



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 3*

*Class of 2025*

## *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.

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~pt~~partaly preamable 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 <b>30 minutes</b>	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	Food/Art/ Drama/Music/ R.E
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge	Hegarty Maths	Word Challenge
Reading challenge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### **Self-tracker:**

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

## **Maths Homework – Hegarty Maths**

You will get three [hegartymaths.com](https://www.hegartymaths.com) tasks to complete per week. One on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. You will have one week to complete each assigned task.

We expect you to complete each task by:

- Watching the video and taking detailed notes in the HegartyMaths homework section of your planner
- Completing the quiz that follows the video showing full workings in the HegartyMaths homework section of your planner

During the quiz if you click the “Get Help” button it takes you to the relevant example in the video. If you want more support there will be lunch time clubs running during the week.

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

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

### **How to login**

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

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



## **Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays**

Week 1 04/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charge	Property of an electron.
2	Electrical energy transfer	Energy transferred by the movement of electrical charge.
3	Current	Flow (speed) of charge.
4	Potential difference	The energy per unit of charge.
5	Resistance	Opposes the current (slows it down).
6	Electrical conductor	A material with a low resistance that allows charge to flow.
7	Electrical insulator	A material with a high resistance that does not allow charge to flow.
8	Series circuit	Circuit with a single loop.
9	Parallel circuit	Circuit with two or more loops.
10	Light dependant resistor (LDR)	Decreasing resistance as light level increases.

Week 2 25/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thermistor	Decreasing resistance as temperature increases.
2	Biosphere	Wherever life is found on Earth (and in the atmosphere).
3	Biome	A large zone of life with particular characteristics – E.g. tropical rainforest, arctic tundra.
4	Community	A group of interdependent populations of organisms all interacting with each other.
5	Ecosystem	Plants and animals which live in a particular location that all depend on one another to survive.
6	Habitat	A specific set of conditions, usually a specific location, where an organism (or organisms) is adapted to live E.g. a pond.
7	Population	A whole group of organisms – for instance, all the buffalo on the savannah or all the greenfly on one rose bush.
8	Interdependence	All organisms in a community rely on one another – for food, shelter, pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient recycling etc.
9	Biotic	Living factors affecting a community.
10	Abiotic	Non-living factors affecting a community E.g. light intensity, temperature, soil pH).

Week 3 02/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biodiversity	The range and variety of all the different species living in an area.
2	Exothermic	Reaction that releases energy to the surroundings.
3	Endothermic	Reaction that takes in energy to the surroundings.
4	Energy profile diagram	Graph that shows energy changes in reactions.



5	Reaction rate	How fast or slow a chemical reaction occurs.
6	Charge	Property of an electron.
7	Electrical energy transfer	Energy transferred by the movement of electrical charge.
8	Current	Flow (speed) of charge.
9	Potential difference	The energy per unit of charge.
10	Resistance	Opposes the current (slows it down).

Week 4 09/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collision theory	For a reaction to take place the reactant particles need to collide (with activation energy).
2	Activation energy	The minimum amount of energy that a collision must occur with a reaction to occur.
3	Catalyst	A chemical that speeds up a reaction without being used up during the reaction.
4	Concentration	The amount of a chemical dissolved in a certain amount of solvent.
5	Reaction rate calculation	The change in amount of a substance ÷ time.
6	Electrical conductor	A material with a low resistance that allows charge to flow.
7	Electrical insulator	A material with a high resistance that does not allow charge to flow.
8	Series circuit	Circuit with a single loop.
9	Parallel circuit	Circuit with two or more loops.
10	Light dependant resistor (LDR)	Decreasing resistance as light level increases.

Week 5 16/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Speed (m/s) =	Distance travelled (m)/ time taken (s).
2	Velocity (m/s)	Distance travelled in a specific direction (m)/ time taken (s).
3	Acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	Is a vector quantity that is defined as the rate at which an object changes its velocity.
4	Displacement	Is the distance moved in a straight line, in a given direction, from the starting point.
5	Constant velocity	Maintaining the same speed in the same direction and also when the speed is zero.
6	Thermistor	Decreasing resistance as temperature increases.
7	Biosphere	Wherever life is found on Earth (and in the atmosphere).
8	Biome	A large zone of life with particular characteristics – E.g. tropical rainforest, arctic tundra.
9	Community	A group of interdependent populations of organisms all interacting with each other.

10	Ecosystem	Plants and animals which live in a particular location that all depend on one another to survive.
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Week 6 23/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Force (N)	Mass (kg) x acceleration ( $\text{m/s}^2$ )
2	Vector	A quantity with a magnitude and direction E.g. velocity or force
3	Scalar	A quantity with magnitude only e.g. speed or time
4	Acceleration ( $\text{m/s}^2$ )	Velocity ( $\text{m/s}$ ) / time (s)
5	Newton's Second Law	Objects accelerate if there is a resultant force acting on them.
6	Habitat	A specific set of conditions, usually a specific location, where an organism (or organisms) is adapted to live E.g. a pond.
7	Population	A whole group of organisms – for instance, all the buffalo on the savannah, or all the greenfly on one rose bush.
8	Interdependence	All organisms in a community rely on one another – for food, shelter, pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient recycling etc.
9	Biotic	Living factors affecting a community.
10	Abiotic	Non-living factors affecting a community E.g. light intensity, temperature, soil pH).

Week 7 06/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reactive	How likely a substance is to react
2	Reactivity series	A table or list which shows the reactivity of different elements
3	Ore	A rock that contains enough metal that it is economical to extract.
4	Displacement reactions	A reaction where one element replaces another element in a compound.
5	Electrolysis	Breaking down a compound using electricity
6	Biodiversity	The range and variety of all the different species living in an area.
7	Exothermic	Reaction that releases energy to the surroundings.
8	Endothermic	Reaction that takes in energy to the surroundings.
9	Energy profile diagram	Graph that shows energy changes in reactions.
10	Reaction rate	How fast or slow a chemical reaction occurs.

Week 8 13/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reduction	When a metal loses oxygen
2	Corrosion	Where a metal reacts with substances in its environment and is destroyed
3	Metal + acid	This reaction produces a "metal salt + hydrogen"
4	Properties of metals	High density, high melting point and good conductors of heat and electricity.
5	Test for hydrogen gas	Uses a lit/burning splint inside a test tube and produces an audible

		squeaky pop.
6	Collision theory	For a reaction to take place the reactant particles need to collide (with activation energy).
7	Activation energy	The minimum amount of energy that a collision must occur with a reaction to occur.
8	Catalyst	A chemical that speeds up a reaction without being used up during the reaction.
9	Concentration	The amount of a chemical dissolved in a certain amount of solvent.
10	Reaction rate calculation	The change in amount of a substance ÷ time.

Week 9 20/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Speed (m/s) =	Distance travelled (m)/ time taken (s).
2	Velocity (m/s)	Distance travelled in a specific direction (m)/ time taken (s).
3	Acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	Is a vector quantity that is defined as the rate at which an object changes its velocity.
4	Displacement	Is the distance moved in a straight line, in a given direction, from the starting point.
5	Constant velocity	Maintaining the same speed in the same direction and also when the speed is zero.
6	Force (N)	Mass (kg) x acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )
7	Vector	A quantity with a magnitude and direction e.g. velocity or force
8	Scalar	A quantity with magnitude only e.g. speed or time
9	Acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	Velocity (m/s) / time (s)
10	Newton's Second Law	Objects accelerate if there is a resultant force acting on them.

Week 10 27/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reactive	How likely a substance is to react
2	reactivity series	A table or list which shows the reactivity of different elements.
3	Ore	A rock that contains enough metal that it is economical to extract.
4	Displacement reactions	A reaction where one element replaces another element in a compound.
5	Electrolysis	Breaking down a compound using electricity
6	Reduction	When a metal loses oxygen
7	Corrosion	Where a metal reacts with substances in its environment and is destroyed.
8	Metal + acid	This reaction produces a "metal salt + hydrogen"
9	Properties of metals	High density, high melting point and good conductors of heat and electricity.
10	Test for hydrogen gas	Uses a lit/burning splint inside a test tube and produces an audible squeaky pop.

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 05/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para <b>mantener</b> una <u>vida</u> sana	(in order) <b>to maintain</b> a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto	<b>I play (I have been playing)</b> basketball
3	desde hace cinco años	for (since) five years
4	y también <b>voy</b> al gimnasio	and also <b>I go</b> to the gym
5	tres veces por semana	three times per week
6	igualmente <b>hago</b> natación	also <b>I go (do)</b> swimming
7	cada miércoles.	every Wednesday, furthermore
8	Además, <b>como</b> muchas verduras	Furthermore, <b>I eat</b> lots of vegetables
9	y <b>intento evitar</b> los dulces	and <b>I try to avoid</b> sweets
10	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately

Week 2 26/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>como</b> demasiada <u>comida</u> rápida	<b>I eat</b> too much fast <u>food</u>
2	la <u>semana</u> pasada <b>comí</b>	last <u>week</u> <b>I ate</b>
3	en McDonald's con mis amigos	at McDonald's with my friends
4	<b>era</b> delicioso pero	<b>it was</b> delicious
5	<b>es</b> poco saludable	but <b>it's</b> unhealthy
6	la semana que viene	next week
7	<b>voy a hacer</b> ejercicio	<b>I am going (to do)</b> exercise
8	y <b>voy a dormir</b> bien	and <b>I'm going to sleep</b> well
9	para <b>reducir</b> el estrés	(in order) <b>to reduce</b> stress
10	a veces	sometimes

Week 3 03/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>no</u> <b>duermo</b> bien	<b>I do not sleep</b> well
2	<b>tengo</b> que <b>compartir</b>	<b>I have to share</b>
3	una habitación con mi hermana	a room with my sister
4	cuando <b>nos peleamos</b>	when <b>we argue</b>
5	<b>tengo</b> dolor de cabeza	<b>I have</b> a headache
6	(in order) <b>to maintain</b> a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>	para <b>mantener</b> una <u>vida</u> sana
7	<b>I play (I have been playing)</b> basketball	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto
8	for (since) five years	desde hace cinco años
9	and also <b>I go</b> to the gym	y también <b>voy</b> al gimnasio
10	three times per week	tres veces por semana

Week 4 10/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ella <u>me</u> <b>molesta</b>	she <b>annoys</b> <u>me</u>
2	si <b>pudiera viviría</b>	if <b>I could, I would live</b>
3	con mis amigos en un piso	with my friends in a flat
4	pero, a pesar de que	but, in spite of the fact that
5	<b>es</b> irritante y ruidosa	<b>she is</b> annoying and loud
6	also <b>I go (do)</b> swimming	igualmente <b>hago</b> natación
7	every Wednesday, furthermore	cada miércoles además
8	<b>I eat</b> lots of fruit and vegetables	<b>como</b> muchas frutas y verduras
9	and <b>I try to avoid</b> sweets	y <b>intento evitar</b> los dulces
10	but unfortunately	pero por desgracia

Week 5 17/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en este momento	at the moment
2	<u>no</u> <b>me siento</b> bien	<u>I don't</u> <b>feel</b> well
3	la verdad <b>es</b> que	the truth <b>is</b> that
4	<b>tengo</b> dolor de garganta	<b>I have</b> a sore throat
5	y <b>tengo</b> fiebre	and <b>I have</b> a fever
6	next week	la semana que viene
7	<b>I am going (to do)</b> exercise	<b>voy a hacer</b> ejercicio
8	and <b>I'm going to sleep</b> well	y <b>voy a dormir</b> bien
9	(in order) <b>to reduce</b> stress	para <b>reducir</b> el estrés
10	sometimes	a veces

Week 6 24/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mañana <b>voy a hacer</b> natación	tomorrow <b>I am going to go</b> (to do) swimming
2	<b>será</b> entretenido	<b>it will be</b> entertaining
3	mañana por la tarde	tomorrow afternoon
4	<b>voy a ver</b> a un médico	<b>I am going to see</b> a doctor
5	<b>voy viajar</b> en coche	<b>I am going to travel</b> by car
6	<b>I eat</b> too much fast <u>food</u>	<b>como</b> demasiada <u>comida</u> rápida
7	last week <b>I ate</b>	la <u>semana</u> pasada <b>comí</b>
8	at McDonald's with my friends	en McDonald's con mis amigos
9	<b>it was</b> delicious	<b>era</b> delicioso pero
10	but <b>it's</b> unhealthy	<b>es</b> poco saludable

Week 7 07/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando <b>era</b> más joven	when <b>I was</b> younger
2	<b>intentaba comer</b> <u>comida</u> saludable	<b>I tried to eat</b> healthy <u>food</u>
3	y <b>ir</b> al colegio a pie	and <b>go</b> to school by foot
4	para <b>llevar</b> un estilo de vida <u>saludable</u>	(in order) <b>to lead</b> a <u>healthier</u> lifestyle

5	y para <b>ser</b> feliz	and (in order) <b>to be</b> happy
6	<b>I do not sleep</b> well	<b>no duermo</b> bien
7	because <b>I have to share</b>	dado que <b>tengo</b> que <b>compartir</b>
8	a room with my sister	una habitación con mi hermana
9	furthermore, when <b>we argue</b>	además, cuando <b>nos peleamos</b>
10	<b>I have</b> a headache	<b>tengo</b> dolor de cabeza

Week 8 14/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ahora <b>juego</b> al baloncesto	now <b>I play</b> basketball
2	todos los días	every day
3	con mi mejor amigo	with my best friend
4	en el parque cerca de mi casa	in the park near my house
5	después de colegio	after school
6	she <b>annoys me</b>	ella <b>me molesta</b>
7	if <b>I could, I would live</b>	si <b>pudiera, viviría</b>
8	with my friends in a flat	con mis amigos en un piso
9	in spite of the fact that	a pesar de que
10	<b>she is</b> annoying and loud	<b>es</b> irritante y ruidosa

Week 9 21/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>we get on</b> well	<b>nos llevamos</b> bien
2	for the most part (most of the time)	en casi todo
3	tomorrow afternoon	mañana por la tarde
4	<b>I am going to see</b> a doctor	<b>voy a ver</b> a un médico
5	<b>I am going to travel</b> by car	<b>voy viajar</b> en coche
6	because <b>it is (located)</b> a bit far	porque <b>está</b> un poco lejos
7	<b>I don't feel</b> well	<b>no me siento</b> bien
8	the truth <b>is</b> that	la verdad <b>es</b> que
9	<b>I have</b> a sore throat	<b>tengo</b> dolor de garganta
10	and <b>I have</b> a fever	y <b>tengo</b> fiebre

Week 10 28/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	when <b>I was</b> younger	cuando <b>era</b> más joven
2	<b>I tried to eat</b> healthy <u>food</u>	<b>intentaba comer</b> <u>comida</u> saludable
3	and <b>go</b> to school by foot	y <b>ir</b> al colegio a pie
4	(in order) <b>to lead</b> a <u>healthier</u> lifestyle	para <b>llevar</b> un estilo de vida <u>saludable</u>
5	and (in order) <b>to be</b> happy	y para <b>ser</b> feliz
6	now <b>I play</b> basketball	ahora <b>juego</b> al baloncesto
7	every day	todos los días
8	with my best friend	con mi mejor amigo
9	in the park near my house	en el parque cerca de mi casa
10	after school	después de colegio

### English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 06/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them similar to or different from others.
2	Discrimination	The unfair treatment of different types of people.
3	Prejudice	To have an opinion about someone or something which is not based on actual experience.
4	Racism	The thinking that a person's race fully shapes their identity and you treat them a certain way because of it.
5	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens you.
6	Jim Crow Laws	Laws created in the 19th Century that encouraged racial segregation in the Southern United States.
7	Pathos	The power of a person, situation or piece of writing to cause a feeling of sadness or pity.
8	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's early/childhood years. A novel about growing up.
9	To Kill A Mockingbird (1960)	An American novel published in 1960, set in the Great Depression, deals with themes of prejudice, good and evil and courage told through the eyes of a young girl.
10	The Civil Rights Movement	A struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950's and 1960's for blacks to gain equal rights under the law in the United States.

Week 2 27/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
2	Realism	An accurate description of the way things 'really' are in ordinary life.
3	Culture	The ideas, customs and social behaviours of a particular person or society.
4	The Wall Street Crash (1929)	The collapse of the American financial stock market that caused a crisis that led to mass unemployment.
5	Microcosm	A small society, place or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one.
6	Hypocrisy	A situation where someone believes and acts in a certain way when they really want to act/believe in the opposite.
7	Juxtaposition	Putting things close together to create a contrasting effect (showing their differences).
8	Justice	The fairness in which people are dealt with. Justice should be equal.
9	Symbolism	Something simple which represents something else more complicated (often an idea or a quality).
10	Harper Lee (1926-2016)	American author of 'To Kill a Mockingbird', published in 1960.

Week 3 04/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Great Depression	Period following The Wall Street Crash in 1930's America, that had a huge impact on the poor and led many to struggle with housing and food.
2	Motif	A repeated theme, image or character in a text that symbolises (stands for) something.
3	Didactic	Intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive.
4	Ku Klux Klan	American white supremacist hate group formed in 1867 responsible for primarily terrorising African Americans.



5	Martin Luther King(1929-1968)	American leader of the civil rights movement, assassination in 1968. Created the famous 'I Have a Dream' speech in which he called for an end to racism.
6	Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them similar to or different from others.
7	Discrimination	The unfair treatment of different types of people.
8	Prejudice	To have an opinion about someone or something which is not based on actual experience.
9	Racism	The thinking that a person's race fully shapes their identity and you treat them a certain way because of it.
10	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens you.

Week 4 11/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	American Civil War (1861-1865)	An internal war between the North and the South of America, primarily over slavery.
2	Segregation	The separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life.
3	Atticus Finch	Scout's father. He is a lawyer and fights for social justice and equality (To Kill a Mockingbird).
4	Calpurnia	The black housekeeper to the Finch family and a mother figure to the children. (To Kill a Mockingbird)
5	Scout Finch	The narrator of 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. She is a thoughtful and strong minded child.
6	Jim Crow Laws	Laws created in the 19th Century that encouraged racial segregation in the Southern United States.
7	Pathos	The power of a person, situation or piece of writing to cause a feeling of sadness or pity.
8	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's early/childhood years. A novel about growing up.
9	To Kill A Mockingbird (1960)	An American novel published in 1960, set in the Great Depression, deals with themes of prejudice, good and evil and courage told through the eyes of a young girl.
10	The Civil Rights Movement	A struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950's and 1960's for blacks to gain equal rights under the law in the United States.

Week 5 18/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John Steinbeck (1902-1968)	Nobel prize winning American author of 'Of Mice and Men', 'Grapes of Wrath' and 'East of Eden' - that explored themes of injustice and fate.
2	Jem Finch	Scout's older brother. He has a temper at times.
3	The Civil Rights Act(1964) Voting Rights Act(1964)	Legislation introduced that got rid of the Jim Crow laws.
4	Lynching	A form of violence in which a mob administers 'justice' without a trial, executing a presumed offender.
5	Tom Robinson	Well respected member of the black community accused of a crime by Mayella Ewell and her family and defended by Atticus Finch.
6	Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
7	Realism	An accurate description of the way things 'really' are in ordinary life.
8	Culture	The ideas, customs and social behaviours of a particular person or society.
9	The Wall Street Crash (1929)	The collapse of the American financial stock market that caused a crisis that led to mass unemployment.
10	Microcosm	A small society, place or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one.

Week 6 25/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malala Yousafzai (1997)	Pakistani activist for human rights, particularly the education of women. Youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and author of 'I am Malala'.
2	Boo Radley	Scout and Jem's mysterious neighbour in 'To Kill a Mockingbird.'
3	Emmett Till (1941-1955)	A 14 year black boy, whose murder by lynching raised public awareness of racist violence in America.
4	Class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on social or economic status.
5	Perspective	A particular way of considering something.
6	Hypocrisy	A situation where someone believes and acts in a certain way when they really want to act/believe in the opposite.
7	Juxtaposition	Putting things close together to create a contrasting effect (showing their differences).
8	Justice	The fairness in which people are dealt with. Justice should be equal.
9	Symbolism	Something simple which represents something else more complicated (often an idea or a quality).
10	Harper Lee (1926-2016)	American author of 'To Kill a Mockingbird', published in 1960.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mildred Taylor (1943)	African American author of 'Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry'. A book about racism in the south of America during The Great Depression.
2	The Ewells	A poor and isolated family with a 'mean streak'. Quite racist.
3	Rosa Parks (1913-2005)	American civil rights activist who became best known for refusing to move out of her seat on a segregated bus in Alabama.
4	Status	Rank or position in society based on social or professional standing.
5	Dignity	The state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect.
6	The Great Depression	Period following The Wall Street Crash in 1930's America, that had a huge impact on the poor and led many to struggle with housing and food.
7	Motif	A repeated theme, image or character in a text that symbolises (stands for) something.
8	Didactic	Intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive.
9	Ku Klux Klan	American white supremacist hate group formed in 1867 responsible for primarily terrorising African Americans.
10	Martin Luther King(1929-1968)	American leader of the civil rights movement, assassination in 1968. Created the famous 'I Have a Dream' speech in which he called for an end to racism.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Society	A group of people living together in a more or less ordered community.
2	Gender	Either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones.
3	Social Inequality	Processes in society that have the effect of limiting or harming a group's social status, social class and social circle.
4	Colonialism	Believing that one country should be able to control another country, including its people and wealth.

5	Innocence	The quality of not having much life experience and not knowing about the bad things in life.
6	American Civil War (1861-1865)	An internal war between the North and the South of America, primarily over slavery.
7	Segregation	The separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life.
8	Atticus Finch	Scout's father. He is a lawyer and fights for social justice and equality (To Kill a Mockingbird).
9	Calpurnia	The black housekeeper to the Finch family and a mother figure to the children. (To Kill a Mockingbird)
10	Scout Finch	The narrator of 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. She is a thoughtful and strong minded child.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John Steinbeck (1902-1968)	Nobel prize winning American author of 'Of Mice and Men', 'Grapes of Wrath' and 'East of Eden' - that explored themes of injustice and fate.
2	Jem Finch	Scout's older brother. He has a temper at times.
3	The Civil Rights Act(1964) Voting Rights Act(1964)	Legislation introduced that got rid of the Jim Crow laws.
4	Lynching	A form of violence in which a mob administers 'justice' without a trial, executing a presumed offender.
5	Tom Robinson	Well respected member of the black community accused of a crime by Mayella Ewell and her family and defended by Atticus Finch.
6	Malala Yousafzai (1997)	Pakistani activist for human rights, particularly the education of women. Youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and author of 'I am Malala'.
7	Boo Radley	Scout and Jem's mysterious neighbour in 'To Kill a Mockingbird.'
8	Emmett Till (1941-1955)	A 14 year black boy, whose murder by lynching raised public awareness of racist violence in America.
9	Class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on social or economic status.
10	Perspective	A particular way of considering something.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mildred Taylor (1943)	African American author of 'Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry'. A book about racism in the south of America during The Great Depression.
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5	Dignity	The state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect.
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8	Social Inequality	Processes in society that have the effect of limiting or harming a group's social status, social class and social circle.
9	Colonialism	Believing that one country should be able to control another country, including its people and wealth.
10	Innocence	The quality of not having much life experience and not knowing about the bad things in life.

### History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	British Raj	This was the period of direct British Rule in India from 1858 to 1947.
2	Company Rule	This was the period of the East India Company controlling parts of India from 1757 to 1857.
3	Missionaries	These were European Christians who tried to convert people of other religions to Christianity.
4	Mutiny	This is a rebellion by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.
5	Peaceful Protest	This is a form of protest for a cause or in opposition of something that uses non-violent methods. E.g. petitions.
6	Nationalist	This is someone who supports the idea of a country's independence from an empire.
7	Sati	This is the traditional Hindu practice of burning the widow with her dead husband.
8	Sepoy	These were Indian soldiers who were paid to fight as part of the East India Companies private army.
9	Tolerant	This means to show willingness to allow the existence of opinions or beliefs of others.
10	Trading Post	These were coastal settlements that allowed the East India Company to trade in India.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	This is the activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
2	Slave Trade	This is the procuring, transporting, selling and buying of human beings.
3	Triangular Trade	This is the name given to the process of taking goods to Africa, capturing slaves in Africa, sailing them in the Caribbean and taking goods such as cotton to England.
4	Middle passage	This is the name given to the second part of the trade triangle, slaves were sailed to the caribbean, roughly 11 million Africans made the journey.
5	Slave rebellions	These were usually unsuccessful and dealt with harshly. Punishments often stopped these happening.
6	Olaudah Equiano	This is an influential freed slave who was transported from Africa to Barbados. He wrote a book about his story.
7	Plantations	These were large farms in America that slaves worked on
8	Auctions	These were slaves were paraded in front of buyers who would bid for them. The highest bidder won.
9	Branded	This is when slaves were marked by a red hot poker with their owners initials on the face, back or chest.
10	Haiti	This is the first island run by former black slaves after a revolt ending in 1804.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abiliton	This means getting rid of slavery
2	Abolitionist	This is the name given to people who were committed to ending slavery.
3	Less profitable	This is one of the reasons slavery was abolished.
4	William Wilberforce	This was a leading white campaigner that fought to abolish slavery.
5	1807	This date was the Slave Trade Act was the abolition of the slave trade. The Slavery Abolition act was the abolition of slavery.

6	British Raj	This was the period of direct British Rule in India from 1858 to 1947.
7	Company Rule	This was the period of the East India Company controlling parts of India from 1757 to 1857.
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10	Peaceful Protest	This is a form of protest for a cause or in opposition of something that uses non-violent methods. E.g. petitions.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1833	This date was the Slavery Abolition Act was the abolition of slavery
2	West Africa Squadron	This was a branch of the Royal Navy that was tasked with stopping slave ships after the Abilition of ths slave trade.
3	Charles Darwin	This was the British scientist who theorised evolution.
4	Natural Selection	This was the theory of evolution that was used to argue white people were superior to black people.
5	Compensation	This was the money paid by the British Government to slave owners after abolition £20 million in 1837.
6	Nationalist	This is someone who supports the idea of a country's independence from an empire.
7	Sati	This is the traditional Hindu practice of burning the widow with her dead husband.
8	Sepoy	These were Indian soldiers who were paid to fight as part of the East India Companies private army.
9	Tolerant	This means to show willingness to allow the existence of opinions or beliefs of others.
10	Trading Post	These were coastal settlements that allowed the East India Company to trade in India.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reconstruction	The period in American history 1865-77, that was a time of rebuilding the southern states after the Civil War.
2	Union	This was the common name for the states that represented the North during the American Civil War.
3	Confederate	This was the common name for the states that represented the South during the American Civil War.
4	13th Amendment 1865	This was the law that abolished slavery in the United States, and gave the government power to enforce it.
5	American Civil War	This was the period of time between 1861 - 1865 in which American states fought against each other for economic and social rights, including slavery.
6	Slavery	This is the activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
7	Slave Trade	This is the procuring, transporting, selling and buying of human beings.
8	Triangular Trade	This is the name given to the process of taking goods to Africa, capturing slaves in Africa, sailing them in the Caribbean and taking goods such as cotton to England.
9	Middle passage	This is the name given to the second part of the trade triangle, slaves were sailed to the caribbean, roughly 11 million Africans made the journey.
10	Slave rebellions	These were usually unsuccessful and dealt with harshly. Punishments often stopped these happening.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Black Codes	These were laws introduced in the southern states of America that limited the freedoms of newly freed slaves.
2	Carpetbagger	These were former Union soldiers, professionals and preachers who came south in search of business opportunities and land.
3	Civil Rights Act 1866	This act was designed to protect the lives of ex-slaves by making them citizens of the United States.
4	Andrew Johnson	This was the President that had the task of overseeing Reconstruction.
5	Ku Klux Klan	This was a White American group that used violence against Black Americans and other minority groups.
6	Olaudah Equiano	This is an influential freed slave who was transported from Africa to Barbados. He wrote a book about his story
7	Plantations	These were large farms in America that slaves worked on
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10	Haiti	This is the first island run by former black slaves after a revolt ending in 1804

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disenfranchisement	This is the state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.
2	Emancipation	This means being set free from legal, social or political restrictions.
3	Jim Crow	These laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.
4	Lynching	This means the violent murder of people, often by a group, commonly by hanging.
5	Poll Tax	This is a tax introduced that had to be paid in order to vote.
6	Abolition	This means getting rid of slavery
7	Abolitionist	This is the name given to people who were committed to ending slavery.
8	Less profitable	This is one of the reasons slavery was abolished.
9	William Wilberforce	This was a leading white campaigner that fought to abolish slavery.
10	1807	This date was the Slave Trade Act was the abolition of the slave trade. The Slavery Abolition act was the abolition of slavery.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pseudoscience	This is a collection of beliefs or practises mistakenly regarded as being based on scientific method.
2	White Supremacy	This is the belief that white people are superior and other races are inferior.
3	Segregation	This is the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country or community.
4	Sharecropping	This is when plantations were divided between tenant farmers who gave a share of their crop as rent.
5	Stereotype	This is a widely held and oversimplified image or idea of a person or thing often based on appearance.
6	1833	This date was the Slavery Abolition Act was the abolition of slavery.

7	West Africa Squadron	This was a branch of the Royal Navy that was tasked with stopping slave ships after the Abilition of ths slave trade.
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9	Sharecropping	This is when plantations were divided between tenant farmers who gave a share of their crop as rent.
10	Stereotype	This is a widely held and oversimplified image or idea of a person or thing often based on appearance.



### Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36	First 12 multiples of 3
2	Positive product	The resulting sign when you multiply two negative numbers together
3	Ratio	A comparison of two or more amounts relative to one another; usually shown in the form A:B.
4	Enlargement	A transformation whereby a shape is made larger (or smaller if reversed) without changing its shape, position or direction.
5	Direct proportion	The relationship between two quantities whose ratio remains constant as quantities increase or decrease; one variable varies directly in line with another.
6	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48	First 12 multiples of 4
7	Negative product	The resulting sign when you multiply a negative number with a positive number.
8	Inverse proportion	The relationship between two quantities where as one quantity increases, the other decreases in proportion; the relationship between two quantities whose product remains the same.
9	$\frac{\text{new value} - \text{original value}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$	Formula used to calculate percentage change
10	Perpendicular bisector	A line that passes through the mid point (half way) of the line and is perpendicular to it.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
2	Quadrilateral	A polygon with: 4 sides; 4 angles; and 4 vertices. The sum of its interior angles is 360.°
3	Rhombus	A quadrilateral in which: all sides are equal; opposite sides are parallel; and opposite angles are equal.
4	Kite	A quadrilateral which has: two pairs of adjacent sides are equal; one pair of opposite angles are equal; and diagonals that intersect at right angles whereby the longer diagonal bisects the shorter diagonal.
5	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral in which: opposite sides are parallel and equal in length; and opposite angles that are equal.
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	First 12 multiples of 7
7	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides

8	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.
9	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.
10	Isosceles triangle	A triangle which has: exactly 2 equal sides; exactly 2 equal angles; and one line of symmetry.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
2	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions
3	Net	A 2-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional shape which can be folded to form that 3D shape.
4	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape
5	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape.
6	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36	First 12 multiples of 3
7	Positive product	The resulting sign when you multiply two negative numbers together
8	Ratio	A comparison of two or more amounts relative to one another; usually shown in the form A:B.
9	Enlargement	A transformation whereby a shape is made larger (or smaller if reversed) without changing its shape, position or direction.
10	Direct proportion	The relationship between two quantities whose ratio remains constant as quantities increase or decrease; one variable varies directly in line with another.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108	First 12 multiples of 9
2	Bisect	To divide into 2 equal sections
3	$V = Bh$	The formula to calculate the volume of a prism where B is the cross-sectional area and h is the length of the prism.
4	$V = l \times w \times h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cuboid
5	$V = \pi r^2 h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cylinder
6	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48	First 12 multiples of 4

7	Negative product	The resulting sign when you multiply a negative number with a positive number.
8	Inverse proportion	The relationship between two quantities where as one quantity increases, the other decreases in proportion; the relationship between two quantities whose product remains the same.
9	$\frac{\text{new value} - \text{original value}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$	Formula used to calculate percentage change
10	Perpendicular bisector	A line that passes through the mid point (half way) of the line and is perpendicular to it.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
2	Surface area of a cuboid	The sum of the areas of all 6 faces of a cuboid, measured in square units.
3	$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$	The formula used to calculate the surface area of a cylinder.
4	Discrete data	Quantitative data that can be counted and has a finite number of possible values, E.g. number of students in a class.
5	Grouped data	Data that has been ordered and sorted into groups
6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
7	Quadrilateral	A polygon with: 4 sides; 4 angles; and 4 vertices. The sum of its interior angles is $360^\circ$ .
8	Rhombus	A quadrilateral in which: all sides are equal; opposite sides are parallel; and opposite angles are equal.
9	Kite	A quadrilateral which has: two pairs of adjacent sides are equal; one pair of opposite angles are equal; and diagonals that intersect at right angles whereby the longer diagonal bisects the shorter diagonal.
10	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral in which: opposite sides are parallel and equal in length; and opposite angles that are equal.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12
2	Mean	An average that can be found by dividing the sum of all the values by the number of values.
3	Median	The middle value in an ordered list of numbers
4	Mode	The most frequently occurring value in a data set
5	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a set of data.

6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 28, 54, 60, 66, 72	First 12 multiples of 6
7	Quadrilateral	A polygon with: 4 sides; 4 angles; and 4 vertices. The sum of its interior angles is $360^\circ$ .
8	Rhombus	A quadrilateral in which: all sides are equal; opposite sides are parallel; and opposite angles are equal.
9	Kite	A quadrilateral which has: two pairs of adjacent sides are equal; one pair of opposite angles are equal; and diagonals that intersect at right angles whereby the longer diagonal bisects the shorter diagonal.
10	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral in which: opposite sides are parallel and equal in length; and opposite angles that are equal.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency table	A table that lists events (or outcomes) and shows the number of times each event occurs.
2	Scatter graph	A graph where one variable is plotted against another to show the relationship (correlation) between the two variables.
3	Correlation	A measure of the relationship between two variables
4	Probability	A measure of the chance or "likelihood" of a particular event or outcome occurring.
5	Relative frequency	The frequency of a particular outcome divided by the total number of trials.
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96	First 12 multiples of 8
7	Congruent	Of exactly the same shape, size and dimensions
8	Net	A 2-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional shape which can be folded to form that 3D shape.
9	Volume	The amount of space inside a three-dimensional shape
10	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a 3D shape; the sum of the area of all the faces on a 3D shape.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Continuous data	Quantitative data that can be measured with an infinite number of possible values within a selected range, E.g. temperature range
2	Sample space	A method of recording all possible outcomes of an event; may be in the form of a two-way table, venn diagram or probability tree.
3	Independent events	Events that do not affect or are not affected by another event
4	Dependent events	Events that affect or are affected by another event

5	Conditional probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.
6	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108	First 12 multiples of 9
7	Bisect	To divide into 2 equal sections
8	$V = Bh$	The formula to calculate the volume of a prism where B is the cross-sectional area and h is the length of the prism.
9	$V = l \times w \times h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cuboid
10	$V = \pi r^2 h$	The formula to calculate the volume of a cylinder

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110, 121, 132	First 12 multiples of 11
2	Surface area of a cuboid	The sum of the areas of all 6 faces of a cuboid, measured in square units.
3	$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$	The formula used to calculate the surface area of a cylinder.
4	Discrete data	Quantitative data that can be counted and has a finite number of possible values, E.g. number of students in a class.
5	Grouped data	Data that has been ordered and sorted into groups
6	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	First 12 multiples of 12
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 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency table	A table that lists events (or outcomes) and shows the number of times each event occurs.
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9	Dependent events	Events that affect or are affected by another event
10	Conditional probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.

### Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 08/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bamboo	A large fast-growing type of grass that forms stiff, strong stems.
2	Sustainable resource	A long lasting, renewable resource that when used does not damage the environment.
3	Carbon sink	A part of the natural environment E.g. trees or the ocean that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
4	Soil erosion	The removal of material by natural processes E.g. wind and rain.
5	Monoculture	The cultivation of a single crop in a given area.
6	Food miles	This is the number of miles that food has travelled from producer to consumer.
7	Deciduous forest	A biome dominated by trees which lose their leaves seasonally.
8	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical landscape.
9	Food chain	A diagram that shows the connections between different organisms (plants and animals) that rely upon one another as their source of food.
10	Food web	A diagram that shows a complex hierarchy of organisms (plants and animals) that rely on each other for food.

Week 2 29/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
2	Consumer	Is an organism that eats other animals and/or plant matter.
3	Decomposer	Is an organism such as bacteria or fungi that breaks down plant and animal matter.
4	Herbivore	An animal that is adapted to feed on plant material, for example foliage or marine algae, for the main component of its diet.
5	Omnivore	An animal that can feed on both plants and animals.
6	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem eg. tropical rainforest.
7	Mediterranean biome	A large scale ecosystem that has long hot summers, with little rainfall.
8	Flash flood	A sudden flood that usually occurs due to heavy rain.
9	Coral reef	This is an underwater ecosystem made up of a ridge or mound of coral.
10	Algae	This is a tiny plant-like organism that provides food for coral.

Week 3 06/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fringing reef	This forms in shallow water close and parallel to the coast.
2	Barrier reef	This was originally a fringing reef but is now surrounded by deeper water due to sea level rise.
3	Coral atoll	This is a ring-shaped reef surrounded by deep water in the middle of the ocean.



4	Salinity	This is the amount of salt contained in something.
5	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out the algae living in it as a result of higher water temperatures, leaving the coral white.
6	Bamboo	A large fast-growing type of grass that forms stiff, strong stems.
7	Sustainable resource	A long lasting, renewable resource that when used does not damage the environment.
8	Carbon sink	A part of the natural environment E.g. trees or the ocean that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
9	Soil erosion	The removal of material by natural processes E.g. wind and rain.
10	Monoculture	The cultivation of a single crop in a given area.

Week 4 13/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urban	A built up area such as a town or city.
2	Rural	An area of countryside.
3	Industrialisation	The development of industry such as manufacturing in a country or region on a large scale.
4	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
5	Urban growth	The spreading of a built up area onto greenfield sites.
6	Food miles	This is the number of miles that food has travelled from producer to consumer.
7	Deciduous forest	A biome dominated by trees which lose their leaves seasonally.
8	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical landscape.
9	Food chain	A diagram that shows the connections between different organisms (plants and animals) that rely upon one another as their source of food.
10	Food web	A diagram that shows a complex hierarchy of organisms (plants and animals) that rely on each other for food.

Week 5 20/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trend	The general direction or pattern of something.
2	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
3	GDP	Is the total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
4	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million people.
5	Pull factor	A reason why people want to move to a place eg. job opportunities.
6	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
7	Consumer	Is an organism that eats other animals and/or plant matter.
8	Decomposer	Is an organism such as bacteria or fungi that breaks down plant and animal matter.

9	Herbivore	An animal that is adapted to feed on plant material, for example foliage or marine algae, for the main component of its diet.
10	Omnivore	An animal that can feed on both plants and animals.

Week 6 27/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Push factors	A reason that people want to move away from a place E.g. poor healthcare.
2	Slum	A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
3	Squatter Settlement	An area of poor-quality housing with no or limited services such as water supply, electricity and sewerage.
4	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from an area of countryside to a built up area.
5	LIC	A country with a GNI per capita lower than \$1045.
6	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem eg. tropical rainforest.
7	Mediterranean biome	A large scale ecosystem that has long hot summers, with little rainfall.
8	Flash flood	A sudden flood that usually occurs due to heavy rain.
9	Coral reef	This is an underwater ecosystem made up of a ridge or mound of coral.
10	Algae	This is a tiny plant-like organism that provides food for coral.

Week 7 10/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
2	HIC	A country with a GNI per capita higher than £12,746.
3	Opportunity	A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something, with the potential to improve quality of life.
4	Challenge	A set of circumstances that makes it difficult to do something, with the potential to decrease quality of life.
5	Inequality	Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as wellbeing and access to jobs, housing, education etc.
6	Fringing reef	This forms in shallow water close and parallel to the coast.
7	Barrier reef	This was originally a fringing reef but is now surrounded by deeper water due to sea level rise.
8	Coral atoll	This is a ring-shaped reef surrounded by deep water in the middle of the ocean.
9	Salinity	This is the amount of salt contained in something.
10	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out the algae living in it as a result of higher water temperatures, leaving the coral white.

Week 8 17/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sewage	The provision of drainage and sewers.
2	Waterborne Disease	Conditions caused by microorganisms transmitted within water eg. cholera.
3	Sanitation	Conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.

4	Infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures that are needed for a country or region to function properly.
5	Microfinance	A very small loan which is given to people in LICs to help them start a business.
6	Urban	A built up area such as a town or city.
7	Rural	An area of countryside.
8	Industrialisation	The development of industry such as manufacturing in a country or region on a large scale.
9	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
10	Urban growth	The spreading of a built up area onto greenfield sites.

Week 9 24/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trend	The general direction or pattern of something.
2	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
3	GDP	Is the total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
4	Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million people.
5	Pull factor	A reason why people want to move to a place eg. job opportunities.
6	Push factors	A reason that people want to move away from a place E.g. poor healthcare.
7	Slum	A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
8	Squatter Settlement	An area of poor-quality housing with no or limited services such as water supply, electricity and sewerage.
9	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from an area of countryside to a built up area.
10	LIC	A country with a GNI per capita lower than \$1045.

Week 10 01/07/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation.
2	HIC	A country with a GNI per capita higher than £12,746.
3	Opportunity	A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something, with the potential to improve quality of life.
4	Challenge	A set of circumstances that makes it difficult to do something, with the potential to decrease quality of life.
5	Inequality	Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as wellbeing and access to jobs, housing, education etc.
6	Sewage	The provision of drainage and sewers.
7	Waterborne Disease	Conditions caused by microorganisms transmitted within water eg. cholera.
8	Sanitation	Conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.
9	Infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures that are needed for a country or region to function properly.
10	Microfinance	

### Food, Art, Drama & RE Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food Week 1 09/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De-seed	To remove the seed from E.g. Deseed the pepper.
2	Peel	To remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or vegetable E.g. Carrot, apple or onion.
3	Tablespoon	A large spoon used in cooking that holds 15g.
4	Teaspoon	A small spoon used in cooking that holds 5g.
5	Dessert spoon	A spoon used for eating that holds 10g.
6	Mililitres	A unit of volume used to measure small amounts of liquid.
7	Five-a-day	The five portions of fruit and vegetables that people are recommended to eat every day as part of a healthy diet.
8	Sieve	A piece of equipment used for separating lumps from dry ingredients E.g. Flour.
9	Whisk	A piece of kitchen equipment used to add air to a mixture E.g. Eggs, cream or butter.
10	Dairy	A group of foods containing or made from milk E.g. Butter, cheese, yoghurt.

Art Week 2 30/04/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

Drama Week 3 07/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Athens	The capital of Greece.
2	Comedy	A funny genre of play which always has a happy ending.
3	Tragedy	A serious genre of play which always has a sad ending.
4	Satire	A rude genre of play used to make fun of real events and people.
5	Amphitheatre	An open air theatre built to allow large crowds to see and hear the actors on the stage.
6	Sophocles	The most successful Ancient Greek playwright.
7	Masks	A full or partial covering for the face.
8	Chorus	A group of singers who tell the story, like a narrator.
9	Thespis	The first ever actor!
10	Dionysus	The ancient Greek God whom performances were in honour of.

RE Week 5 21/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Torah	This is the sacred text of Judaism. The first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible.
2	Tanakh	This is where the Hebrew Bible is divided into three: Torah (Instruction, or Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings)= TNK
3	Shabbat	This is the Sabbath, a weekly day of rest to be thankful to God - from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
4	Yad	This is a pointer used to read the Torah.
5	Rabbi	This is a person who leads worship in a Synagogue, it means 'teacher'.
6	Synagogue	This is the Jewish holy building.
7	Worship	This is the act of showing dedication to God by carrying out certain rituals and words.
8	Havdalah	This means 'separation' and is a Jewish religious ceremony or formal prayer marking the end of the Sabbath.
9	Passover	This is a Jewish festival held to celebrate the Israelite's departure from slavery in Egypt.
10	Seder	This is a special meal prepared and eaten during the festival of Passover.

Food Week 6 28/05/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
2	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travel by boat, air, road or rail.
3	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO <sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
4	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
5	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.
6	Protein	A nutrient needed in the body for growth and repair. It's found in foods such as eggs, nuts, beans, fish and meat.
7	Cross contamination	The transferring of bacteria from one surface to another E.g. Raw chicken to salad.
8	Mould	A soft, green or grey growth that develops on old food.
9	E.Coli	An infectious food poisoning bacteria that is spread through contaminated food or water, or from other infected people or animals.
10	Salmonella	A food poisoning bacteria commonly found in undercooked poultry (E.g chicken) and eggs. It can cause cramps, vomiting, and diarrhoea.

Art Week 7 11/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum.
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Printing	The process of transferring an image onto another surface using ink.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

Drama Week 8 18/06/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zeus	King of the Gods
2	Prometheus	Zeus' son, who stole fire from the Gods and gave it to humans.
3	Epimetheus	Zeus' son, and Prometheus' brother. He also marries Pandora.
4	Pandora	Epimetheus' wife, who opens the box and releases
5	Pandora's box	The cursed wedding gift given to Epimetheus and Pandora
6	Hesiod	The poet who wrote Pandora's Box
7	Proscenion	The raised performance area of the amphitheatre
8	Orchestra	The round, flat performance area of the amphitheatre
9	Scene	A concealed area of the amphitheatre where the actors would change.
10	Parados	The aisles which allowed the actors to enter from 'outside' onto the proscenium or orchestra.

RE Week 10 02/07/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Haggadah	This is a book which tells the story of the Passover.
2	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
3	Adolf Hitler	This person was the leader of Germany during World War 2 (WW2).
4	Concentration camps	These are the camps where Jews were sent as a punishment to work or be exterminated (killed).
5	Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz	These are two well-known concentration camps: 1. In northern Germany 2. In Krakow, Poland.
6	The Problem of evil	This is the challenge of how there can be an omnipotent (all-powerful), omnibenevolent (all-loving) and omniscient (all-knowing) God, with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
7	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
8	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
9	Extermination	This is the removal or killing of a species (such as humans).
10	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.

# Character Education

## Our vision

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

## How to earn and record your badges

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



# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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