



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Class of 2026

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look ☒ repeatedly say aloud ☒ cover ☒ write ☒ check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. Mitochondrion. 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.

You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes. We also encourage you to continue to read independently as part of the Reading Challenge.

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

Self-tracker:

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk) assignment to complete each week, which will be set on a Wednesday and will be due the following Wednesday. Your homework is made up of personalised questions that will help you develop your learning in maths. This will include topics you have covered within the past week and some older material for you to revise. The homework may include multiple tasks. We suggest you split it into three manageable chunks and complete this every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

You should be able to complete all of the questions without too much support, however, if there is a question which you are finding hard to complete, we recommend you watch the video. If you are still unable to solve the question, move on to the next one and talk to your teacher before it's due.

Every Wednesday you will need to show your maths teacher your orange homework booklet to show your maths homework. Your teacher will be looking to see that you have:

- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk), click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
4. Fill in your **Name and Date of Birth**.
5. Click **Submit**. You will be given a username and password - **you must remember it!**
6. Click **Finish**. You will be asked to re-enter your username and password. This is to help you remember it.

Now you can log in with your **Username** and **Password** :)

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths login interface. The top screenshot, labeled with a circled '3', shows the 'SPARX MATHS' header and a login form with fields for 'Username' and 'Password', a 'New user?' link, and a 'Login' button. The bottom screenshot, labeled with a circled '4', shows a form for new users with fields for 'First Name' (filled with 'billy'), 'Last Name' (filled with 'smith'), and 'Date of birth' (filled with '14 August 2009'), and a 'Submit' button. The Sparx logo is visible at the bottom right of the screenshots.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 04/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
2	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
3	Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat
4	Producer	An organism that uses light energy to produce food
5	Scatter Graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
6	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
7	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
9	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.
10	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.

Week 2 25/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prey	Animals that are hunted and killed for food.
2	Ecosystem	Consisting of organisms and the physical environment in which they live.
3	Predator	An animal that lives by killing and consuming other animals.
4	Consumer	All animals above a producer
5	Food Chain	A sequence of organisms arranged in such a way that each feeds on the organism below it in the chain and serves as a source of food for the organism above.
6	Food Web	All the connected or linked food chains within an ecological community.
7	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge.
8	Proton	Positively charged subatomic particle.
9	Enzymes	Proteins that speed up chemical reactions
10	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.

Week 3 02/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Element	A pure substance consisting only of atoms of the same substance.
2	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
3	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together.
4	Mass Number	The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom.
5	Atomic Number	The number of protons in an atom
6	Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
7	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
8	Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat
9	Producer	An organism that uses light energy to produce food
10	Scatter Graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.

Week 4 09/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding
2	Electrostatic	A non contact force between charged objects
3	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet that has a magnetic force
4	Electron	Negatively charged subatomic particle.
5	Magnetic Pole	A region at the end of the magnet where the field is strongest
6	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
7	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
9	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.
10	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.

Week 5 16/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Eukaryote	Cells contain a distinct membrane bound nucleus
2	Nucleus	Contains DNA and controls the function of a cell
3	Cell Membrane	Partially permeable membrane that controls the diffusion of substances in and out of the cell.
4	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions take place within a cell
5	Mitochondria	Generate the energy needed to power the cell
6	Prey	Animals that are hunted and killed for food.
7	Ecosystem	Consisting of organisms and the physical environment in which they live.
8	Predator	An animal that lives by killing and consuming other animals.
9	Consumer	All animals above a producer
10	Food Chain	A sequence of organisms arranged in such a way that each feeds on the organism below it in the chain and serves as a source of food for the organism above.

Week 6 23/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vacuole	A space inside the cell containing cell sap
2	Cell Wall	Made from cellulose, strengthens and supports the cell
3	Chloroplasts	Site of photosynthesis
4	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight
5	Stem Cells	Unspecialized cells
6	Food Web	All the connected or linked food chains within an ecological community.
7	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge.
8	Proton	Positively charged subatomic particle.
9	Enzymes	Proteins that speed up chemical reactions
10	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.

Week 7 06/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Joule	The unit of energy
2	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force.
3	Non-Renewable	A fuel source that will eventually run out
4	Renewable	A source of power that will quickly replenish
5	System	An object or group of objects that interact
6	Element	A pure substance consisting only of atoms of the same substance.
7	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
8	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together.
9	Mass Number	The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom.
10	Atomic Number	The number of protons in an atom

Week 8 13/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
3	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
4	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together
5	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution
6	Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding
7	Electrostatic	A non contact force between charged objects
8	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet that has a magnetic force
9	Electron	Negatively charged subatomic particle.
10	Magnetic Pole	A region at the end of the magnet where the field is strongest

Week 9 20/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Eukaryote	Cells contain a distinct membrane bound nucleus
2	Nucleus	Contains DNA and controls the function of a cell
3	Cell Membrane	Partially permeable membrane that controls the diffusion of substances in and out of the cell.
4	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions take place within a cell
5	Mitochondria	Generate the energy needed to power the cell
6	Vacuole	A space inside the cell containing cell sap
7	Cell Wall	Made from cellulose, strengthens and supports the cell
8	Chloroplasts	Site of photosynthesis
9	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight
10	Stem Cells	Unspecialized cells

Week 10 27/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Joule	The unit of energy
2	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force.
3	Non-Renewable	A fuel source that will eventually run out
4	Renewable	A source of power that will quickly replenish
5	System	An object or group of objects that interact
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
8	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements.
9	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together
10	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 05/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi colegio	my school
2	se llama Gloucester Academy	is called Gloucester Academy
3	y es un instituto <u>mixto</u>	and it's a <u>mixed</u> school
4	me gusta mucho mi insti	I really like my school
5	porque tengo muchos amigos	because I have lots of friends
6	estudio matemáticas y	I study maths and
7	estudio geografía también	I study geography also
8	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida	my favourite <u>subject</u>
9	es el español	is Spanish
10	porque es divertido	because it's fun

Week 2 26/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es verdaderamente útil	it is really useful
2	sin embargo	however
3	no me gustan matemáticas	I don't like maths
4	dado que	because (given that)
5	no se me da bien	I am not <u>good</u> at it
6	el año <u>pasado</u>	<u>last</u> year
7	a la escuela <u>primaria</u>	at <u>primary</u> school
8	estudí el dibujo	I studied art
9	que fue un poco aburrido	which was a bit boring
10	el año <u>próximo</u>	<u>next</u> year

Week 3 03/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	voy a estudiar el inglés	I am going to study English
2	porque será	because it will be
3	bastante interesante	quite interesting
4	la hora del almuerzo	lunchtime
5	durante el recreo	during break
6	my school	mi colegio
7	is called Gloucester Academy	se llama Gloucester Academy
8	and it's a <u>mixed</u> school	y es un instituto <u>mixto</u>
9	I really like my school	me gusta mucho mi insti
10	because I have lots of friends	porque tengo muchos amigos

Week 4 10/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	como en el comedor	I eat in the canteen
2	con mis compañeros	with my school friends
3	generalmente	generally
4	almuerzo	I eat (for lunch)
5	un bocadillo	a sandwich
6	I study maths	estudio matemáticas
7	and I study geography	y estudio geografía
8	my favourite <u>subject</u>	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida
9	is Spanish	es el español
10	because it's fun	porque es divertido

Week 5 17/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	bebo coca	I drink cola (coke)
2	que me encanta	which I love
3	pero <u>no es</u> bueno	but it isn't good
4	para la salud	for my (the) health
5	a veces	sometimes
6	it is really useful	es verdaderamente útil
7	however	sin embargo
8	I don't like maths	no me gustan matemáticas
9	because (given that)	dado que
10	I am not <u>good</u> at it	no se me da bien

Week 6 24/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	bebo agua	I drink water
2	en mi colegio	in my school
3	se debe llevar	we (you) have to wear
4	<u>uniforme</u> escolar	school <u>uniform</u>
5	llevo	I wear
6	a <u>white</u> shirt	una camisa <u>blanca</u>
7	<u>last</u> year	el año <u>pasado</u>
8	at <u>primary</u> school	a la escuela <u>primaria</u>
9	I studied art	estudié el dibujo
10	which was a bit boring	que fue un poco aburrido

Week 7 07/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	una corbata <u>negra</u>	a <u>black</u> tie
2	y unos pantalones <u>grises</u>	and some <u>grey</u> trousers
3	también llevo	also I wear
4	zapatos <u>negros</u>	<u>black</u> shoes
5	pienso que el uniforme	I think that (the) uniform
6	is a good idea	es una buena idea
7	I am going to study English	voy a estudiar el inglés
8	because it will be	porque será
9	quite interesting	bastante interesante
10	lunchtime	la hora del almuerzo

Week 8 14/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	toda la gente	everyone
2	debe llevar	must wear
3	la misma ropa	the same clothes
4	mi uniforme	mi uniform
5	es un poco feo	is a bit ugly
6	and also uncomfortable	y también incómodo
7	I eat in the canteen	como en el comedor
8	with my school friends	con mis compañeros
9	I eat (for lunch)	almuerzo
10	a sandwich	un bocadillo

Week 9 21/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I drink cola	bebo coca
2	which I love	que me encanta
3	but it isn't good	pero <u>no</u> es bueno
4	for my (the) health	para la salud
5	sometimes	a veces
6	I drink water	bebo agua
7	in my school	en mi colegio
8	we (you) have to wear	se debe llevar
9	school <u>uniform</u>	<u>uniforme</u> escolar
10	I wear a <u>white</u> shirt	llevo una camisa <u>blanca</u>

Week 10 28/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a <u>black</u> tie	una corbata <u>negra</u>
2	and some <u>grey</u> trousers	y unos pantalones <u>grises</u>
3	also I wear <u>black</u> shoes	también llevo zapatos <u>negros</u>
4	I think that (the) uniform	pienso que el uniforme
5	is a good idea	es una buena idea
6	everyone	toda la gente
7	must wear	debe llevar
8	the same clothes	la misma ropa
9	my uniform is a bit ugly	mi uniforme es un poco feo
10	and also uncomfortable	y también incómodo

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 06/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	William Shakespeare	The Playwright who wrote Twelfth Night.
2	Queen Elizabeth I	Which Queen was on the throne when the play was written?
3	Twelfth Night	The holiday on January 6 th was the last night of the Christmas celebration and celebrated as a festival when everything was turned upside down.
4	Metaphor	A comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common.
5	Simile	A comparison using "like" or "as".
6	Personification	Giving human qualities to inanimate (non-living) objects.
7	Hyperbole	Deliberate/outrageous exaggeration.
8	Blank verse	Writing that has a rhythmic structure but doesn't rhyme.
9	Rhymed verse	Writing that has a rhythmic structure and uses rhyme.
10	Prose	Writing without a rhythmic structure.

Week 2 27/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Viola	A shipwrecked girl who disguises herself as a man - Cesario
2	Sebastian	Viola's twin brother who thinks she's dead.
3	Orsino	The Duke of Illyria who is in love with Olivia.
4	Olivia	She is a rich countess who is mourning but falls in love with Cesario.
5	Maria	Olivia's maid who likes Sir Toby.
6	Sir Toby Belch	Olivia's uncle who is always drunk.
7	Sir Andrew Aguecheek	A drunk who hopes to marry Olivia.
8	Feste	Olivia's fool and clown.
9	Malvolio	Olivia's chief servant who secretly likes her.
10	Antonio	Rescues Sebastian after the shipwreck.

Week 3 04/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch	The five senses.
2	Imagery	The use of descriptive language that appeals to the senses.
3	Onomatopoeia	The use of words to imitate the sounds they describe.
4	Iamb	A metrical foot consisting of two syllables.
5	Iambic pentameter	A line of verse with 5 pairs of stressed and unstressed beats.
6	William Shakespeare	The Playwright who wrote Twelfth Night.
7	Queen Elizabeth I	Which Queen was on the throne when the play was written?
8	Twelfth Night	The holiday on January 6 th was the last night of the Christmas celebration and celebrated as a festival when everything was turned upside down.
9	Metaphor	A comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common.
10	Simile	A comparison using "like" or "as".

Week 4 11/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melodramatic	Exaggerated and emotional or sentimental.
2	Contemptuous	Expressing disapproval or disrespect.
3	Puritans	A religious group who opposed the theatre and other forms of entertainment.
4	Puritanical	Having a strict moral attitude towards self-indulgence or sex.
5	Puritanically	Elizabethan audiences would have been deeply unsympathetic to anyone behaving in this way.
6	Personification	Giving human qualities to inanimate (non-living) objects.
7	Hyperbole	Deliberate/outrageous exaggeration.
8	Blank verse	Writing that has a rhythmic structure but doesn't rhyme.
9	Rhymed verse	Writing that has a rhythmic structure and uses rhyme.
10	Prose	Writing without a rhythmic structure.

Week 5 18/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pompous	Affectedly grand, solemn or self-important.
2	Unrequited	Love that is not returned.
3	Exasperate	Irritate intensely.
4	Masquerade	Pretend to be someone you are not. Put on a false show.
5	Woo	Try to gain the love of someone.
6	Viola	A shipwrecked girl who disguises herself as a man - Cesario
7	Sebastian	Viola's twin brother who thinks she's dead.
8	Orsino	The Duke of Illyria who is in love with Olivia.
9	Olivia	She is a rich countess who is mourning but falls in love with Cesario.
10	Maria	Olivia's maid who likes Sir Toby.

Week 6 25/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lament	Passionate expression of grief or sorrow.
2	Loathe	To hate someone or something.
3	Turmoil	A state of disturbance, confusion or uncertainty.
4	Revelry	Noisy partying.
5	Predicament	A difficult or embarrassing situation.
6	Sir Toby Belch	Olivia's uncle who is always drunk.
7	Sir Andrew Aguecheek	A drunk who hopes to marry Olivia.
8	Feste	Olivia's fool and clown.
9	Malvolio	Olivia's chief servant who secretly likes her.
10	Antonio	Rescues Sebastian after the shipwreck.

Week 7 08/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mayhem	Complete disorder and confusion. Chaos.
2	Ignominy	Public shame or disgrace.
3	Soliloquy	A speech where a character speaks his thoughts out loud so that only the audience can hear them.
4	Trepidation	A feeling of alarm or anxiety about something about to happen.
5	Concealment	A way or place of hiding.
6	Sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch	The five senses.
7	Imagery	The use of descriptive language that appeals to the senses.
8	Onomatopoeia	The use of words to imitate the sounds they describe.
9	Iamb	A metrical foot consisting of two syllables.
10	Iambic pentameter	A line of verse with 5 pairs of stressed and unstressed beats.

Week 8 15/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Women were not allowed to work.	The reason Viola had to pretend to be a man?
2	Duel	An arranged engagement in combat between two people, with matched weapons, in accordance with agreed-upon rules.
3	Affray	A fight in a public place.
4	Elation	A feeling of great joy or pride.
5	Opportunist	A person who adapts their behaviour to take advantage of the situation.
6	Melodramatic	Exaggerated and emotional or sentimental.
7	Contemptuous	Expressing disapproval or disrespect.
8	Puritans	A religious group who opposed the theatre and other forms of entertainment.
9	Puritanical	Having a strict moral attitude towards self-indulgence or sex.
10	Puritanically	Elizabethan audiences would have been deeply unsympathetic to anyone behaving in this way.

Week 9 22/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pompous	Affectedly grand, solemn or self-important.
2	Unrequited	Love that is not returned.
3	Exasperate	Irritate intensely.
4	Masquerade	Pretend to be someone you are not. Put on a false show.
5	Woo	Try to gain the love of someone.
6	Lament	Passionate expression of grief or sorrow.
7	Loathe	To hate someone or something.
8	Turmoil	A state of disturbance, confusion or uncertainty.
9	Revelry	Noisy partying.
10	Predicament	A difficult or embarrassing situation.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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29/06/22		
1	Mayhem	Complete disorder and confusion. Chaos.
2	Ignominy	Public shame or disgrace.
3	Soliloquy	A speech where a character speaks his thoughts out loud so that only the audience can hear them.
4	Trepidation	A feeling of alarm or anxiety about something about to happen.
5	Concealment	A way or place of hiding.
6	Pompous	Affectedly grand, solemn or self-important.
7	Unrequited	Love that is not returned.
8	Exasperate	Irritate intensely.
9	Masquerade	Pretend to be someone you are not. Put on a false show.
10	Woo	Try to gain the love of someone.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 07/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Astrology	This is the study of the stars and their influence on the earth as a way of explaining illness and disease.
2	Arabic	This is the language of Islam spoken throughout the Islamic Empire and is still spoken in 25 countries today.
3	Caliphate	This is a period of time in which the Islamic Empire existed.
4	Navigation	This means finding your way somewhere distant, often using charts and the stars as guides.
5	Patron	This is someone who provides money and support to people in the arts or sciences in order to progress their work.
6	Pioneer	This is someone who is the first to do something, usually in science, art or exploration.
7	Prophet	This is an important religious figure who shares the word of God.
8	Astrolabes	These were used to take measurements from the stars for navigation and for the timings of the day.
9	Stereographic Projection	This is the method of creating celestial charts for use in Astrology or Navigation.
10	Caliph	This is the ruler of an Islamic Empire during a specific Caliphate.

Week 2 28/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Excommunicate	This means to prevent someone from taking part in religious services of the Christian Church.
2	Heretics	These are people who didn't believe in Christianity.
3	Indulgences	These were certificates that forgave sins. They could be bought or earned by charity work.
4	Papacy	This is God's representative on earth and could excommunicate kings.
5	Annul	This means to officially announce that something such as a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists.
6	Beheaded	This means to cut off the head of a person as punishment for a crime.
7	Church of England	This was the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534.
8	Dissolution	This means the formal ending or dismissing of an official group or body, such as removing the power and wealth of monasteries by Henry VIII.
9	Henry VIII	This was the King of England from 1509 - 1547 and created the Church of England.
10	Martin Luther	German monk who forever changed Christianity when he nailed his '95 Theses' to a church door in 1517.

Week 3 05/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trans-Saharan	This is the buying and selling goods across the Sahara.
2	Caravan	This was a group of people travelling together across a desert often for security or the purposes of trade.
3	Griots	These were the people in Mali whose job was to remember the History of Mali.
4	Ambassador	This is an official sent by one country into another, to represent their country.
5	Mansa Musa	This was the leader of the Mali Empire is believed to have been the richest person ever to have lived.

6	Astrology	This is the study of the stars and their influence on the earth as a way of explaining illness and disease.
7	Arabic	This is the language of Islam spoken throughout the Islamic Empire and is still spoken in 25 countries today.
8	Caliphate	This is a period of time in which the Islamic Empire existed.
9	Navigation	This means finding your way somewhere distant, often using charts and the stars as guides.
10	Patron	This is someone who provides money and support to people in the arts or sciences in order to progress their work.

Week 4 12/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
2	Overcrowding	This was the result of large numbers of people moving to the cities and not enough houses.
3	1833 Factories Act	This was passed by the government to improve conditions for children working in factories.
4	Industry	This grew due to factories being built all over the country and having more efficient ways of producing goods.
5	Living conditions	These were usually poor for most people due to lack of sanitation, overcrowding and the spread of disease.
6	Pioneer	This is someone who is the first to do something, usually in science, art or exploration.
7	Prophet	This is an important religious figure who shares the word of God.
8	Astrolabes	These were used to take measurements from the stars for navigation and for the timings of the day.
9	Stereographic Projection	This is the method of creating celestial charts for use in Astrology or Navigation.
10	Caliph	This is the ruler of an Islamic Empire during a specific Caliphate.

Week 5 19/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Smallpox	This is a highly contagious disease that would kill around 60% of the people that caught it.
2	Contagious	This is an infection that spreads easily from one person to another, typically by direct contact.
3	Vaccination	This is the introduction of a small or weakened amount of a disease to help the body develop immunity.
4	Edward Jenner	This was the doctor from Gloucestershire that created the vaccine for Smallpox by experimenting with Cowpox.
5	Cowpox	This was commonly caught by milkmaids and was used in the smallpox vaccination.
6	Excommunicate	This means to prevent someone from taking part in religious services of the Christian Church.
7	Heretics	These are people who didn't believe in Christianity.
8	Indulgences	These were certificates that forgave sins. They could be bought or earned by charity work.
9	Papacy	This is God's representative on earth and could excommunicate kings.
10	Annul	This means to officially announce that something such as a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists.

Week 6 26/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cholera	This is a highly contagious disease that is spread by the consumption of infected food or water.
2	Germ Theory	This is the discovery that microbes in the air caused disease.
3	Louis Pasteur	This was the scientist that discovered the existence of microbes and developed Germ Theory.
4	Anaesthetics	This is a way to limit or remove the pain felt by a patient during a surgical operation, developed by James Simpson.
5	Public Health	This is when the government takes responsibility for the health of the public rather than leaving it to the people.
6	Beheaded	This means to cut off the head of a person as punishment for a crime.
7	Church of England	This was the new protestant church with the monarch of England as its leader formed in 1534.
8	Dissolution	This means the formal ending or dismissing of an official group or body, such as removing the power and wealth of monasteries by Henry VIII.
9	Henry VIII	This was the King of England from 1509 - 1547 and created the Church of England.
10	Martin Luther	German monk who forever changed Christianity when he nailed his '95 Theses' to a church door in 1517.

Week 7 09/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tolpuddle Martyrs	This was a group of 6 men transported to Australia for the crime of setting up a trade union.
2	Bow Street Runners	This group was established in 1749 by the Chief Magistrate at a Bow Street Court to deal with the increase in crime in London.
3	Transportation	This is the punishment where criminals were sent to British colonies like Australia to take part in forced labour.
4	Capital Punishment	This is when a criminal is punished for their crime with the death penalty. E.g. hanging.
5	Corporal Punishment	This is the physical punishment of criminals by means such as flogging (whipping).
6	Trans-Saharan	This is the buying and selling goods across the Sahara.
7	Caravan	This was a group of people travelling together across a desert often for security or the purposes of trade.
8	Griots	These were the people in Mali whose job was to remember the History of Mali.
9	Ambassador	This is an official sent by one country into another, to represent their country.
10	Mansa Musa	This was the leader of the Mali Empire is believed to have been the richest person ever to have lived.

Week 8 16/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pentonville Prison	This was a new prison built in 1842, it was a model for new ideas on how prisons should be built and run.
2	Elizabeth Fry	This person was a prison reformer who worked to help women's rights in prisons after visiting Newgate Prison.
3	Robert Peel	This person wanted criminals to be reformed not punished.
4	Metropolitan Police Act, 1829	This was the act of parliament that created one centralised police force in London.

5	The Bloody Code	This is the increase in the number of crimes considered to be a capital crime from 1688-1825.
6	Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 and 1900.
7	Overcrowding	This was the result of large numbers of people moving to the cities and not enough houses.
8	1833 Factories Act	This was passed by the government to improve conditions for children working in factories.
9	Industry	This grew due to factories being built all over the country and having more efficient ways of producing goods.
10	Living conditions	These were usually poor for most people due to lack of sanitation, overcrowding and the spread of disease.

Week 9 23/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Smallpox	This is a highly contagious disease that would kill around 60% of the people that caught it.
2	Contagious	This is an infection that spreads easily from one person to another, typically by direct contact.
3	Vaccination	This is the introduction of a small or weakened amount of a disease to help the body develop immunity.
4	Edward Jenner	This was the doctor from Gloucestershire that created the vaccine for Smallpox by experimenting with Cowpox.
5	Cowpox	This was commonly caught by milkmaids and was used in the smallpox vaccination.
6	Cholera	This is a highly contagious disease that is spread by the consumption of infected food or water.
7	Germ Theory	This is the discovery that microbes in the air caused disease.
8	Louis Pasteur	This was the scientist that discovered the existence of microbes and developed Germ Theory.
9	Anaesthetics	This is a way to limit or remove the pain felt by a patient during a surgical operation, developed by James Simpson.
10	Public Health	This is when the government takes responsibility for the health of the public rather than leaving it to the people.

Week 10 30/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tolpuddle Martyrs	This was a group of 6 men transported to Australia for the crime of setting up a trade union.
2	Bow Street Runners	This group was established in 1749 by the Chief Magistrate at a Bow Street Court to deal with the increase in crime in London.
3	Transportation	This is the punishment where criminals were sent to British colonies like Australia to take part in forced labour.
4	Capital Punishment	This is when a criminal is punished for their crime with the death penalty. E.g. hanging.
5	Corporal Punishment	This is the physical punishment of criminals by means such as flogging (whipping).
6	Pentonville Prison	This was a new prison built in 1842, it was a model for new ideas on how prisons should be built and run.

7	Elizabeth Fry	This person was a prison reformer who worked to help women's rights in prisons after visiting Newgate Prison.
8	Robert Peel	This person wanted criminals to be reformed not punished.
9	Metropolitan Police Act, 1829	This was the act of parliament that created one centralised police force in London.
10	The Bloody Code	This is the increase in the number of crimes considered to be a capital crime from 1688-1825.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 07/04/22	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	Frequency table	a table that lists events (or outcomes) and shows the number of times each event occurs
4	Two-way table	a table that represents the frequencies for two categorical variables in a set of data: one category is represented by the rows and the second category by the columns.
5	Categorical data	Data that can be classified by categories
6	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48	First 12 multiples of 4
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 2 28/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
2	Variable	A quantity that may change or vary, taking on different values, within the context of a mathematical problem or experiment. In algebra this is represented by a single letter.
3	Line of best fit	A straight line (usually on a scatter graph) that represents the closest possible line to each point: it shows the trend of the relationship between the two variables
4	Correlation	A measure of the relationship between two variables
5	Vertex	A point where two sides intersect on a 2D shape; a point where three edges intersect on a 3D shape
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7
7	Surface	The outer layer of an object (may be flat or curved)
8	Edge	A line along which two faces meet in a 3D shape
9	Plane	A flat, two-dimensional surface in a three-dimensional space

10	Face	The flat surface of a 3D shape
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Week 3 05/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
2	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch
3	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of 90° 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	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	Frequency table	a table that lists events (or outcomes) and shows the number of times each event occurs
9	Two-way table	a table that represents the frequencies for two categorical variables in a set of data: one category is represented by the rows and the second category by the columns.
10	Categorical data	Data that can be classified by categories

Week 4 12/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
2	Parallel	To remain equidistant (the same distance apart) and never meet or touch
3	Perpendicular	A surface or line at an angle of 90° 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	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 5 19/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
2	Irregular polygon	A two-dimensional (or "plane") shape with 3 or more sides whereby the length of its sides or size of its angles are not all equal
3	Regular polygon	A two-dimensional (or "plane") shape with 3 or more sides whereby all its sides are equal in length and all its angles are equal in size
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides
5	Net	A 2-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional shape which can be folded to form that 3D shape
6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 28, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
7	Variable	A quantity that may change or vary, taking on different values, within the context of a mathematical problem or experiment. In algebra this is represented by a single letter.
8	Line of best fit	A straight line (usually on a scatter graph) that represents the closest possible line to each point: it shows the trend of the relationship between the two variables
9	Correlation	A measure of the relationship between two variables
10	Vertex	A point where two sides intersect on a 2D shape; a point where three edges intersect on a 3D shape

Week 6 26/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12
2	Isosceles triangle	A triangle which has: exactly 2 equal sides; exactly 2 equal angles; and one line of symmetry.
3	Equilateral triangle	A triangle which has: exactly 3 equal sides; 3 equal angles; and 3 lines of symmetry
4	Scalene triangle	A triangle which has: no sides that are equal; no angles that are equal; and no lines of symmetry
5	Acute angle	An angle which is less than 90°
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7

7	Surface	The outer layer of an object (may be flat or curved)
8	Edge	A line along which two faces meet in a 3D shape
9	Plane	A flat, two-dimensional surface in a three-dimensional space
10	Face	The flat surface of a 3D shape

Week 7 09/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Obtuse angle	An angle which is greater than 90° but less than 180°
2	Right angle	An angle which is exactly 90°
3	Reflex angle	An angle which is greater than 180° but less than 360°
4	Centre	The point inside a circle that is equidistant from any point on the circumference (edge) of that circle
5	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on its circumference (edge); equal to half the diameter of the circle
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° 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 16/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circumference	The perimeter (distance around the outside) of a circle
2	Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle touching opposite sides of the circumference; equal to twice the radius
3	Chord	A straight line connecting 2 points on the circumference of a circle
4	$V = Bh$	The formula to calculate the volume of a prism where B is the cross-sectional area and h is the length of the prism
5	$V = l \times w \times h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cuboid
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° 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 9 23/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
2	Irregular polygon	A two-dimensional (or "plane") shape with 3 or more sides whereby the length of its sides or size of its angles are not all equal
3	Regular polygon	A two-dimensional (or "plane") shape with 3 or more sides whereby all its sides are equal in length and all its angles are equal in size
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides
5	Net	A 2-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional shape which can be folded to form that 3D shape
6	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12
7	Isosceles triangle	A triangle which has: exactly 2 equal sides; exactly 2 equal angles; and one line of symmetry.
8	Equilateral triangle	A triangle which has: exactly 3 equal sides; 3 equal angles; and 3 lines of symmetry
9	Scalene triangle	A triangle which has: no sides that are equal; no angles that are equal; and no lines of symmetry
10	Acute angle	An angle which is less than 90°

Week 10 30/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Obtuse angle	An angle which is greater than 90° but less than 180°
2	Right angle	An angle which is exactly 90°
3	Reflex angle	An angle which is greater than 180° but less than 360°
4	Centre	The point inside a circle that is equidistant from any point on the circumference (edge) of that circle

5	Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on its circumference (edge); equal to half the diameter of the circle
6	Circumference	The perimeter (distance around the outside) of a circle
7	Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle touching opposite sides of the circumference; equal to twice the radius
8	Chord	A straight line connecting 2 points on the circumference of a circle
9	$V = Bh$	The formula to calculate the volume of a prism where B is the cross-sectional area and h is the length of the prism
10	$V = l \times w \times h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cuboid

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 08/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Continent	A continuous expanse of land E.g. Europe.
2	Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.
3	Sparsely populated	When people are spread out over a large area.
4	Densely populated	When a large amount of people are in one area.
5	Biome	A large scale ecosystem E.g. tropical rainforest.
6	Hot Desert	A biome found 30 degrees north and south of the equator, that receives less than 250mm of rainfall a year.
7	Savanna	A biome found between 15 - 30 degrees north and south of the equator, that has wet and dry seasons.
8	Deciduous forest	A biome found 50 degrees north of the equator, that has trees that shed their leaves in winter.
9	Oases	These are places within deserts where water is found.
10	Nomad	These are people who move from place to place, travelling with their animals to find grazing.

Week 2 29/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded as a result of climate change, human activities or both.
2	Overgrazing	This is when animals eat too many plants so the vegetation cannot recover properly.
3	Drought	This is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall for an extended period of time.
4	Climate Change	A long term change in the earth's climate.
5	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
6	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialization.
7	Export	To send goods or services out of a country for sale.
8	Telecommunications	This describes communications using technology such as radio.
9	Quality of Life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
10	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.

Week 3 06/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social	The section of Geography that is linked to people.
2	Economic	The section of Geography that is linked to money and jobs.
3	Environmental	The section of Geography that is linked to nature and the natural world around us.

4	Political	The section of Geography that is linked to boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states.
5	Vegetation	This is any type of plant matter.
6	Continent	A continuous expanse of land E.g. Europe.
7	Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.
8	Sparsely populated	When people are spread out over a large area.
9	Densely populated	When a large amount of people are in one area.
10	Biome	A large scale ecosystem E.g. tropical rainforest.

Week 4 13/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour Line	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.
2	Tropical rainforest	A biome found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, that has high temperatures and heavy rainfall.
3	Humidity	Having a high amount of atmospheric moisture.
4	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
5	Climate	The average weather over a 30 year period.
6	Hot Desert	A biome found 30 degrees north and south of the equator, that receives less than 250mm of rainfall a year.
7	Savanna	A biome found between 15 - 30 degrees north and south of the equator, that has wet and dry seasons.
8	Deciduous forest	A biome found 50 degrees north of the equator, that has trees that shed their leaves in winter.
9	Oases	These are places within deserts where water is found.
10	Nomad	These are people who move from place to place, travelling with their animals to find grazing.

Week 5 20/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Precipitation	An form of moisture falling from the sky eg. snow, rain, hail or sleet.
2	Infertile soil	Soil that lacks the ability to sustain agricultural plant growth.
3	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
4	Emergent layer	The highest layer of the rainforest where the tallest trees can be found up to 200ft tall.
5	Canopy	The main layer of the rainforest where most plant and animal life can be found.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded as a result of climate change, human activities or both.
7	Overgrazing	This is when animals eat too many plants so the vegetation cannot recover properly.
8	Drought	This is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall for an extended period of time.
9	Climate Change	A long term change in the earth's climate.
10	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.

Week 6 27/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Understory	The underlying layer of vegetation within the rainforest where small trees and shrubs are found.
2	Ground layer	The bottom layer within a rainforest that is also known as the forest floor.
3	Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants and some organisms use sunlight to synthesise nutrients from carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
4	Carbon sink	A part of the natural environment eg. trees or the ocean that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
5	Indigenous tribes	A distinct group of people that are descended from early inhabitants and maintain a traditional lifestyle.
6	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialization.
7	Export	To send goods or services out of a country for sale.
8	Telecommunications	This describes communications using technology such as radio.
9	Quality of Life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
10	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.

Week 7 10/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pharmaceuticals	A compound manufactured for use as a medical drug.
2	Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest.
3	Felling	The process of cutting down trees.
4	Challenge	A set of circumstances that makes it difficult to do something, with the potential to decrease quality of life.
5	Opportunity	A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something, with the potential to improve quality of life.
6	Social	The section of Geography that is linked to people.
7	Economic	The section of Geography that is linked to money and jobs.
8	Environmental	The section of Geography that is linked to nature and the natural world around us.
9	Political	The section of Geography that is linked to boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states.
10	Vegetation	This is any type of plant matter.

Week 8 17/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agriculture	The science or practice of farming.
2	Logging	The agriculture or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing timber.
3	Mining	The process or industry of obtaining minerals and substances from a mine.
4	Exploit	To make full use of something eg. a resource.
5	Poverty	This is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

6	Contour Line	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.
7	Tropical rainforest	A biome found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, that has high temperatures and heavy rainfall.
8	Humidity	Having a high amount of atmospheric moisture.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	Climate	The average weather over a 30 year period.

Week 9 24/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Precipitation	An form of moisture falling from the sky eg. snow, rain, hail or sleet.
2	Infertile soil	Soil that lacks the ability to sustain agricultural plant growth.
3	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
4	Emergent layer	The highest layer of the rainforest where the tallest trees can be found up to 200ft tall.
5	Canopy	The main layer of the rainforest where most plant and animal life can be found.
6	Understory	The underlying layer of vegetation within the rainforest where small trees and shrubs are found.
7	Ground layer	The bottom layer within a rainforest that is also known as the forest floor.
8	Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants and some organisms use sunlight to synthesise nutrients from carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
9	Carbon sink	A part of the natural environment eg. trees or the ocean that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
10	Indigenous tribes	A distinct group of people that are descended from early inhabitants and maintain a traditional lifestyle.

Week 10 01/07/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pharmaceuticals	A compound manufactured for use as a medical drug.
2	Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest.
3	Felling	The process of cutting down trees.
4	Challenge	A set of circumstances that makes it difficult to do something, with the potential to decrease quality of life.
5	Opportunity	A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something, with the potential to improve quality of life.
6	Agriculture	The science or practice of farming.
7	Logging	The agriculture or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing timber.
8	Mining	The process or industry of obtaining minerals and substances from a mine.
9	Exploit	To make full use of something eg. a resource.
10	Poverty	This is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

Food, Art, Drama & RE Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food Week 1 09/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Retinol	Vitamin A found in dairy products and oily fish.
2	Beta carotene	Converted to retinol in the body, found in yellow/orange/red fruits and vegetables.
3	Thiamine	Vitamin B1, enables energy to be released from carbohydrates.
4	Riboflavin	Vitamin B2, enables energy to be released from all macronutrients.
5	Niacin	Vitamin B3, enables energy to be released from all macronutrients.
6	Folate	Vitamin B9, found in green leafy vegetables.
7	Calcium	A mineral needed for strong bones.
8	Iron	A mineral needed for making haemoglobin.
9	Sodium	A mineral needed for regulating the amount of water in the body.
10	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel.

Art Week 2 30/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Paper Orientation	The position of the surface E.g. portrait or landscape
2	Technique	The way an artist uses their tools
3	Layout	The arrangement of artwork on a page
4	Stylised	A simplified form
5	Cartridge paper	A heavy type of paper used for drawing
6	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
7	Palette	A surface on which to put paints
8	Organic	A shape or form that is free flowing and irregular in shape
9	Geometric	A shape or form that has regular lines
10	Design	A plan to decide the appearance of an artwork

Drama Week 3 07/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Globe	A famous Elizabethan theatre in London.
2	Groundling	Poorer members of the audience who stood in the pit, just below the stage.
3	Gentry	Members of the audience who sat in the galleries to watch the play.
4	Nobility	The richest members of the audience who sat in the heavens with cushions.
5	Monarchy	A form of government that has a king or queen as its Head of State.
6	The Lord Chamberlain's Men	An Elizabethan theatre company permitted to perform by the queen.
7	The Lord Admiral's Men	An Elizabethan theatre company permitted to perform by the queen.
8	Queen Elizabeth I	The English monarch from 1558 to 1603.
9	Tragedy	A serious genre of play which always has a sad ending.
10	Comedy	A funny genre of play which always has a happy ending.

RE Week 5 21/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	The act of religious love and devotion directed towards God or gods.
2	Dedication	This is to be committed to something.
3	Mandir	A Hindu temple.
4	Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
5	Puja	A Hindu act of worship.
6	Vihara	A Buddhist temple or monastery.
7	Mantra	A word or sound repeated to help concentration in meditation, usually in Buddhism and Hinduism.
8	Shrine	A place/building/construction regarded as holy because of its links with a divinity (God/gods) or a sacred person or relic.
9	Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy scriptures are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.
10	Reincarnation	The belief that a person or animal's soul can experience rebirth in another body after death.

Food Week 6 28/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Iodine	A mineral essential for producing thyroxin.
2	Thyroxin	A hormone that controls the metabolic rate
3	Phosphorus	A mineral essential for the release of energy from food.
4	Dietary fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
5	Lactose intolerant	Unable to digest the sugar lactose.
6	Anaphylaxis	Extreme allergic reaction often associated with nut allergy.
7	Nutrient profile	The different nutrients that a food contains.
8	Malnutrition	Having a diet that does not provide the necessary nutrients.
9	Pathogenic	A microorganism that causes harm to humans.
10	Food provenance	Where foods and ingredients originally come from.

Art Week 7 11/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brush stroke	The mark made by a paintbrush and paint
2	Poster paint	A type of ready-mixed paint
3	Accurate	Correct in all details
4	Characteristics	A feature or quality that an artwork has
5	Concentric	A shape within a shape
6	Illustration	A sequence of drawings demonstrating a story
7	Border	The decorative design or edge of a surface, line or area
8	Frame	The presentation of visual elements
9	Refine	To make an artwork better
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

Drama Week 8 18/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A Midsummer Night's Dream	A comedy written by William Shakespeare.
2	The Mechanicals	The group of actors who try to perform Pyramus and Thisbe.
3	Pyramus and Thisbe	A play within a play, performed to the characters on stage.
4	Pyramus	The main character in Pyramus and Thisbe, played by Bottom.
5	Thisbe	Pyramus' lover in Pyramus and Thisbe, played by Flute.
6	Wall	The wall separating the lovers, played by Snout.
7	Lion	The lion who scares Thisbe, played by Snug.
8	Moonshine	The moon under which the lovers meet, played by Starveling.
9	Peter Quince	The writer and director of Pyramus and Thisbe.
10	William Shakespeare	The most famous Elizabethan playwright, who wrote A Midsummer Night's Dream.

RE Week 10 02/07/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Waheguru	The word used in Sikhism to mean God.
2	Murti	A term used for an image, statue or idol of a deity or mortal in Hindu culture.
3	Brahman	Is also commonly understood as the Trimurti - three gods with three key functions: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva in Hinduism.
4	Shabbat	Judaism's day of rest on the seventh day of the week—i.e. Sunset Friday to Sunset Saturday.
5	Tanakh	These are the Jewish Scriptures that contain the books of law, the prophets and collected writings.
6	Kiddush	It means "sanctification," and is a blessing recited over wine or grape juice to sanctify (make holy) the Shabbat and Jewish holidays.
7	Synagogue	The building where a Jewish people meet for religious worship and instruction.
8	Masjid	The building where Muslims meet to worship; a mosque.
9	Denomination	A branch of the Christian Church.
10	Liturgy	The public worship performed by a religious group which includes a response to and participation in activities such as: reflecting praise, thanksgiving, remembrance, asking or repentance.

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
Culture <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.		
Academia <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.		
Futures <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.		
Literacy <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
Sport <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.		
Community <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.		
Leadership <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.		
Adventure <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. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or 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. Or 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.		

