christian belief in one God but three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
2	God the Father	The creator of all life, acts as a good father to his children, supreme authority.
3	God the Son	God incarnate (human form) through Jesus who was both fully God and fully man.
4	God the Holy Spirit	The unseen power of God at work in the world, who influences, guides and sustains life.
5	Creation	The act by which God brought the universe into being.
6	The Word	Another name/title given to Jesus.
7	Incarnation	To become flesh, taking on human form.
8	Resurrection	To rise from the dead, alive.
9	Blasphemy	To claim to be God; to use the name of God as a swear word.
10	Crucifixion	A Roman invention, to deliver the death sentence, by fixing a person to a cross.

Week 2 27/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Repentance	To have sincere regret or remorse for something you have done, to say sorry and mean it, and stop doing it.
2	Ascension	Jesus' return to heaven 40 days after his resurrection.
3	Heaven	The state or place of eternal happiness and peace in the presence of God.
4	Hell	The state or place of eternal suffering and the state of being without God.
5	Afterlife	The idea of life after death.
6	Day of Judgement	Jesus will come to judge the living and the dead.
7	Monotheistic	The Christian belief in only one Supreme Being, God.
8	Apostle's Creed	An important statement of the Christian faith.
9	Purgatory	The Catholic belief in an intermediate (inbetween) state, after death, where souls are cleansed in order to enter heaven.
10	Original sin	The belief that humans are born with an in-built tendency to do wrong and disobey God.

Week 3 04/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grace	The free gift of God's love.
2	Omnipotent	The Christian belief that God is almighty, all-powerful with unlimited power
3	Freewill	The freedom to make your own choices.
4	Salvation	To be saved or rescued from sin (the breaking of God's laws) and its consequences, and to be granted eternal life with God.
5	Atonement	The idea that through the sacrifice of Jesus' death on the cross, Jesus restored the broken relationship between God and humanity, broken because of Adam and Eve's sin.
6	Trinity	The Christian belief in one God but three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
7	God the Father	The creator of all life, acts as a good father to his children, supreme authority.
8	God the Son	God incarnate (human form) through Jesus who was both fully God and fully man.

9	God the Holy Spirit	The unseen power of God at work in the world, who influences, guides and sustains life.
10	Creation	The act by which God brought the universe into being.

Week 4 11/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
2	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
3	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
4	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
5	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
6	The Word	Another name/title given to Jesus.
7	Incarnation	To become flesh, taking on human form.
8	Resurrection	To rise from the dead, alive.
9	Blasphemy	To claim to be God; to use the name of God as a swear word.
10	Crucifixion	A Roman invention, to deliver the death sentence, by fixing a person to a cross.

Week 5 18/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holy Communion	Also known as the Eucharist, it is a sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection.
2	Protestant Church	Split from Catholic Christianity in the 16th Century and branched into different denominations (distinct groups), e.g. Baptist, Pentecostal, Methodist - they believe that the Holy Bible is the only authority for Christians.
3	Catholic Church	A form of Christianity based in Rome and led by the Pope.
4	Orthodox Church	A form of Christianity that split from the Catholic church in 1054 CE and practised in Eastern Europe.
5	Omnibenevolent	The Christian belief that God is all-loving and all-good.
6	Repentance	To have sincere regret or remorse for something you have done, to say sorry and mean it, and stop doing it.
7	Ascension	Jesus' return to heaven 40 days after his resurrection.
8	Heaven	The state or place of eternal happiness and peace in the presence of God.
9	Hell	The state or place of eternal suffering and the state of being without God.
10	Afterlife	The idea of life after death.

Week 6 25/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
2	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
3	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
4	The Church	The holy people of God, also known as the Body of Christ.
5	A church	A building where Christians worship.

6	Day of Judgement	Jesus will come to judge the living and the dead.
7	Monotheistic	The Christian belief in only one Supreme Being, God.
8	Apostle's Creed	An important statement of the Christian faith.
9	Purgatory	The Catholic belief in an intermediate (inbetween) state, after death, where souls are cleansed in order to enter heaven.
10	Original sin	The belief that humans are born with an in-built tendency to do wrong and disobey God.

Week 7 08/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agape	A Biblical word meaning selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love.
2	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
3	Mission	A vocation or calling to spread the faith. This Church has a mission to tell non-believers that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of the world.
4	Evangelism	The sharing of a Christian's faith to others by example and by telling others.
5	Great Commision	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.
6	Grace	The free gift of God's love.
7	Omnipotent	The Christian belief that God is almighty, all-powerful with unlimited power
8	Freewill	The freedom to make your own choices.
9	Salvation	To be saved or rescued from sin (the breaking of God's laws) and its consequences, and to be granted eternal life with God.
10	Atonement	The idea that through the sacrifice of Jesus' death on the cross, Jesus restored the broken relationship between God and humanity, broken because of Adam and Eve's sin.

Week 8 15/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Messiah	The Hebrew word meaning 'The anointed One' - sent by God.
2	Converts	People who decide to change their religious faith and follow Jesus.
3	Reconciliation	To restore a broken relationship, e.g God and humanity.
4	Persecution	The hostility and ill-treatment from the beginning of the Church, Christians are still persecuted worldwide today for the beliefs.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
7	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
8	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
9	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
10	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.

Week 9 22/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holy Communion	Also known as the Eucharist, it is a sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection.
2	Protestant Church	Split from Catholic Christianity in the 16th Century and branched into different denominations (distinct groups), e.g. Baptist, Pentecostal,

		Methodist - they believe that the Holy Bible is the only authority for Christians.
3	Catholic Church	A form of Christianity based in Rome and led by the Pope.
4	Orthodox Church	A form of Christianity that split from the Catholic church in 1054 CE and practised in Eastern Europe.
5	Omnibenevolent	The Christian belief that God is all-loving and all-good.
6	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
7	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
8	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
9	The Church	The holy people of God, also known as the Body of Christ.
10	A church	A building where Christians worship.

Week 10 29/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agape	A Biblical word meaning selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love.
2	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
3	Mission	A vocation or calling to spread the faith. This Church has a mission to tell non-believers that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of the world.
4	Evangelism	The sharing of a Christian's faith to others by example and by telling others.
5	Great Commision	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.
6	Messiah	The Hebrew word meaning 'The anointed One' - sent by God.
7	Converts	People who decide to change their religious faith and follow Jesus.
8	Reconciliation	To restore a broken relationship, e.g God and humanity.
9	Persecution	The hostility and ill-treatment from the beginning of the Church, Christians are still persecuted worldwide today for the beliefs.
10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

# Character Education

## Our vision

Character Education will help you to develop your confidence, compassion, and enable you to contribute effectively to society, be a successful learner and a responsible citizen. By focusing on these character challenges you will also develop self esteem and a better understanding and respect for others, as well as an awareness of wider spiritual and cultural issues. The challenges and experiences listed below will ensure you are able to climb your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.

## How to earn and record your badges

- For each badge you complete you will need to have them signed off by a member of staff.
- Remember for some of your badges you will need to provide evidence.
- Miss Exton and Miss Blick will then present you with your badge on completion.
- You will update your main Character booklet each week in tutor time.
- You will need to achieve each badge before being awarded the next, for example; you cannot achieve gold if you have not completed the bronze or silver in that badge category.



# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Ambition				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<b>Culture</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i>	Bronze	Perform your creative talent at school.		
	Silver	Take part in three different events within the following: school drama performance, dance performance, art exhibition, orchestra/ band or a sporting tournament.		
	Gold	Take part in ten or more different events listed above.		
<b>Academia</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i>	Bronze	Attend 3 external Higher Academic Events (careers lectures/college/sixth form/university visit).		
	Silver	Visit a Russell Group University.		
	Gold	Successfully secure an offer at a sixth form or college to complete A-Levels / Apprenticeship.		
<b>Futures</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i>	Bronze	Take part in a one-to-one interview with a career's advisor.		
	Silver	To produce a high-quality CV checked by SLT/Careers adviser.		
	Gold	To secure a professional work experience placement.		
<b>Literacy</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i>	Bronze	To read 25 books and complete book reviews.		
	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Excellence				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<b>Sport</b> <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are representing your school.</i>	Bronze	Play in 10 competitive sports matches or competitions for the school team.		
	Silver	Play in 25 competitive sports matches or competitions for the school team.		
	Gold	Play in a competitive sports match or competition regionally or nationally.		
<b>Community</b> <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are helping others.</i>	Bronze	Be an active member of an in-school community for one unit; GA prep, an enrichment activity or homework support.		
	Silver	Write and propose a new community project to key stakeholders.		
	Gold	Organise and deliver a community project event.		
<b>Leadership</b> <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are being a role model to others.</i>	Bronze	Be on the student leadership team (sports captain, Character representative, mentor or ambassador).		
	Silver	Have impacted change or improvement as a leader (provide evidence of what you have achieved).		
	Gold	Create and lead your own leadership event.		
<b>Adventure</b> <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you have challenged yourself.</i>	Bronze	Complete a school residential / Outdoor Adventure Activity.		
	Silver	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh BRONZE Award.		
	Gold	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh SILVER Award or Ten Tors challenge.		

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Pride				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. <b>Or</b> have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. <b>Or</b> have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		
	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. <b>Or</b> have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		