



# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1*

*Year 7*

*Class of 2027*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

## Contents:

Homework guidance	2
Homework example page	3
Homework timetable	4
Sparx Maths	5
Science	6
Spanish	10
Design and Technology	13
English	16
History	23
Maths	27
Geography	31
Food, Art, Drama & RS	35
Character Education	39

## 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 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 from 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 information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat the process several times, until you are confident 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, ensuring there are no blank lines.
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 (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, tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment.
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. Mitochondion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation.
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

### Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. 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 1 hour.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book <b>30 minutes</b>	Science	MFL and DT	English	History & Maths	Geography	Food/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

### Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
<b>1</b> w/c 05/09/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>2</b> w/c 12/09/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>3</b> w/c 19/09/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>4</b> w/c 26/09/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>5</b> w/c 03/10/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>6</b> w/c 10/10/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>7</b> w/c 17/10/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>8</b> w/c 31/10/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>9</b> w/c 07/11/22	KO						
	Online						
<b>10</b> w/c 14/11/22	KO						
	Online						



## 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.

You will need to show your maths teacher your Sparx booklet so your teacher can see your workings. 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 a 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 website interface. The top screenshot, labeled with a green circle containing the number '3', shows the 'SPARX MATHS' header and a login form. The form includes a text input for 'Username', a password input for 'Password', and a 'Login' button. Above the inputs, it says 'You're logging in to Sparx at St James Exeter.' and 'Not your school?'. Below the inputs, there is a 'New user?' link. The bottom screenshot, labeled with a green circle containing the number '4', shows a form for creating a new user. It has a title 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' and three input fields: 'First Name' (with 'billy' entered), 'Last Name' (with 'smith' entered), and 'Date of birth' (with '14', 'August', and '2009' selected in dropdown menus). A red 'Submit' button is at the bottom.

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conduction	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles.
2	Convection	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid rise.
3	Digestive System	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules
4	Radiation	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave.
5	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter.
6	Evaporate	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
7	Thermal energy store	Filled when an object is warmed up.
8	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions where energy is transferred to the surroundings.
9	Kinetic energy store	Filled when an object speeds up.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Organ	Group of different tissues working together to carry out a job.
2	Thermal conductor	Material that allows heat to move quickly through it.
3	Thermal insulator	Material that only allows heat to travel slowly through it.
4	Boil	Change from liquid to a gas.
5	Condense	Change of state from a gas to a liquid.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dissipated	Become spread out wastefully
2	Alveoli	Small air sacs found at the end of each bronchiole.
3	Ribs	Bones which surround the lungs to form the rib cage.
4	Melt	Change from a solid to a liquid.
5	Freeze	Change from a liquid to a solid.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circulatory system	Transports substances around the body.
2	Respiratory system	Replaces oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from blood.
3	Enzymes	Substances that speed up chemical reactions.
4	Solvent	A liquid that dissolves another substance.
5	Solute	A substance that dissolves in a liquid.
6	Conduction	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles.
7	Convection	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid rise.
8	Digestive System	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules
9	Radiation	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave.
10	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter.

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbohydrate	The body's main source of energy.
2	Lipids	A store of energy and method of thermal insulation.
3	Protein	A nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic energy store	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed.
6	Evaporate	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
7	Thermal energy store	Filled when an object is warmed up.
8	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions where energy is transferred to the surroundings.
9	Kinetic energy store	Filled when an object speeds up.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Small intestine	Upper part of the intestine where digestion is completed and nutrients are absorbed by the blood.



2	Large intestine	Lower part of the intestine from which water is absorbed and where faeces are formed.
3	Trachea	Carries air from the mouth and nose to the lungs.
4	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object, in joules.
5	In series	If components in a circuit are on the same loop.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle found underneath the lungs.
2	Microscope	Apparatus used to observe cells.
3	Dietary fibre	Parts of plants that cannot be digested, which helps the body eliminate waste.
4	In parallel	If components are on separate loops.
5	Current	Flow of electric charge.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circulatory system	Transports substances around the body.
2	Respiratory system	Replaces oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from blood.
3	Enzymes	Substances that speed up chemical reactions.
4	Solvent	A liquid that dissolves another substance.
5	Solute	A substance that dissolves in a liquid.
6	Carbohydrate	The body's main source of energy.
7	Lipids	A store of energy and method of thermal insulation.
8	Protein	A nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.
9	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
10	Elastic energy store	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed.

Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Small intestine	Upper part of the intestine where digestion is completed and nutrients are absorbed by the blood.
2	Large intestine	Lower part of the intestine from which water is absorbed and where

		faeces are formed.
3	Trachea	Carries air from the mouth and nose to the lungs.
4	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object, in joules.
5	In series	If components in a circuit are on the same loop.
6	Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle found underneath the lungs.
7	Microscope	Apparatus used to observe cells.
8	Dietary fibre	Parts of plants that cannot be digested, which helps the body eliminate waste.
9	In parallel	If components are on separate loops.
10	Current	Flow of electric charge.

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 06/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Hola! Me gustaría presentarme.	Hello! I would like (it would please me) to introduce (present) myself.
2	me llamo María	I am called (I call myself) María
3	y tengo once años	and I am (I have) eleven years old
4	mi cumpleaños es	my birthday is
5	el veinte de junio	the twenty (twentieth) of June
6	ahora tengo	now I have
7	los <u>ojos</u> marrones y	brown <u>eyes</u> and
8	el <u>pelo</u> largo y castaño	long, brunette <u>hair</u>
9	pero cuando era más joven	but when I was younger
10	tenía los <u>ojos</u> azules y	I used to have blue <u>eyes</u> and

Week 2 13/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el <u>pelo</u> rubio	blond <u>hair</u>
2	diría que	I would say that
3	soy bastante tímido(a)	I am quite shy (feminine)
4	sin embargo	however
5	soy también muy deportista	I am also very sporty
6	antes, era más perezoso(a) y	before, I was more lazy (feminine) and
7	un poco hablador(a)	a bit chatty (feminine)
8	en mi familia hay	in my family there is
9	mi padre, mi madre	my dad, my mum
10	y mis dos hermanas	and my two sisters

Week 3 20/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me llevo bien	I get on well
2	con mi padre	with my dad
3	porque es gracioso y	because he is funny and
4	<u>siempre</u> me hace reír	he <u>always</u> makes me laugh
5	<u>no</u> me llevo bien	I <u>don't</u> get on well
6	Hello! I would like (it would please me) to introduce (present) myself.	¡Hola! Me gustaría presentarme.
7	I am called (I call myself) María	me llamo María
8	and I am (I have) eleven years old	y tengo once años
9	my birthday is	mi cumpleaños es
10	the twenty (twentieth) of June	el veinte de junio

Week 4 27/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	con mi hermana	with my sister
2	que <b>se llama</b> Laura	who <b>is called (calls herself)</b> Laura
3	y <b>tiene</b> los <u>ojos</u> verdes	and <b>she has</b> green <u>eyes</u>
4	y el <u>pelo</u> corto	and <u>short</u> hair
5	dado que <b>es</b> a veces antipática	because <b>she is</b> sometimes mean
6	now <b>I have</b>	ahora <b>tengo</b>
7	brown <u>eyes</u> and	los <u>ojos</u> marrones y
8	long, brunette <u>hair</u>	el <u>pelo</u> largo y castaño
9	but when <b>I was</b> younger	pero cuando <b>era</b> más joven
10	<b>I used to have</b> blue <u>eyes</u> and	<b>tenía</b> los <u>ojos</u> azules y

Week 5 04/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero antes Laura <b>era</b>	but before Laura <b>was</b>
2	verdaderamente perezosa	really lazy (feminine)
3	mi madre <b>es</b>	my mum <b>is</b>
4	verdaderamente simpática y bonita y	really kind (feminine) and pretty (feminine) and
5	<b>tiene</b> el <u>pelo</u> rizado y rojo	<b>she has</b> curly, red <u>hair</u>
6	blond <u>hair</u>	el <u>pelo</u> rubio
7	<b>I would say</b> that	<b>diría</b> que
8	<b>I am</b> quite shy (feminine)	<b>soy</b> bastante tímido(a)
9	however	sin embargo
10	<b>I am</b> also very sporty	<b>soy</b> también muy deportista

Week 6 11/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	desafortunadamente	unfortunately
2	en este momento	at the moment
3	<u>no tengo</u> mascota	<b>I don't have</b> a pet
4	pero en el futuro	but in the future
5	<b>me gustaría tener</b>	<b>I would like to have</b>
6	before, <b>I was</b> more lazy (feminine) and	antes, <b>era</b> más perezoso(a) y
7	a bit chatty (feminine)	un poco hablador(a)
8	in my family <b>there is</b>	en mi familia <b>hay</b>
9	my dad, my mum	mi padre, mi madre
10	and my two sisters	y mis dos hermanas

Week 7 18/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	un <u>perro</u> negro	a black <u>dog</u>
2	y una <u>tortuga</u> amarilla y negra	and a yellow and black <u>tortoise</u>
3	generalmente	generally
4	<b>me encanta</b> mi familia	<b>I love</b> my family
5	aunque <b>me peleo</b> con Laura	although <b>I argue</b> with Laura

6	<b>I get on well</b>	<b>me llevo bien</b>
7	with my dad	con mi padre
8	because <b>he is</b> funny and	porque <b>es</b> gracioso y
9	<b>he always makes</b> me laugh	<b>siempre me hace reír</b>
10	<b>I don't get on well</b>	<b>no me llevo bien</b>

Week 8 01/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	de vez en cuando	from time to time
2	pienso que	I think that
3	a veces Laura <u>me molesta</u>	sometimes Laura <b>annoys me</b>
4	pero <b>puede ser</b>	but <b>she can be</b>
5	una buena amiga	a good friend (feminine)
6	with my sister	con mi hermana
7	who <b>is called</b> (calls herself) Laura	que <b>se llama</b> Laura
8	and <b>she has</b> green <u>eyes</u>	y <b>tiene</b> los <u>ojos</u> verdes
9	and <u>short</u> hair	y el <u>pelo</u> corto
10	because <b>she is</b> sometimes mean	dado que <b>es</b> a veces antipática

Week 9 08/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	but before Anabella <b>was</b>	pero antes Anabella <b>era</b>
2	really lazy (feminine)	verdaderamente perezosa
3	my mum <b>is</b>	mi madre <b>es</b>
4	really kind (feminine) and pretty (feminine) and	verdaderamente simpática y bonita y
5	<b>she has</b> curly, red <u>hair</u>	<b>tiene</b> el <u>pelo</u> rizado y rojo
6	unfortunately	desafortunadamente
7	at the moment	en este momento
8	<b>I don't have</b> a pet	<b>no tengo</b> mascota
9	but in the future	pero en el futuro
10	<b>I would like to have</b>	<b>me gustaría tener</b>

Week 10 15/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a black <u>dog</u>	un <u>perro</u> negro
2	and a yellow and black <u>tortoise</u>	y una <u>tortuga</u> amarilla y negra
3	generally	generalmente
4	<b>I love</b> my family	<b>me encanta</b> mi familia
5	although <b>I argue</b> with Laura	aunque <b>me peleo</b> con Laura
6	from time to time	de vez en cuando
7	pienso que	I think that
8	sometimes Laura <b>annoys me</b>	a veces Laura <u>me molesta</u>
9	but <b>she can be</b>	pero <b>puede ser</b>
10	a good friend (feminine)	una buena amiga

## Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 07/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Engineering	the branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures.
2	Wood	the hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber.
3	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity
4	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
5	Tool	a device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function
6	Design	a plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
7	Making	the process of producing something
8	Cutting	Removing unwanted material to change a materials shape.
9	Drilling	the action of making a hole in something by boring with a drill.
10	Sanding	smooth or polish with sandpaper or a mechanical sander.

Week 2 14/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardwood	the wood from a broadleaved tree (such as oak, ash, or beech) as distinguished from that of conifers.
2	Softwood	the wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
3	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
4	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
5	Tennon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.
6	File	A file is a tool used to remove fine amounts of material from a workpiece. It is common in woodworking, metalworking,
7	Steel rule	A measuring tool where the numbers start at the end of the tool.
8	Vice	A clamp attached to the workbench used to hold materials in place.
9	Work bench	a flat table or surface at which carpentry or other mechanical or practical work is done.
10	Safety	the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injur



Week 3 21/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Engineering drawing	This is a type of technical drawing that is used to convey information about an object.
2	orthographic projection	This is a way of drawing an 3D object from different directions. Usually a front, side and plan view are drawn so that a person looking at the drawing can see all the important sides.
3	horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.
4	set square	This is an object used in engineering and technical drawing, with the aim of providing a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
5	collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something
6	Engineering	the branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures.
7	Wood	the hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber.
8	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity
9	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
10	Tool	a device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function

Week 4 28/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	highlighting	The act of drawing attention to something. for example, using colour to draw a readers eye to elements of your design
2	shadows	The act of drawing darkened areas behind an object where light would be restricted. This helps give the impression of an object being 3d
3	Prototyping	Is an experimental process where design teams implement ideas into tangible forms from paper to digital.
4	drawing board	A professional implement allowing for straight and angled lines to be drawn properly
5	t-square	This is a technical drawing instrument used by draftsmen primarily as a guide for drawing horizontal lines on a drafting table. It may also guide a set square to draw vertical or diagonal lines
6	Design	a plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
7	Making	he process of producing something
8	Cutting	Removing unwanted material to change a materials shape.
9	Drilling	the action of making a hole in something by boring with a drill.
10	Sanding	smooth or polish with sandpaper or a mechanical sander.

Week 5 05/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lathe	a machine for shaping wood, metal, or other material by means of a rotating drive which turns the piece being worked on against changeable cutting tools.
2	Milling machine	milling machine removes material from a work piece by rotating a cutting tool (cutter) and moving it into the work piece
3	Pillar drill	Versatile machines that can be used on a wide range of materials where single hole drilling is required
4	Scribe	A scribe is a hand tool used in metal work to mark lines on workpieces, prior to machining
5	Centre punch	1. a tool consisting of a metal rod with a conical point for making an indentation, to allow a drill to make a hole at the same spot without slipping.
6	Hardwood	the wood from a broadleaved tree (such as oak, ash, or beech) as distinguished from that of conifers.
7	Softwood	the wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
8	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
9	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
10	Tennon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.

Week 6 12/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Graphic Design	The art or profession of visual communication that combines images, words, and ideas to convey information to an audience.
2	Projection –	A 3D drawing on a 2D surface.
3	Evaluation:	studying the outcome of a design, to see how it performs.
4	Feedback:	Opinions of others. Used to further develop your work
5	Computer Aided Design	CAD, drawing and developing designs using computer programs
6	File	A file is a tool used to remove fine amounts of material from a workpiece. It is common in woodworking, metalworking,
7	Steel rule	A measuring tool where the numbers start at the end of the tool.
8	Vice	A clamp attached to the workbench used to hold materials in place.
9	Work bench	a flat table or surface at which carpentry or other mechanical or practical work is done.
10	Safety	he condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injur

Week 7 19/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	isometric	a 3 dimensional drawing technique using lines at 30 degrees from the horizontal
2	isometric grid	paper created with the guide lines drawn vertically and at 30 degrees from the horizontal to aid drawing
3	crating	a technique used to draw objects where the initial sketch is based on boxes or crates
4	oblique	a simplistic drawing technique where an object is drawn face on, and the side is projected back at 40 degrees and half length
5	hatching	a shading technique where pen or pencil is overlaid at differing angles to show different depth of colour.
6	Engineering drawing	This is a type of technical drawing that is used to convey information about an object.
7	orthographic projection	This is a way of drawing an 3D object from different directions. Usually a front, side and plan view are drawn so that a person looking at the drawing can see all the important sides.
8	horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.
9	set square	This is an object used in engineering and technical drawing, with the aim of providing a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
10	collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something

Week 8 02/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3 tone shading	a technique used for rendering objects that involves each side in a slightly darker version of the same colour.
2	Sketching	is a rapidly executed freehand drawing that is not usually intended as a finished work.
3	2D Design	This a computer design program used in schools. Simple or complex designs can be created and then sent to a specified computer manufacturing system. i.e. A Laser Cutter
4	Exploding	A term used in computer design programs where downloaded images can be 'broken down' into individual lines
5	Nodes	These are individual components of a line, which can be manipulated to move small sections of a drawing on a computer program
6	highlighting	The act of drawing attention to something. for example, using colour to draw a readers eye to elements of your design
7	shadows	The act of drawing darkened areas behind an object where light would be restricted. This helps give the impression of an object being 3d
8	Prototyping	Is an experimental process where design teams implement ideas into tangible forms from paper to digital.
9	drawing board	A professional implement allowing for straight and angled lines to be drawn properly
10	t-square	This is a technical drawing instrument used by draftsmen primarily as a guide for drawing horizontal lines on a drafting table. It may also guide a set square to draw vertical or diagonal lines

Week 9 09/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	presentation	the word used to describe the quality of showing and demonstrating your work
2	Thermoplastic	plastics that soften when heated, harden when cooled, and then can be heated and softened many times
3	Thermosets	plastics that, after being heated and softened during manufacture, cannot be changed or softened by heating again
4	Strip Heater	This is an electrically operated heating element that allows the user to heat small areas of thermo plastics for reshaping
5	Specification	A specification often refers to a set of documented requirements to be satisfied by a material, design, product, or service.
6	Lathe	a machine for shaping wood, metal, or other material by means of a rotating drive which turns the piece being worked on against changeable cutting tools.
7	Milling machine	milling machine removes material from a work piece by rotating a cutting tool (cutter) and moving it into the work piece
8	Pillar drill	Versatile machines that can be used on a wide range of materials where single hole drilling is required
9	Scribe	A scribe is a hand tool used in metal work to mark lines on workpieces, prior to machining
10	Centre punch	1. a tool consisting of a metal rod with a conical point for making an indentation, to allow a drill to make a hole at the same spot without slipping.

Week 10 16/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	progression	the process of developing or moving gradually towards a more advanced state.
2	technique	a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.
3	component	a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle
4	disassembly	take (something) to pieces.
5	production	the action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials, or the process of being so manufactured.
6	Graphic Design	The art or profession of visual communication that combines images, words, and ideas to convey information to an audience.
7	Projection –	A 3D drawing on a 2D surface.
8	Evaluation:	studying the outcome of a design, to see how it performs.
9	Feedback:	Opinions of others. Used to further develop your work
10	Computer Aided Design	CAD, drawing and developing designs using computer programs

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 07/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.
2	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
3	Simile	The comparison of one thing to another by using 'like' or 'as'.
4	Metaphor	A figure of speech containing an implied comparison.
5	Adjective	a word that describes a noun or pronoun.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly).
9	Compound Sentence	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex Sentence	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. E.g.: "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 2 14/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.
2	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
3	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
4	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
5	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.
6	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
7	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
8	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 3 21/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
2	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
3	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
4	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song, poem or piece of music.
5	Pandora's box	Something seen as a tempting treasure that releases a curse.
6	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.
7	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing to another by using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Metaphor	A figure of speech containing an implied comparison.
10	Adjective	a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Week 4 28/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hamartia	a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
2	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
3	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
4	The Helper	The hero is often supported by a helper. This individual often possesses qualities that the hero is lacking.
5	The False Hero	A character that often tries to steal the Hero's thunder and is occasionally mistaken for the Hero.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run <b>quickly</b> ).
9	Compound Sentence	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex Sentence	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. E.g.: "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 5 05/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Appositive phrase	A noun that renames the noun that comes before it. E.g. The <b>playwright</b> , Shakespeare, wrote plays.
2	Auxiliary verbs	A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs are be, do, and have.
3	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.



4	Allusion	An indirect reference to something without mentioning it explicitly. For example an allusion to Shakespeare
5	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.
	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.

Week 6 12/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Pygmalion effect	An idiom meaning a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
2	A Cinderella story	An idiom meaning a person who achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
3	Don't fly too close to the sun	An idiom meaning to not allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
4	David versus Goliath	An idiom meaning a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
5	Forbidden fruit	An idiom meaning something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.
6	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
7	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
8	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 7 19/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Dispatcher	An early role in the story is that of the dispatcher, who sends the hero on their mission.
2	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.

3	Irrevocably	Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered; final.
4	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
5	Connotation	The ideas, emotions, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a word or text's literal meaning.
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
7	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
8	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
9	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song, poem or piece of music.
10	Pandora's box	Something seen as a tempting treasure that releases a curse.

Week 8 02/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
2	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
3	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
4	Odyssey	a long and eventful or adventurous journey or experience.
5	Temptation	To desire to do something, especially something that is wrong or unwise.
6	Hamartia	a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
7	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
8	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
9	The Helper	The hero is often supported by a helper. This individual often possesses qualities that the hero is lacking.
10	The False Hero	A character that often tries to steal the Hero's thunder and is occasionally mistaken for the Hero.

Week 9 09/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Appositive phrase	A noun that renames the noun that comes before it. E.g. The playwright, Shakespeare, wrote plays.
2	Auxiliary verbs	A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs are be, do, and have.
3	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
4	Allusion	An indirect reference to something without mentioning it explicitly. For example an allusion to Shakespeare

5	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
6	The Pygmalion effect	An idiom meaning a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
7	A Cinderella story	An idiom meaning a person who achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
8	Don't fly too close to the sun	An idiom meaning to not allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
9	David versus Goliath	An idiom meaning a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
10	Forbidden fruit	An idiom meaning something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.

Week 10 16/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Dispatcher	An early role in the 'heroic' story is that of the dispatcher, who sends the hero on their mission.
2	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
3	Irrevocably	Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered; final.
4	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
5	Connotation	The ideas, emotions, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a word or text's literal meaning.
6	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
7	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
8	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
9	Odyssey	a long and eventful or adventurous journey or experience.
10	Temptation	To desire to do something, especially something that is wrong or unwise.

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 08/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Empire	This is a group of states or countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or government.
2	Domination	This is the exercise of power or influence over someone or something.
3	Pharaoh	These were the rulers of the Ancient Egyptian Empires
4	Senete	From the Latin Senatus this was the governing assembly of Rome.
5	Dynasty	This is a sequence of rulers from the same family from the Latin dynastia meaning power.
6	Latin	This was the language of Ancient Rome, used today in the Catholic religion.
7	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch and one of the foundations of english.
8	Democracy	From the words Demos meaning people and kratos meaning power - in Ancient Greek <i>δημοκρατία</i>
9	Athens	This was the centre for learning, philosophy and the arts in Ancient Greece - in Ancient Greek <i>Ἀθήναι</i>
10	Boule	This is a group of 500 citizens selected to run a city - In Ancient Greek <i>βουλή</i>

Week 2 15/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forum	This is the Latin term used to describe an area of a town or city dedicated to public meetings, debates as well as a marketplace.
2	Palatine Hill	This is often referred to as the centre of Rome where the Imperial Palaces were built.
3	Baths	This comes from the Latin <i>thermae</i> meaning temperature, they were a place of business and socialising.
4	Bak	This is the Ancient Egyptian word for labourer or slave
5	Servus	This is the Latin word for slave.
6	Socrates	He was a philosopher from Athens often credited as the founder of modern Philosophy
7	Philosophy	This is the study of enquiries about existence, knowledge and values - In Ancient Greek <i>φιλοσοφία</i>
8	Marcus Aurelius	He was a Roman Emperor and philosopher, the last of Pax Romana
9	Pax Romana	This is the 200 year period of the Golden Age of the Roman Empire.
10	Polytheism	is the belief in multiple gods, which are usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses, along with their own religious rituals.

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pantheon	This derives from the Greek meaning "a temple of all gods". In Ancient Greek <i>πάνθεον</i>
2	Mythology	This comes from the Greek <i>mythos</i> meaning story or fiction and is often used to describe events in the Ancient world.
3	Zeus	He was the king of the Greek gods and the god of the sky and thunder and the ruler of Mount Olympus
4	Jupiter	He was the most important Roman god who represented authority and power.

5	Ra	He was the most important of the Egyptian gods, ruler of the sun and sky, order and kings.
6	Empire	This is a group of states or countries that are ruled over by a single monarch or government.
7	Domination	This is the exercise of power or influence over someone or something.
8	Pharaoh	These were the rulers of the Ancient Egyptian Empires
9	Senete	From the Latin Senatus this was the governing assembly of Rome.
10	Dynasty	This is a sequence of rulers from the same family from the Latin dynastia meaning power.

Week 4 29/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thralls	The Viking word for slaves
2	Bondi	This was the name for freemen, men who farmed their own lands
3	Jarls	A chief who was the most important bondi in an area
4	Longhouse	Viking homes were known as Longhouses, made with a wooden frame and a thatched roof. Houses had separate areas for people and animals
5	Pagan	This was the name given to a person who believed in more than one god
6	Latin	This was the language of Ancient Rome, used today in the Catholic religion.
7	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch.
8	Democracy	From the words Demos meaning people and kratos meaning power - in Ancient Greek <i>δημοκρατία</i>
9	Athens	This was the centre for learning, philosophy and the arts in Ancient Greece - in Ancient Greek <i>Ἀθήναι</i>
10	Boule	This is a group of 500 citizens selected to run a city - In Ancient Greek <i>βουλή</i>

Week 5 06/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blot	This was the term used for a Viking sacrifice
2	Grave goods	Vikings believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
3	Baghdad and Constantinople	Vikings were lured to sail here because the talk in trade towns suggested they had exotic goods, rich bazaars (markets) and silver
4	The Volga Vikings	Volga Viking was the name given to Viking that settled in Russia, also known as 'Rus' and travelled the Volga River east
5	Heathen	This was the term used for someone who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God
6	Forum	This is the Latin term used to describe an area of a town or city dedicated to public meetings, debates as well as a marketplace.
7	Palatine Hill	This is often referred to as the centre of Rome where the Imperial Palaces were built.
8	Baths	This comes from the Latin <i>thermae</i> meaning temperature, they were a place of business and socialising.
9	Bak	This is the Ancient Egyptian word for labourer or slave
10	Servus	This is the Latin word for slave.

Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
2	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
3	Blood eagle	This was a ritual performed on the worst enemies of the Vikings, the ritual was dedicated to Odin
4	Longships	Viking ships that were developed and built, there were the ideal vessel for attacking western Europe in lightning raids
5	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
6	Socrates	He was a philosopher from Athens often credited as the founder of modern Philosophy
7	Philosophy	This is the study of enquiries about existence, knowledge and values - In Ancient Greek φιλοσοφία
8	Marcus Aurelius	He was a Roman Emperor and philosopher, the last of Pax Romana
9	Pax Romana	This is the 200 year period of the Golden Age of the Roman Empire.
10	Polytheism	is the belief in multiple gods, which are usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses, along with their own religious rituals.

Week 7 20/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865
2	Ceors	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
3	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
4	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
5	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.
6	Pantheon	This derives from the Greek meaning "a temple of all gods". In Ancient Greek πάνθεον
7	Mythology	This comes from the Greek mythos meaning story or fiction and is often used to describe events in the Ancient world.
8	Zeus	He was the king of the Greek gods and the god of the sky and thunder and the ruler of Mount Olympus
9	Jupiter	He was the most important Roman god who represented authority and power.
10	Ra	He was the most important of the Egyptian gods, ruler of the sun and sky, order and kings.

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pious	This means to be extremely or devoutly religious.
2	Cnut	This was the last Viking King of England.
3	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
4	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
5	Patriarchal	This is when the government or society is controlled by men.
6	Thralls	The Viking word for slaves
7	Bondi	This was the name for freemen, men who farmed their own lands



8	Jarls	A chief who was the most important bondi in and area
9	Longhouse	Viking homes were known as Longhouses, made with a wooden frame and a thatched roof. Houses had separate areas for people and animals
10	Pagan	This was the name given to a person who believed in more than one god

Week 9 10/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blot	This was the term used for a Viking sacrifice
2	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
3	Baghdad and Constantinople	Vikings were lured to sail here because the talk in trade towns suggested they had exotic goods, rich bazaars (markets) and silver
4	The Volga Vikings	Volga Viking was the name given to Viking that settled in Russia, also known as 'Rus' and travelled the Volga River east
5	Heathen	This was the term used for someone who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God
6	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
7	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
8	Blood eagle	This was a ritual performed on the worst enemies of the Vikings, the ritual was dedicated to Odin
9	Longships	Viking ships that were developed and built, there were the ideal vessel for attacking western Europe in lightning raids
10	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built

Week 10 17/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865
2	Ceors	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
3	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
4	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
5	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.
6	Pious	This means to be extremely or devoutly religious.
7	Cnut	This was the last Viking King of England.
8	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
9	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
10	Patriarchal	This is when the government or society is controlled by men.

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 08/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60	Seconds in one minute
2	60	Minutes in one hour
3	24	Hours in one day
4	52	Weeks in a year
5	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8
7	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
10	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers

Week 2 15/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Integer	A whole number
2	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
3	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
4	Increase	To make it greater in size or amount.
5	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.
6	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
7	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
8	Area	Area is the amount of space occupied by a two-dimensional figure
9	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape: the sum of all the sides of a 2D shape
10	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
2	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
3	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
4	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4

5	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9
6	60	Seconds in one minute
7	60	Minutes in one hour
8	24	Hours in one day
9	52	Weeks in a year
10	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12

Week 4 29/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7
2	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6
3	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
4	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
10	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers

Week 5 06/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
3	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
4	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
5	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	Integer	A whole number.
7	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
8	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2a	a + a
2	$a^2$	a x a

3	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
4	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
5	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$
6	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
7	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
8	Area	Area is the amount of space occupied by a two-dimensional figure
9	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape: the sum of all the sides of a 2D shape
10	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.

Week 7 20/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
2	Edge	Where two faces of a solid figure meet.
3	Face	The flat surface of a 3-D object.
4	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$ .
5	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
7	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
8	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
9	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4
10	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^\circ$ .
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .
3	Reflex angle	An angle between $180^\circ$ and $360^\circ$ .
4	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
5	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in a full turn.
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7
7	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6
8	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
9	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle

Week 9 10/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
3	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
4	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
5	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	$2a$	$a + a$
7	$a^2$	$a \times a$
8	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
9	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
10	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$

Week 10 17/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
2	Edge	Where two faces of a solid figure meet.
3	Face	The flat surface of a 3-D object.
4	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$ .
5	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
6	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^\circ$ .
7	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .
8	Reflex angle	An angle between $180^\circ$ and $360^\circ$ .
9	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
10	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in a full turn.

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 09/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Continents	One of the seven land masses e.g. Europe
2	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
3	Temperature	This is a measure of the amount of heat in a place.
4	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
5	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
6	Barometer	This is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
7	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
8	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
9	Thermometer	This is used to measure temperature.
10	Beaufort scale	This is a subjective method of measuring wind speed.

Week 2 16/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
2	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
3	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal weather.
6	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
7	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures.
8	Polar	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Volcanic activity	Sulphur dioxide in eruptions reflects solar radiation cooling the earth.

Week 3 23/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solar output	Increased periods of intense solar radiation heating the earth.
2	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
3	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
4	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
5	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
6	Continents	One of the seven land masses e.g. Europe

7	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
8	Temperature	This is a measure of the amount of heat in a place.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.

Week 4 30/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Biotic	These are living things.
3	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
4	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
5	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.
6	Barometer	This is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
7	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
8	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
9	Thermometer	This is used to measure temperature.
10	Beaufort scale	This is a subjective method of measuring wind speed.

Week 5 07/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Herbivore	A creature that only consumes plants.
2	Omnivore	A creature that consumes both animals and plants.
3	Carnivore	A creature that only consumes animals.
4	Vegetation	These are plants.
5	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.
6	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
7	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
8	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
9	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
10	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal weather.

Week 6 14/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
2	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
3	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.

4	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
5	Camel adaptation	These include long eyelashes, wide feet and a hump full of fat.
6	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
7	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures.
8	Polar	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Volcanic activity	Sulphur dioxide in eruptions reflects solar radiation cooling the earth.

Week 7 21/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cactus adaptation	These include small spikes, thick skin and storage of water.
2	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
3	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
4	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
5	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.
6	Solar output	Increased periods of intense solar radiation heating the earth.
7	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
8	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
9	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
10	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.

Week 8 04/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solar energy	This is energy harnessed from the sun.
2	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
3	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
4	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
5	Infertile	Soil that does not have any nutrients.
6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
7	Biotic	These are living things.
8	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
9	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
10	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.

Week 9 11/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Herbivore	A creature that only consumes plants.
2	Omnivore	A creature that consumes both animals and plants.



3	Carnivore	A creature that only consumes animals.
4	Vegetation	These are plants.
5	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.
6	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
9	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
10	Camel adaptation	These include long eyelashes, wide feet and a hump full of fat.

Week 10 18/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cactus adaptation	These include small spikes, thick skin and storage of water.
2	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
3	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
4	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
5	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.
6	Solar energy	This is energy harnessed from the sun.
7	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
8	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
9	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
10	Infertile	Soil that does not have any nutrients.

## Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food Week 1 10/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
2	Microorganism	Tiny forms of life that can only be seen under a microscope.
3	Eatwell Guide	Is the UK government's healthy eating model. It is divided into five sections. These sections show how much food from each food group is needed to have a well balanced, healthy diet.
4	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
5	Contaminate	Make a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms.
6	Food Poisoning	An illness caused by microorganisms contaminating food.
7	Bridge hold	A technique used when chopping food. The thumb and index finger are placed either side of the food item to hold it thus forming a kind of bridge shape.
8	Claw grip	A technique used when chopping food. Create a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape. Press the tips of your fingers (nails) against the food to be gripped.
9	Pathogenic	Something that causes illness
10	Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms, which are single-celled and can be found everywhere.

Art Week 2 17/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The features that most commonly make up a piece of art.
2	Colour	what you see when light reflects off of something.
3	Tone	A lightness or darkness of something.
4	Texture	How something looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
5	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated. It is decorative.
6	Line	A mark which can be used to make a drawing.
7	Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line. E.g square.
8	Form	Something that has three dimensions (3D) e.g cube.
9	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
10	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.

Drama Week 3 24/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Body Language	The way facial expressions, stance and gestures work together to show how someone feels without speaking.

5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Music Week 4 1/10/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Dynamics	The level of volume or change of volume between notes or phrases.
2	Piano	An instruction to play softly.
3	Forte	An instruction to play loudly.
4	Crescendo	An instruction to steadily increase in volume.
5	Diminuendo	An instruction to steadily decrease in volume.
6	Pitch	A term that describes how high or low the note is.
7	Semibreve	A note with the duration of 4 crotchet beats.
8	Ostinato	A repeating sequence of pitches or a repeating sequence of beats.
9	Time signature	A sign consisting of two numbers stacked on top of each other. The top number tells you how many beats are in a single bar.
10	Duration	A word that describes how long or short a note lasts for.

RS Week 5 08/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sikhism	This is a monotheistic religion founded in Punjab in the 15th century by Guru Nanak.
2	Guru Nanak Das	This is an Indian religious leader who taught that all men should have the right to search for God.
3	The 10 Gurus	These are the men who are seen as divine spiritual messengers or masters, over the period from 1469 to 1708 in Sikhism.
4	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.
5	Buddhism	This is an Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century BC.
6	Prince Siddhartha Gautama	He was a Hindu prince who gave up his position and wealth to seek enlightenment.
7	The Four Sights	Prince Siddhartha Gautama gave this name when he saw old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
8	Enlightenment	The action or state of having attained spiritual knowledge.
9	Christianity	This is a monotheistic religion based on belief in God and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, and on the Holy Bible.
10	Jesus the Christ	He is the Son of God, whose teachings are the basis of Christianity in the Holy Bible.

Food Week 6 15/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.
2	Temperature danger zone	Temperatures between 5°C and 63°C where most bacteria can multiply.
3	Dishcloth	Wet cloth used for washing up kitchen items.
4	Tea towel	Dry cloth used for drying up kitchen items.
5	Draining board	Surface on which you leave kitchen items to drain.
6	Hob	The top part to a cooker with hotplates or burners.
7	Oven	Enclosed part of the cooker which is used to heat or cook food.
8	Chopping board	A surface upon which food items are prepared.
9	Weighing scales	A piece of equipment used to measure out a particular amount in grams(g).
10	Measuring Jug	A piece of equipment used to measure out a liquid in millilitres(ml).

Art Week 7 22/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Blending	Merging one colour into another.
2	Proportion	The relationship between the size of one element compared to another.
3	Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see.
4	Composition	Artistic arrangement of elements in an artwork.
5	Mark Making	The creation of different lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
6	Primary Colour	The 3 colours, red, yellow and blue - which cannot be made.
7	Secondary Colour	The colours made by mixing two primary colours (orange, green and purple).
8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Ratio	Shows how much of one thing there is, compared to another.
10	Scale	The size of an object, in relation to another object.

Drama Week 8 05/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proscenium Arch	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, surrounded by an arch. The most common theatre type in the UK.
2	End On Stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
3	Thrust Stage	A stage which extends out into the audience so they are seated on three sides.
4	Theatre in the Round	A central stage with the audience on all four sides.
5	Set Designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
6	Lighting Designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
7	Costume Designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
8	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
9	Playwright	A person who writes plays.
10	Theatre Maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.

Music Week 9 12/11/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Tempo	A word that describes the speed of the pulse.
2	Bar lines	Vertical divisions of the staff or stave.
3	Pulse	This is a steady beat that you tap your foot to when you listen to music.
4	Staff/ stave	The two possible names given to the five horizontal lines on which music is written.
5	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat.
6	Minim	A note with the duration of 2 crotchet beats.
7	Melody	The part of a piece of music that you often find yourself singing along with. It is made up of high and low pitched notes played one after the other.
8	Bar	A short section of music containing a specific number of beats.
9	Quaver	A note with the duration of ½ a crotchet beat.
10	Duration	The length of time a note is held for.

RS Week 10 19/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Son of God	This is a Jewish phrase which means someone who has a special relationship with God. It does not mean God's child
2	Miracles	This is an extraordinary event that cannot be explained by natural causes or science. Therefore, its cause must be God.
3	Islam	This is the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
4	The Prophet Muhammad	He was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of the world religion of Islam.
5	Peace be upon him	.This phrase is very important to Muslims as it shows respect whenever they say the name of any prophet or messenger.
6	Angel Jibril	This is the archangel who delivers messages and revelation between Allah (God) and humans and as most notably to Muhammad.
7	Judaism	This is a monotheistic religion developed among the ancient Hebrews.
8	Abraham	He was the first father of the Jewish people and was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God.
9	Covenant	This is a legal contract or agreement.
10	The Father of Judaism	This is a title given to a man called Abraham. He was one of the first and most important people in Jewish history.

# 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
<p style="text-align: center;">Culture</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Academia</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Futures</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Literacy</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i></p>	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. 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.		