



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Class of 2022

Knowledge Organiser

CHOICES SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Art	2
Citizenship	5
French	10
Geography	13
Health and Social Care	18
History	23
Hospitality and Catering	28
PE	33
Spanish	37

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form
3	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
4	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
5	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Socio-political Art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
8	Mural	Any piece of work that is painted or applied directly onto a wall.
9	Sustained project	A body of work created in response to a chosen topic.
10	Site-specific art	Artwork that is made for a particular location.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by: develop, refine, experiment and present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.
7	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person through any medium.
8	Exhibition	A public display of artworks held in a gallery, museum or similar.
9	Controversial art	Artwork that breaks the norm.
10	Inspire	The urge to do something creative.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Installation Art	Large scale sculptures designed for a specific place or for a temporary period of time.
2	Artist transcription	A copy of an artist's work, trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century).
4	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
5	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form
8	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
9	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
10	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Art Journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
2	Positive/Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.

3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the art or artwork.
5	Colour scheme	A choice of colours to create style and appeal.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Socio-political Art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
8	Mural	Any piece of work that is painted or applied directly onto a wall.
9	Sustained project	A body of work created in response to a chosen topic.
10	Site-specific art	Artwork that is made for a particular location.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aesthetic	A set of principles that concern a certain artist or artwork.
2	Quality of making	The ability to handle materials and processes skilfully and effectively.
3	Political activist	Someone who raises awareness of a certain political issue.
4	Pseudonymous	Creating work under a false name
5	YBA	The group of Young British Artists that use an experimental approach.
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by: develop, refine, experiment and present.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
2	Visual Communication	Creating your thoughts and feelings through physical artwork
3	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing to understand form or composition.
4	Components	Part of or elements that make up an artwork.
5	Sources	References such as artists' work, internet images and objects.
6	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.
7	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person through any medium.
8	Exhibition	A public display of artworks held in a gallery, museum or similar.
9	Controversial art	Artwork that breaks the norm.
10	Inspire	The urge to do something creative.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions).
2	Review	A personal written response of a piece of artwork or event
3	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
4	Enlarge	To make an artwork bigger than the original
5	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea
6	Installation Art	Large scale sculptures designed for a specific place or for a temporary period of time.
7	Artist transcription	A copy of an artist's work, trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
8	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century).
9	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.

10	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Design	Developing a response to a specific starting point
2	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
3	Critique	To analyse the process in order to refine your practice.
4	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
5	Final Piece	The outcome of your art journey.
6	Art Journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
7	Positive/Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
8	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
9	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the art or artwork.
10	Colour scheme	A choice of colours to create style and appeal.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aesthetic	A set of principles that concern a certain artist or artwork.
2	Quality of making	The ability to handle materials and processes skilfully and effectively.
3	Political activist	Someone who raises awareness of a certain political issue.
4	Pseudonymous	Creating work under a false name
5	YBA	The group of Young British Artists that use an experimental approach.
6	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
7	Visual Communication	Creating your thoughts and feelings through physical artwork
8	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing to understand form or composition.
9	Components	Part of or elements that make up an artwork.
10	Sources	References such as artists' work, internet images and objects.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions).
2	Review	A personal written response of a piece of artwork or event
3	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
4	Enlarge	To make an artwork bigger than the original
5	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea
6	Design	Developing a response to a specific starting point
7	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
8	Critique	To analyse the process in order to refine your practice.
9	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
10	Final Piece	The outcome of your art journey.

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Individual Liberty	This is the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
2	Multicultural Society	This is a society that comprises people from a range of cultural and religious backgrounds.
3	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
4	Identity	These are the characteristics that determine who or what a person is.
5	Group Identity	This is the Identity associated with belonging to a group.
6	Global Identity	This is the concept that some aspects of nature are now global.
7	Multiple Identity	This means that a person can assume different identities and in different situations.
8	National Identity	This is an identity associated with being a citizen of a specific country.
9	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
10	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equality Act 2010	This is 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
2	Hard Power	This is the ability to use military or economic power to achieve one's aims.
3	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
4	Soft Power	This is the ability to influence others through your culture, or political values.
5	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
6	Veto	This is the ability to vote down any decision.
7	Traditional Media	This means pre existing media such as newsprint, radio, television and cinema.
8	Referendum	This is a vote on a single issue when governments seek the views of electors.
9	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.
10	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanctions	These are measures taken by a state against others to achieve a change in policy or action.
2	GNO	These are Non-governmental organisations, many of them charities, that seek to provide services for those in need, eg. Oxfam.
3	Pressure Groups	These are organised bodies of citizens who share a common interest in an

		issue.
4	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
5	Two-party system	This is a political system that is dominated by two political parties, each of which at some time may form a government.
6	Individual Liberty	This is the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
7	Multicultural Society	This is a society that comprises people from a range of cultural and religious backgrounds.
8	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
9	Identity	These are the characteristics that determine who or what a person is.
10	Group Identity	This is the Identity associated with belonging to a group.
Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
2	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
3	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
4	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
5	Single-cause Group	This is a pressure group who focuses on a single issue eg, those opposed to HS2 trainline.
6	Global Identity	This is the concept that some aspects of nature are now global.
7	Multiple Identity	This means that a person can assume different identities and in different situations.
8	National Identity	This is an identity associated with being a citizen of a specific country.
9	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
10	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multi-cause Group	This is a pressure group that seeks to influence policy over a range of issues, E.g. Trade Unions.
2	Insider Group	This is a pressure group who works with the people they seek to influence, E.g. Jamie Oliver's school meals campaign.
3	Outsider Group	This is a pressure group that does not have access to those making decisions, E.g. Fathers4Justice.
4	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.
5	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
6	Equality Act 2010	This is 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	Hard Power	This is the ability to use military or economic power to achieve one's aims.

8	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
9	Soft Power	This is the ability to influence others through your culture, or political values.
10	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
2	Charities	These are local, nation or international organisations which are set up to help those in need.
3	Censorship	This is the control or information or ideas within a society.
4	Demonstration	This is a public meeting or march protesting a specific issue.
5	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.
6	Veto	This is the ability to vote down any decision.
7	Traditional Media	This means pre existing media such as newsprint, radio, television and cinema.
8	Referendum	This is a vote on a single issue when governments seek the views of electors.
9	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.
10	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
10		
Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Migration	This is the movement of people between different countries.
2	Immigration	This is the action of coming to live in a foreign country.
3	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
4	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
5	Petition	This is a formal written request which appeals to the authorities to bring about change in regard to a particular issue.
6	Sanctions	These are measures taken by a state against others to achieve a change in policy or action.
7	GNO	These are Non-governmental organisations, many of them charities, that seek to provide services for those in need, eg. Oxfam.
8	Pressure Groups	These are organised bodies of citizens who share a common interest in an issue.
9	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
10	Two-party system	This is a political system that is dominated by two political parties, each of which at some time may form a government.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
2	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament
3	Principles	This is a basic truth of idea that underpins the beliefs associated with a given society.
4	Responsibility	This is the state or fact of having to do something.
5	Right	This is a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
6	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
7	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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8	Principles	This is a basic truth of idea that underpins the beliefs associated with a given society.
9	Responsibility	This is the state or fact of having to do something.
10	Right	This is a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

French Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pendant les grandes vacances	during the long (big) holidays
2	l'année dernière	last year
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	au bord de la mer	at the seaside

Week 2	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'étais plus jeune	when I was younger (more young)
4	je suis allé à Paris tous les ans	I went to Paris every year
5	pour visiter les sites touristiques	(in order) to visit tourist sites
6	je préfère les vacances où on peut faire des sports	I prefer holidays where you (one) can do sports
7	l'année prochaine	next 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

Week 3	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	last year	l'année dernière
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 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	l'année dernière j'avais	last year I had
2	l'occasion de passer deux semaines	the opportunity to spend two weeks
3	chez une école primaire	at a primary school
4	pour mon stage	for my work experience
5	maintenant je crois que	now I think that
6	it was really relaxing	c'était vraiment relaxant
7	normally I go on holiday	normalement je vais en vacances

8	to France with my family	en France avec ma famille
9	we stay at a campsite	nous restons dans un camping
10	at the seaside	au bord de la mer

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	c'est un métier difficile et	it's a difficult job and
2	il faut qu'on ait	you need to have
3	beaucoup de patience	a lot of patience
4	je me suis occupée des enfants	I took care of children
5	qui ont trouvé le travail	who found the work
6	which I love because	qui j'adore car
7	I can play football	je peux jouer au foot
8	when I was younger (more young)	quand j'étais plus jeune
9	I went to Paris every year	je suis allé à Paris tous les ans
10	(in order) to visit tourist sites	pour visiter les sites touristiques

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	assez difficile et j'aidais le prof	quite difficult and I helped the teacher
2	à mon avis	in my opinion
3	il est essentiel d'apprendre	it is essential to learn
4	une langue pour communiquer	a language to communicate
5	avec des autres gens	with other people
6	I prefer holidays where you (one) can do sports	je préfère les vacances où on peut faire des sports
7	next year	l'année prochaine
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 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	le problème le plus important	the most important problem
2	en ce moment est	at the moment is
3	le changement climatique	climate change
4	on pollue l'air et	we (one) pollute(s) the air and
5	ça contribue à l'effet de serre	that contributes to the greenhouse effect
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 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ça se manifeste	it manifests (shows) itself
2	par des événements météorologiques	in meteorological events
3	de plus en plus extrêmes	(which are) more and more extreme
4	il faut agir maintenant	we must act now

5	parce qu'on doit sauver la planète	because we must save the planet
6	last year I had	l'année dernière j'avais
7	the opportunity to spend two weeks	l'occasion de passer deux semaines
8	at a primary school	chez une école primaire
9	for my work experience	pour mon stage
10	now I think that	maintenant je crois que

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	it's a difficult job and	c'est un métier difficile et
2	you need to have	il faut qu'on ait
3	a lot of patience	beaucoup de patience
4	I took care of children	je me suis occupée des enfants
5	who found the work	qui ont trouvé le travail
6	quite difficult and I helped the teacher	assez difficile et j'aidais le prof
7	in my opinion	à mon avis
8	it is essential to learn	il est essentiel d'apprendre
9	a language to communicate	une langue pour communiquer
10	with other people	avec des autres gens

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	the most important problem	le problème le plus important
2	at the moment is	en ce moment est
3	climate change	le changement climatique
4	we (one) pollute(s) the air and	on pollue l'air et
5	that contributes to the greenhouse effect	ça contribue à l'effet de serre
6	it manifests (shows) itself	ça se manifeste
7	in meteorological events	par des événements météorologiques
8	(which are) more and more extreme	de plus en plus extrêmes
9	we must act now	il faut agir maintenant
10	because we must save the planet	parce qu'on doit sauver la planète

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos environmental challenges	These are waste, air pollution, water pollution and traffic congestion.
2	Banbury flooding history	Banbury was flooded in 1998 and 2007.
3	Hard engineering	Using concrete or large artificial structures to defend against natural processes, either coastal, fluvial or glacial.
4	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.
5	Plate margin	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
6	High Force waterfall	This is found in the upper course of the River Tees and drops 20m.
7	Banbury location	This is located within North Oxford along the River Cherwell.
8	Quantitative data	This is data that shows values in the form of numbers.
9	Lagos regional importance	It has a thriving arts and cultural scene and has opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation.
10	Immediate responses of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include aid from NGO, search and rescue, 1,200 evacuation centres and field hospitals.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	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.
2	Secondary data	Data that you have got from another source eg. another person or the internet.
3	Makueni scheme aims	This included rainwater harvesting systems, increased food security, reducing soil erosion and increasing biodiversity.
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	Makueni food	This includes maize, beans and sweet potatoes that are grown in the dark, rich, volcanic soils.
6	Challenges in Bristol	These are urban deprivation, social inequality, dereliction, building on greenfield sites, waste disposal, pollution and urban sprawl.
7	Lyme Regis	This is a coastal area in west Dorset, England.
8	The source of the River Tees	This is in Cross Fell, which is located in the Pennine Hills.
9	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.
10	Collision plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging causing fold mountains and earthquakes.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Meander	A wide bend in the river with the fastest flow on the outside.
2	Random sampling	This is sampling where things are chosen at random eg. putting your hand into the river and selecting the first pebble you touch.

3	Opportunities in Svalbard	These are mineral extraction, energy development, fishing and tourism.
4	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICT centre for west Africa.
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	Lagos environmental challenges	These are waste, air pollution, water pollution and traffic congestion.
7	Banbury flooding history	Banbury was flooded in 1998 and 2007.
8	Hard engineering	Using concrete or large artificial structures to defend against natural processes, either coastal, fluvial or glacial.
9	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.
10	Plate margin	This is the border between two tectonic plates.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates of different densities are converging and the oceanic plate is subducted causing composite volcanoes and earthquakes.
2	Length of the River Tees	The river flows 128km from Cross Fell to the North Sea.
3	Bristol regional importance	It has a variety of theatres, music venues and is home to Aardman Animation.
4	River Tees middle course	This is in Darlington, which is low lying flat land.
5	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
6	High Force waterfall	This is found in the upper course of the River Tees and drops 20m.
7	Banbury location	This is located within North Oxford along the River Cherwell.
8	Quantitative data	This is data that shows values in the form of numbers.
9	Lagos regional importance	It has a thriving arts and cultural scene and has opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation.
10	Immediate responses of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)	These include aid from NGO, search and rescue, 1,200 evacuation centres and field hospitals.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Banbury flood defence scheme	This scheme cost £18.5 million and was completed in 2012.
2	Lagos causes of growth	These are natural increase and migration.
3	Bristol national importance	It has two large universities and it is the UK's 8th most popular city for foreign visitors.
4	The mouth of the River Tees	This is in Middlesbrough where the River Tees joins the North Sea.
5	Conservative plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates are sliding alongside each other causing earthquakes.
6	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.

7	Secondary data	Data that you have got from another source eg. another person or the internet.
8	Makueni scheme aims	This included rainwater harvesting systems, increased food security, reducing soil erosion and increasing biodiversity.
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	Makueni food	This includes maize, beans and sweet potatoes that are grown in the dark, rich, volcanic soils.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
2	Coriolis effect	This is the spin of the earth.
3	Extreme weather	When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.
4	Bristol international importance	It is home to Bristol International Airport and Bristol University attracts students from around the world.
5	Systematic sampling	This is sampling to a system eg. every 5th pebble.
6	Challenges in Bristol	These are urban deprivation, social inequality, dereliction, building on greenfield sites, waste disposal, pollution and urban sprawl.
7	Lyme Regis	This is a coastal area in west Dorset, England.
8	The source of the River Tees	This is in Cross Fell, which is located in the Pennine Hills.
9	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.
10	Collision plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging causing fold mountains and earthquakes.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
2	Primary data	Data that you have collected yourself.
3	Old Harry	This is a famous stack formed on the Swanage coast.
4	Qualitative data	This is data that describes qualities or characteristics using words or phrases.
5	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
6	Meander	A wide bend in the river with the fastest flow on the outside.
7	Random sampling	This is sampling where things are chosen at random eg. putting your hand into the river and selecting the first pebble you touch.
8	Opportunities in Svalbard	These are mineral extraction, energy development, fishing and tourism.
9	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICT centre for west Africa.
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 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecotourism	This is nature tourism usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment.

2	Constructive plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging causing shield volcanoes and earthquakes.
3	Subjective	This is when data that is collected is based on personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
4	Stratified sampling	This is sampling that introduces bias to ensure the sample addresses the question eg. selecting specific samples of pebbles from different courses of the river.
5	Opportunities in Bristol	These are sports, shopping, entertainment, employment, the integrated transport system and urban greening.
6	Destructive plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates of different densities are converging and the oceanic plate is subducted causing composite volcanoes and earthquakes.
7	Length of the River Tees	The river flows 128km from Cross Fell to the North Sea.
8	Bristol regional importance	It has a variety of theatres, music venues and is home to Aardman Animation.
9	River Tees middle course	This is in Darlington, which is low lying flat land.
10	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Banbury flood defence scheme	This scheme cost £18.5 million and was completed in 2012.
2	Lagos causes of growth	These are natural increase and migration.
3	Bristol national importance	It has two large universities and it is the UK's 8th most popular city for foreign visitors.
4	The mouth of the River Tees	This is in Middlesbrough where the River Tees joins the North Sea.
5	Conservative plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates are sliding alongside each other causing earthquakes.
6	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
7	Coriolis effect	This is the spin of the earth.
8	Extreme weather	When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.
9	Bristol international importance	It is home to Bristol International Airport and Bristol University attracts students from around the world.
10	Systematic sampling	This is sampling to a system eg. every 5th pebble.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
2	Primary data	Data that you have collected yourself.
3	Old Harry	This is a famous stack formed on the Swanage coast.
4	Qualitative data	This is data that describes qualities or characteristics using words or phrases.
5	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
6	Ecotourism	This is nature tourism usually involving small groups with minimal impact on the environment.
7	Constructive plate margin	A tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging causing shield

		volcanoes and earthquakes.
8	Subjective	This is when data that is collected is based on personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
9	Stratified sampling	This is sampling that introduces bias to ensure the sample addresses the question eg. selecting specific samples of pebbles from different courses of the river.
10	Opportunities in Bristol	These are sports, shopping, entertainment, employment, the integrated transport system and urban greening.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute	Illness comes on quickly, is short-term and can be cured.
2	Chronic	Illness comes on gradually, is long-term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured.
3	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
4	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
5	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry, usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
6	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
7	Short term	A time period of less than 6 months.
8	Long term	A time period of 6 months or more.
9	Monitor	To check progress over a time period.
10	Physiotherapy	A service involving massage, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical strength.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rehabilitation	A service that helps individuals to recover from illness or injury and restore the person back to their original state.
2	Palliative care	Care often carried out in hospital or a hospice setting for a disease or illness with no cure or at the end of someone's life.
3	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
4	Clinical Support Staff	Support the Allied Health Professionals e.g. dental support worker & theatre support workers.
5	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care and Youth work.
6	Foster care	Temporary custody or guardianship for children and young people who cannot live with their family due to parents being unable to look after them or death of parents.
7	Residential care	Care where people live at the place of support instead of their own home, either short or long term. Often for people with complex needs.
8	Youth work	A service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years to help with personal and social development.
9	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with young people.
10	Learning disabilities	When someone has difficulty learning things and may struggle with day-to-day activities.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sensory impairment	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
2	Physiological	How a person and their body parts function normally.

3	Psychological	The mental and emotional state for a person.
4	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
5	Long-term health issues	Something someone may be born with or develop during their life that has a long duration.
6	Acute	Illness comes on quickly, is short-term and can be cured.
7	Chronic	Illness comes on gradually, is long-term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured.
8	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
9	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
10	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry, usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Respite care	Temporary care for an individual with ill health which will give the usual carer a short break.
2	Domiciliary care	Care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
3	Problems of ageing	Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Cancer, Breathing problems, Depression, Dementia.
4	Formal support	Given by a trained health and social care professional who is paid to provide support.
5	Informal social care	Help that is provided on a voluntary basis free of charge.
6	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
7	Short term	A time period of less than 6 months.
8	Long term	A time period of 6 months or more.
9	Monitor	To check progress over a time period.
10	Physiotherapy	A service involving massage, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical strength.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of informal carers	Spouse/partner, son/daughter, friends, neighbours.
2	Types of barriers	Physical, Sensory, Social, Cultural, Psychological, Language, Geographical, Intellectual, Resources & Financial.
3	Physical barrier	When someone has trouble getting around due to an illness or disability.
4	Sensory barrier	When someone has difficulty with one or more of their senses due to age or physiological problems.
5	Social/psychological barrier	When someone has anxiety about accessing a care service.
6	Rehabilitation	A service that helps individuals to recover from illness or injury and restore the person back to their original state.
7	Palliative care	Care often carried out in hospital or a hospice setting for a disease or illness with no cure or at the end of someone's life.

8	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
9	Clinical Support Staff	Support the Allied Health Professionals e.g. dental support worker & theatre support workers.
10	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care and Youth work.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cultural barrier	When someone is unlikely to access care services due to a stigma.
2	Stigma	When you feel others disapprove of your circumstances and you have a strong feeling of shame about something.
3	Language barrier	When the inability to communicate successfully stops someone accessing care services.
4	Confidentiality	Not passing on information or discussing private conversations to anyone.
5	Electronic assistance	The use of technology to improve communication with a healthcare professional.
6	Foster care	Temporary custody or guardianship for children and young people who cannot live with their family due to parents being unable to look after them or death of parents.
7	Residential care	Care where people live at the place of support instead of their own home, either short or long term. Often for people with complex needs.
8	Youth work	A service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years to help with personal and social development.
9	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with young people.
10	Learning disabilities	When someone has difficulty learning things and may struggle with day-to-day activities.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geographical barriers	Problems that stop people accessing services, usually due to a lack of transport.
2	Intellectual barriers	A barrier that can lead to physical and mental difficulties that inhibit someone's ability to access care.
3	Resource barrier	A lack of staffing to support the health care services.
4	Financial barriers	When someone cannot afford the cost of care and therefore goes without.
5	Anxiety	The feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
6	Sensory impairment	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
7	Physiological	How a person and their body parts function normally.
8	Psychological	The mental and emotional state for a person.
9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
10	Long-term health issues	Something someone may be born with or develop during their life that has a long duration.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of support	A way of helping people generally through three main strategies: information

		and advice, emotional support and practical help.
2	Detection	The action or process of identifying something that is generally concealed.
3	Hospice	A home providing expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses.
4	Person-centred approach	Putting the person at the centre of the care to respect and empower the individual.
5	Independence	Having control over your own life, being able to do things for yourself and not relying on others.
6	Respite care	Temporary care for an individual with ill health which will give the usual carer a short break.
7	Domiciliary care	Care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
8	Problems of ageing	Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Cancer, Breathing problems, Depression, Dementia.
9	Formal support	Given by a trained health and social care professional who is paid to provide support.
10	Informal social care	Help that is provided on a voluntary basis free of charge.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of informal careers	Spouse/partner, son/daughter, friends, neighbours.
2	Types of barriers	Physical, Sensory, Social, Cultural, Psychological, Language, Geographical, Intellectual, Resources & Financial.
3	Physical barrier	When someone has trouble getting around due to an illness or disability.
4	Sensory barrier	When someone has difficulty with one or more of their senses due to age or physiological problems.
5	Social/psychological barrier	When someone has anxiety about accessing a care service.
6	Cultural barrier	When someone is unlikely to access care services due to a stigma.
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10	Electronic assistance	The use of technology to improve communication with a healthcare professional.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geographical barriers	Problems that stop people accessing services, usually due to a lack of transport.
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9	Person-centred approach	Putting the person at the centre of the care to respect and empower the individual.
10	Independence	Having control over your own life, being able to do things for yourself and not relying on others.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.
2	Rhonestones	The large stones were engraved with Viking writing and set up in public places as memorials to friends and relatives.
3	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive.
4	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
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	Succession crisis	This is the term given to a time when the normal succession rules fail and there is no undisputable heir to take the throne.
7	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
8	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
9	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
10	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
2	Kristallnacht	'The night of broken glass.' November 1938, Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
3	The Enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
4	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865.
5	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance to an established system of government or leader.
6	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
7	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built.
8	League of German Maidens	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young girls aged 14 - 17 to train them in domestic duties and motherhood.
9	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
10	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
2	Gestapo	A branch of the SS and the Nazis secret police force, it was created by Herman Goering and controlled by Himmler.
3	RAD	This was the National Labour Service, all men between 18 and 25 had to spend six months working in this.
4	Ducking stool	This was when the offender was strapped to a wooden chair. The chair was repeatedly lowered into a river or pond.

5	Domesday Book	A manuscript which records the results of information collected about Medieval England.
6	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.
7	Rhunestones	The large stones were engraved with Viking writing and set up in public places as memorials to friends and relatives.
8	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive.
9	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
10	Varangian Guard	This was name given by eastern Europeans to Vikings, the guards were Viking warriors who acted as bodyguards to the Byzantine Emperor.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primogeniture	This was the system of inheritance or succession by the first born, usually the eldest son.
2	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
3	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.
4	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
5	The Bloody Code	This was the name given to the ferocious legal system introduced by the government between 1688 and 1820.
6	Succession crisis	This is the term given to a time when the normal succession rules fail and there is no undisputable heir to take the throne.
7	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
8	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
9	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
10	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Temperance Movement	This was when people campaigned for the abolition of alcohol.
2	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
3	Metropolitan Police Force	This was set up in 1829 and was a centralised police force paid for by the government.
4	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.
5	Reeve	This was a senior official within society that had local responsibilities under the crown.
6	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
7	Kristallnacht	'The night of broken glass.' November 1938, Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
8	The Enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
9	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865.

10	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance to an established system of government or leader.
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bailiff	This was the term used by Normans to identify the person who was responsible for executing the decisions of a court.
2	Cnut the Great	He ruled England as King from 1016 - 1035, he was also King of Norway, Denmark and some of Sweden. He was Lord of the Orkneys.
3	The Crown Prosecution Service	This is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales.
4	White Rose Group	This was an anti-Nazi group that was formed in Munich in 1942. They advocated for non-violent resistance to the Nazi regime.
5	Undesirables	The German word for this was Untermenschen and included anybody Hitler deemed inferior to the Nazis.
6	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
7	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built.
8	League of German Maidens	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young girls aged 14 - 17 to train them in domestic duties and motherhood.
9	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
10	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wannsee Conference	This was the meeting at which the Nazis decided to murder all European Jews.
2	Resistance	This is a group or person that stands up to or challenges a group or leader.
3	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
4	Pluralism	This was when a member of clergy held more than one job within the church.
5	Reforms	This means to make changes within an organisation or society for the better.
6	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
7	Gestapo	A branch of the SS and the Nazis secret police force, it was created by Herman Goering and controlled by Himmler.
8	RAD	This was the National Labour Service, all men between 18 and 25 had to spend six months working in this.
9	Ducking stool	This was when the offender was strapped to a wooden chair. The chair was repeatedly lowered into a river or pond.
10	Domesday Book	A manuscript which records the results of information collected about Medieval England.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crown Court	This was introduced in 1971 to replace the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.
2	Papacy	This means the office or the authority of the Pope.
3	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
4	Zyklon B	This was the trade name for the gas used in the chambers to murder undesirables.
5	Simony	This was the buying and selling of church roles or sacred things.
6	Primogeniture	This was the system of inheritance or succession by the first born, usually the eldest son.
7	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging,

		beheading and burning at the stake.
8	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.
9	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
10	The Bloody Code	This was the name given to the ferocious legal system introduced by the government between 1688 and 1820.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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5	Reeve	This was a senior official within society that had local responsibilities under the crown.
6	Bailiff	This was the term used by Normans to identify the person who was responsible for executing the decisions of a court.
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Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute	Illness comes on quickly, is short-term and can be cured.
2	Chronic	Illness comes on gradually, is long-term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured.
3	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
4	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
5	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
6	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
7	Short term	A time period of less than 6 months.
8	Long term	A time period of 6 months or more.
9	Monitor	To check progress over a time period.
10	Physiotherapy	A service involving massage, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical strength.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rehabilitation	A service that helps individuals to recover from illness or injury and restore the person back to their original state.
2	Palliative care	Care often carried out in hospital or a hospice setting for a disease or illness with no cure or at the end of someone's life.
3	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
4	Clinical Support Staff	Support the Allied Health Professionals e.g. dental support worker & theatre support workers.
5	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care and Youth work.
6	Foster care	Temporary custody or guardianship for children and young people who cannot live with their family due to parents being unable to look after them or death of parents.
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8	Youth work	A service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 yrs to help with personal and social development.
9	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with young people.
10	Learning disabilities	When someone has difficulty learning things and may struggle with day-to-day activities.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Sensory impairment	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
2	Physiological	How a person and their body parts function normally.
3	Psychological	The mental and emotional state for a person.
4	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Respite care	Temporary care for an individual with ill health which will give the usual carer a short break.
2	Domiciliary care	Care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
3	Problems of ageing	Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Cancer, Breathing problems, Depression, Dementia.
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1	Types of informal carers	Spouse/partner, son/daughter, friends, neighbours.
2	Types of barriers	Physical, Sensory, Social, Cultural, Psychological, Language, Geographical, Intellectual, Resources & Financial.
3	Physical barrier	When someone has trouble getting around due to an illness or disability.
4	Sensory barrier	When someone has difficulty with one of more of their senses due to age or physiological problems.
5	Social/psychological barrier	When someone has anxiety about accessing a care service.

6	Rehabilitation	A service that helps individuals to recover from illness or injury and restore the person back to their original state.
7	Palliative care	Care often carried out in hospital or a hospice setting for a disease or illness with no cure or at the end of someone's life.
8	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
9	Clinical Support Staff	Support the Allied Health Professionals e.g.dental support worker & theatre support workers.
10	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care and Youth work.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cultural barrier	When someone is unlikely to access care services due to a stigma.
2	Stigma	When you feel others disapprove of your circumstances and you have a strong feeling of shame about something.
3	Language barrier	When the inability to communicate successfully stops someone accessing care services.
4	Confidentiality	Not passing on information or discussing private conversations to anyone.
5	Electronic assistance	The use of technology to improve communication with a healthcare professional.
6	Foster care	Temporary custody or guardianship for children and young people who cannot live with their family due to parents being unable to look after them or death of parents.
7	Residential care	Care where people live at the place of support instead of their own home, either short or long term. Often for people with complex needs.
8	Youth work	A service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 yrs to help with personal and social development.
9	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with young people.
10	Learning disabilities	When someone has difficulty learning things and may struggle with day-to-day activities.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geographical barriers	Problems that stop people accessing services, usually due to a lack of transport.
2	Intellectual barriers	A barrier that can lead to physical and mental difficulties that inhibit someone's ability to access care.
3	Resource barrier	A lack of staffing to support the health care services.
4	Financial barriers	When someone cannot afford the cost of care and therefore goes without.
5	Anxiety	The feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
6	Sensory impairment	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
7	Physiological	How a person and their body parts function normally.
8	Psychological	The mental and emotional state for a person.
9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

10	Long-term health issues	Something someone may be born with or develop during their life that has a long duration.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of support	A way of helping people generally through three main strategies: information and advice, emotional support and practical help.
2	Detection	The action or process of identifying something that is generally concealed.
3	Hospice	A home providing expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses.
4	Person-centred approach	Putting the person at the center of the care to respect and empower the individual.
5	Independence	Having control over your own life, being able to do things for yourself and not relying on others.
6	Respite care	Temporary care for an individual with ill health which will give the usual carer a short break.
7	Domiciliary care	Care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
8	Problems of ageing	Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Cancer, Breathing problems, Depression, Dementia.
9	Formal support	Given by a trained health and social care professional who is paid to provide support.
10	Informal social care	Help that is provided on a voluntary basis free of charge.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of informal carers	Spouse/partner, son/daughter, friends, neighbours.
2	Types of barriers	Physical, Sensory, Social, Cultural, Psychological, Language, Geographical, Intellectual, Resources & Financial.
3	Physical barrier	When someone has trouble getting around due to an illness or disability.
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6	Cultural barrier	When someone is unlikely to access care services due to a stigma.
7	Stigma	When you feel others disapprove of your circumstances and you have a strong feeling of shame about something.
8	Language barrier	When the inability to communicate successfully stops someone accessing care services.
9	Confidentiality	Not passing on information or discussing private conversations to anyone.
10	Electronic assistance	The use of technology to improve communication with a healthcare professional.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geographical barriers	Problems that stop people accessing services, usually due to a lack of transport.

2	Intellectual barriers	A barrier that can lead to physical and mental difficulties that inhibit someone's ability to access care.
3	Resource barrier	A lack of staffing to support the health care services.
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9	Person-centred approach	Putting the person at the center of the care to respect and empower the individual.
10	Independence	Having control over your own life, being able to do things for yourself and not relying on others.

PE Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term goal	A goal is what you want to ultimately achieve in your sport based around seasons or competitions.
2	Outcome goals	A goal is based on performance in competition.
3	Performance goals	A goal based on previous performances.
4	Medium term goals	A goal focuses on a period of weeks or months and concentrates on training.
5	Short term goals	A goal that is often used as an incentive to train hard because they are much shorter in duration.
6	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
7	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
8	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
9	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.
10	Time-related	Targets need to be linked to a point by when they should be achieved or it can become too easy to put them off.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exciting	Targets need to be engaging enough so the performer does not get bored.
2	Recorded	Information needs to be logged in order to identify whether or not progress is being made.
3	Frequency	The number of training sessions completed per week.
4	Intensity	How hard the training is.
5	Time	How long the training sessions are.
6	Type	The specific training you are doing.
7	Specificity and individual differences and needs	All training should relate to the activity or sport you are taking part in.
8	Progressive overload	Training should get harder as the weeks go by as the body adapts.
9	Adaptation	The body and the working muscle have to be exposed to a level of work that is more difficult than they are used to.
10	Reversibility	If a player stops training, either through injury or boredom, fitness levels will begin to decrease.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variation	To keep motivation by using a range of training methods are important.
2	Rest and recovery	Training sessions should be followed by a period of 24 hours of no training to relax.
3	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.
4	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.	A common method of uncovering health and lifestyle issues prior to an exercise programme starting.
5	Personal Injury	Unable to train for a certain length of time due to personal reasons.
6	Long-term goal	A goal is what you want to ultimately achieve in your sport Based around seasons or competitions.
7	Outcome goals	A goal is based on performance in competition.
8	Performance goals	A goal based on previous performances.
9	Medium term goals	A goal focuses on a period of weeks or months and concentrates on training.
10	Short term goals	A goal that is often used as an incentive to train hard because they are much shorter in duration.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Training diary	Records an enormous amount of information about a training programme.
2	MHR	Maximum Heart Rate.
3	Maximum Heart Rate	The training threshold you worked in.
4	Aim	What you want to achieve in your session.
5	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
6	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
7	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
8	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
9	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.
10	Time-related	Targets need to be linked to a point by when they should be achieved or it can become too easy to put them off.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Prepares the body for exercise and activity. It should consist of three stages : Pulse raising, stretching and joint mobilization.
2	Cool Down	Helps to remove waste products from the body and should contain: pulse lowering, static stretches and developmental stretches.
3	Repetition	One complete exercise movement.
4	Sets	A group of consecutive reps.
5	Lifestyle	The participants' daily routines and current level of activity.
6	Exciting	Targets need to be engaging enough so the performer does not get bored.
7	Recorded	Information needs to be logged in order to identify whether or not progress is being made.
8	Frequency	The number of training sessions completed per week.
9	Intensity	How hard the training is.
10	Time	How long the training sessions are.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Medical history	Information on the performer that will affect their training program.
2	Dietary requirements	An important part of a fitness training programme is to know any special requirements a performer might have.
3	Attitudes	How positive or negative you generally feel about the exercise programme..
4	Motivation	How committed the performer is to the training programme.
5	Nutritional Knowledge	The effects/understanding food has on the body.
6	Type	The specific training you are doing.
7	Specificity and individual differences and needs	All training should relate to the activity or sport you are taking part in.
8	Progressive overload	Training should get harder as the weeks go by as the body adapts.
9	Adaptation	The body and the working muscle have to be exposed to a level of work that is more difficult than they are used to.
10	Reversibility	If a player stops training, either through injury or boredom, fitness levels will begin to decrease.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Supplement	A substance to aid the development of muscle mass.
2	Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE)	A scale that measures exercise intensity that runs from 6-20.

3	Barriers	Something that prevents learners from fully engaging in training.
4	Review	A process where a training diary can be modified if necessary.
5	Creative design	A training programme is designed in such a way that it avoids barriers to training occurring.
6	Variation	To keep motivation by using a range of training methods are important.
7	Rest and recovery	Training sessions should be followed by a period of 24 hours of no training to relax.
8	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.
9	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.	A common method of uncovering health and lifestyle issues prior to an exercise programme starting.
10	Personal Injury	Unable to train for a certain length of time due to personal reasons.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus on strength	The personal trainer needs to pay specific attention to the targets they have successfully achieved.
2	Focus on areas for improvement	Lack of success is addressed and that these targets are turned into new challenges for future fitness.
3	Training Program	Designed to improve a specific skill.
4	Enjoyable activities	Activities that are fun means you are more likely to continue with your training.
5	Rewards	To praise yourself for achieving a goal. Eg. When elite athletes need their goals, they are often selected to represent their country or present with medals.
6	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
7	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
8	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
9	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
10	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Prepares the body for exercise and activity. It should consist of three stages : Pulse raising, stretching and joint mobilization.
2	Cool Down	Helps to remove waste products from the body and should contain: pulse lowering, static stretches and developmental stretches.
3	Repetition	One complete exercise movement.
4	Sets	A group of consecutive reps.
5	Lifestyle	The participants' daily routines and current level of activity.
6	Medical history	Information on the performer that will affect their training program.
7	Dietary requirements	An important part of a fitness training programme is to know any special requirements a performer might have.
8	Attitudes	How positive or negative you generally feel about the exercise programme..
9	Motivation	How committed the performer is to the training programme.
10	Nutritional Knowledge	The effects/understanding food has on the body.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Supplement	A substance to aid the development of muscle mass.
2	Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE)	A scale that measures exercise intensity that runs from 6-20.

3	Barriers	Something that prevents learners from fully engaging in training.
4	Review	A process where a training diary can be modified if necessary.
5	Creative design	A training programme is designed in such a way that it avoids barriers to training occurring.
6	Focus on strength	The personal trainer needs to pay specific attention to the targets they have successfully achieved.
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8	Training Program	Designed to improve a specific skill.
9	Enjoyable activities	Activities that are fun means you are more likely to continue with your training.
10	Rewards	To praise yourself for achieving a goal. Eg. When elite athletes meet their goals, they are often selected to represent their country or present with medals.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	There was a big battle and we threw eggs	Había una gran batalla y lanzamos huevos
2	We wore white clothing with a red neck scarf	Llevamos ropa blanca con un pañuelo rojo
3	This custom was very popular	Esta costumbre era muy popular
4	The children were wearing some costumes	Los niños llevaban unos disfraces
5	Many people were decorating the graves	Muchas personas decoraban las tumbas
6	I haven't felt well for a day	No me encuentro bien desde hace un día
7	I have broken my arm	Me he roto el brazo
8	You have to drink lots of water	Tienes que beber mucha agua
9	I have burnt my mouth	Me he quemado la boca
10	I have a sore throat	Tengo dolor de garganta

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 fiesta favorita es la navidad	my favourite holiday is Christmas
5	se celebra en diciembre	it is celebrated in December
6	la celebro 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 una fiesta de cumpleaños	I went to a birthday party

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 city	que es una ciudad bastante 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	porque tenía que coger el autobús a las ocho	because I had to catch the bus at eight
2	me gustó mucho trabajar allí	I liked working there a lot

3	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros	because I got on very well with my friends
4	soy una persona trabajadora	I am a hard-working person
5	cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesora	when I am older I would like to be a teacher (f)
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	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility
2	para ganar dinero	(in order) to earn money
3	lavo los platos todos los días	I wash the dishes everyday
4	para mí, el mayor problema global	for me, the biggest global problem
5	es el problema del medioambiente	is the problem of the environment
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 holiday is Christmas	mi fiesta favorita es la navidad
10	it is celebrated in December	se celebra en diciembre

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en muchos países se destruyen la selva	in many countries they destroy the forest
2	y por eso, tenemos que hacer	and therefore, we have to do
3	proyectos de conservación	conservation projects
4	y usar productos verdes	and use green products
5	otro problema grande	another big problem
6	I celebrate it each year	la 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 party	fui a una fiesta de cumpleaños

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es la desigualdad social	is social inequality
2	se debe apagar la luz para ahorrar energía	you should turn off lights in order to save energy
3	hay que evitar el uso de plástico	it is necessary to avoid using plastic
4	se puede solucionar	you can solve
5	los problemas medioambientales	environmental problems
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 dieta sana	I try to eat a healthy diet
2	sin embargo, hay que estudiar mucho	however, it is necessary 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	because I had to catch the bus at eight	porque tenía que coger el autobús a las ocho
7	I liked working there a lot	me gustó mucho trabajar allí
8	because I got on very well with my friends	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros
9	I am a hard-working person	soy una persona trabajadora
10	when I am older I would like to be a teacher (f)	cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesora

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad
2	(in order) to earn money	para ganar dinero
3	I wash the dishes everyday	lavo los platos todos los días
4	for me, the biggest global problem	para mí, el mayor problema global
5	is the problem of the environment	es el problema del medioambiente
6	in many countries they destroy the forest	en muchos países se destruyen la selva
7	and therefore, we have to do	y por eso, tenemos que hacer
8	conservation projects	proyectos de conservación
9	and use green products	y usar productos verdes
10	another big problem	otro problema grande

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	is social inequality	es la desigualdad social
2	you should turn off lights in order to save energy	se debe apagar la luz para ahorrar energía
3	it is necessary to avoid using plastic	hay que evitar el uso de plástico
4	you can solve	se puede solucionar
5	environmental problems	los problemas medioambientales
6	I try to eat a healthy diet	intento de comer una dieta sana
7	however, it is necessary to study a lot	sin embargo, hay que estudiar mucho
8	I think that it's really hard	pienso que es durísimo
9	If I get good grades	si saco buenas notas
10	I will find a job with a good salary	encontraré un trabajo con un buen sueldo