



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 9

Class of 2025

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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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 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~~ partially 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 30 minutes.

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

Self-tracker:

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths login interface. The first screenshot, labeled with a circled '3', shows the 'SPARX MATHS' header and a login form. The form includes a 'Username' field, a 'Password' field, a 'New user?' link, and a 'Login' button. Above the form, it says 'You're logging in to Sparx at St James Exeter. Not your school?'. The second screenshot, labeled with a circled '4', shows a registration form titled 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' The form has fields for 'First Name' (filled with 'billy'), 'Last Name' (filled with 'smith'), and 'Date of birth' (filled with '14', 'August', and '2009'). There is a 'Submit' button at the bottom.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genotype	Combination of genes E.g. BB, Bb or bb.
2	Atomic number	Number of protons.
3	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched.
4	CO ₂	Formula for Carbon dioxide.
5	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.
6	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Double Helix	Structure of DNA
2	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
3	Elastic potential energy store	An object that is stretched or squashed has this store of energy.
4	H ₂ O	Formula for Water.
5	Polymer	Made of very large molecules linked to other atoms by strong covalent bonds with very strong intermolecular forces between separate molecules.
6	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gene	A section of DNA which codes for a specific sequence of amino acids, which codes for a specific protein.
2	Ionic bonding	Formed from metals combined with non-metals.
3	Momentum = Mass x Velocity	The equation for Momentum using mass & velocity.
4	O ₂	Formula for Oxygen
5	Fullerene	Molecules of Carbon atoms with hollow shapes.
6	Genotype	Combination of genes E.g. BB, Bb or bb.
7	Atomic number	Number of protons.
8	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched.

9	CO ₂	Formula for Carbon dioxide.
10	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Phenotype	Physical characteristics or outward appearance E.g. blonde hair or red petals.
2	Covalent bonding	Formed from non-metals combined with other non-metals.
3	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
4	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Formula for Glucose
5	Graphene	Single layer of Graphite with properties that make it useful in electronics and composites.
6	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbon dioxide + Water	Reactants for Photosynthesis
2	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.
3	Directly proportional	Diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
4	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
5	Graphite	Giant covalent structure which conducts electricity due to delocalised electrons.
6	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + Oxygen	Products of Photosynthesis
2	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
3	Moment	A turning force around a pivot.
4	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.
5	Alloy	A mixture of a metal and at least one other element.
6	Force = spring constant x extension	The equation for Force using spring constant & extension

7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutation	Change to the gene/chromosome or DNA.
2	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
3	Moment = Force x Perpendicular Distance from the pivot.	Equation for calculating a moment using the force & perpendicular distance from the pivot.
4	Cystic Fibrosis	Caused by a recessive allele.
5	Electrolysis	The decomposition of an ionic compound using electricity.
6	Genotype	Combination of genes E.g. BB, Bb or bb.
7	Atomic number	Number of protons.
8	Elastic deformation	An object returns to its original length after it has been stretched.
9	CO ₂	Formula for Carbon dioxide.
10	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	XX	Female sex chromosomes.
2	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
3	Properties of Metals	High thermal conductivity, good conductors of electricity and malleable.
4	XY	Male sex chromosomes.
5	Properties of Non-Metals	Low thermal conductivity, poor conductors of electricity and brittle.
6	Inelastic deformation	An object that does not return to its original length when the forces are removed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbon dioxide + Water	Reactants for Photosynthesis
2	Metallic bonding	Formed between metals and in alloys.
3	Directly proportional	Diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
4	Chlorophyll	Green pigment which traps sunlight.
5	Graphite	Giant covalent structure which conducts electricity due to delocalised electrons.
6	Glucose + Oxygen	Products of Photosynthesis

7	Covalent bond	When atoms share pairs of electrons. These bonds are very strong.
8	Moment	A turning force around a pivot.
9	Limiting factor	Light intensity, temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll.
10	Alloy	A mixture of a metal and at least one other element.

Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutation	Change to the gene/chromosome or DNA.
2	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
3	Moment = Force x Perpendicular Distance from the pivot.	Equation for calculating a moment using the force & perpendicular distance from the pivot.
4	Cystic Fibrosis	Caused by a recessive allele.
5	Electrolysis	The decomposition of an ionic compound using electricity.
6	XX	Female sex chromosomes.
7	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
8	Properties of Metals	High thermal conductivity, good conductors of electricity and malleable.
9	XY	Male sex chromosomes.
10	Properties of Non-Metals	Low thermal conductivity, poor conductors of electricity and brittle.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 06/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en Inglaterra tenemos	in England we have
2	las <u>vacaciones</u> de verano en julio y agosto	summer <u>holidays</u> in July and August
3	normalmente en el verano	normally in the summer
4	cuando hace buen tiempo	when it is (it does) good weather
5	me encanta ir a la playa con mis amigos	I love to go to the beach with my friends
6	normalmente, en verano	normally, in summer
7	voy a Francia	I go to France
8	con mis padres y mis abuelos	with my parents and my grandparents
9	sin embargo prefiero pasar	however, I prefer to spend
10	las vacaciones en el extranjero	holidays abroad

Week 2 13/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a veces voy a España con mi familia	sometimes I go to Spain with my family
2	el <u>año</u> pasado	last <u>year</u>
3	fuimos a Barcelona	we went to Barcelona
4	que está en el norte de España	which is in the north of Spain
5	lo mejor fue cuando	the best thing was when
6	visité la Sagrada Familia	I visited the Sagrada Familia
7	ya que fue genial	because it was great (feminine)
8	when it is (it does) good weather	cuando hace buen tiempo
9	I love to go to the beach with my friends	me encanta ir a la playa con mis amigos
10	sin embargo, <u>hace</u> tres años	however, three years <u>ago</u>

Week 3 20/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	perdí mi móvil en el metro	I lost my phone on the metro
2	comí paella	I ate paella
3	me quedé en	I stayed in
4	una <u>pensión</u> pequeña	a small <u>bed and breakfast</u>
5	que estaba en el <u>barrio</u> gótico	which was in the gothic <u>quarter</u>
6	in England we have	en Inglaterra tenemos
7	summer <u>holidays</u> in July and August	las <u>vacaciones</u> de verano en julio y agosto
8	normally in the summer	normalmente en el verano
9	I go to France	voy a Francia
10	with my parents and my grandparents	con mis padres y mis abuelos

Week 4 27/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	however, I prefer to spend	sin embargo prefiero pasar
2	holidays abroad	las vacaciones en el extranjero
3	tampoco había piscina	there wasn't a swimming pool either
4	pero al fin y al cabo	but at the end of the day
5	la gente era muy abierta	the people were very open
6	prefiero viajar en avión	I prefer to travel by plane
7	de vez en cuando, en verano	from time to time, in summer
8	voy a un restaurante italiano	I go to an Italian restaurant
9	mi familia y yo vamos a un camping en Gales	my family and I go to a campsite in Wales
10	y en el hotel hay dos piscinas	and in the hotel there are two swimming pools

Week 5 04/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	lo mejor de mis vacaciones	the best thing about my holiday
2	lo peor de mis vacaciones	the worst thing about my holiday
3	el viaje fue genial	the journey was great
4	porque fui en barco	because I went by boat
5	mi familia y yo vamos a un camping en Gales	my family and I go to a campsite in Wales
6	sometimes I go to Spain with my family	a veces voy a España con mi familia
7	last <u>year</u>	el <u>año</u> pasado
8	we went to Barcelona	fuimos a Barcelona
9	which is in the north of Spain	que está en el norte de España
10	y hizo sol	and it was sunny

Week 6 11/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡Y la ducha no funcionaba!	And the shower didn't work!
2	I stayed in	me quedé en
3	a small <u>bed and breakfast</u>	una <u>pensión</u> pequeña
4	which was in the gothic <u>quarter</u>	que estaba en el <u>barrio</u> gótico
5	but at the end of the day	pero al fin y al cabo
6	the people were very open	la gente era muy abierta
7	I decided to go to Scotland	decidí ir a Escocia
8	with my school	con mi escuela
9	visité la Sagrada Familia	I visited the Sagrada Familia
10	ya que fue maravillosa	because it was amazing (feminine)

Week 7 18/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	however, three years <u>ago</u>	sin embargo, <u>hace</u> tres años
2	decidí ir a Escocia	I decided to go to Scotland
3	con mi escuela	with my school
4	it was great but	era genial pero
5	it didn't have parking nor a laundry room	no tenía ni aparcamiento ni lavandería
6	there wasn't a swimming pool either	tampoco había piscina
7	además aprendí mucho sobre	also, I learnt lots about
8	la <u>arquitectura</u> religiosa	religious <u>architecture</u>
9	lo peor fue	the worst thing was
10	cuando llegamos al albergue juvenil	when we arrived at the youth hostel

Week 8 01/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in the future I would like to reserve a room	en el futuro quisiera reservar una habitación
2	in a <u>five star</u> hotel	en un hotel de <u>cinco estrellas</u>
3	because I have always dreamed of doing it	porque <u>siempre</u> he soñado con hacerlo
4	el <u>año</u> próximo	next <u>year</u>
5	voy a ir de vacaciones	I am going to go on holiday
6	con mi familia	with my family
7	¡ Espero que sea mejor!	I hope that it will be better!
8	from time to time	de vez en cuando
9	my family and I go to a campsite in Wales	mi familia y yo vamos a un camping en Gales
10	because we love nature	porque nos encanta la naturaleza

Week 9 08/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	It was a disaster!	¡ Fue un desastre!
2	firstly, we had a breakdown on the motorway	primero tuvimos una avería en la autopista
3	then when we arrived at the youth hostel	luego cuando llegamos al albergue juvenil
4	we had to complain because	tuvimos que quejarnos porque
5	there were rats in the bed	había ratas en la cama
6	And the shower didn't work !	¡Y la ducha no funcionaba !
7	I hope that it will be better!	¡ Espero que sea mejor!
8	porque nos encanta la naturaleza	because we love nature
9	perdí mi móvil en el metro	I lost my phone on the metro
10	and my grandparents live there	y mis abuelos viven allí

Week 10 15/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡ Fue un desastre!	It was a disaster!
2	primero tuvimos una avería en la autopista	firstly, we had a breakdown on the motorway
3	when we arrived at the youth hostel	cuando llegamos al albergue juvenil
4	tuvimos que quejarnos porque	we had to complain because
5	había ratas en la cama	there were rats in the bed
6	I lost my phone on the metro	perdí mi móvil en el metro
7	What a disaster!	¡Qué desastre!
8	I am going to go on holiday	voy a ir de vacaciones
9	with my family	con mi familia
10	y mis abuelos viven allí	and my grandparents live there

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 material's 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 injury.

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 a 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 draughtsmen 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 material's 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 workpiece
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 injury

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 a 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 is 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 reader's 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 draughtsmen 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 thermoplastics 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 workpiece
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	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	Propaganda	information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a political point of view.
3	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
4	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
5	Trench	long, deep ditches dug as protective defences during war
6	The realities of war	The poor treatment of soldiers, the pointless deaths (futility of war), lack of care from commanding officers and the fact the Germans weren't evil monsters.
7	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
8	Heroism	Great bravery.
9	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.
10	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.

Week 2 14/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage directions	Writing in a play that instructs actors or gives information about the stage.
2	Stanhope	The Captain of an infantry company. He's a young man, and has seen three years of combat. He has gained the respect of his men, who see him as a brave leader, but he's also seen as something of an alcoholic.
3	Earwigs as symbols	The earwigs symbolise the men: trapped and expendable.
4	Osborne	Second-in-command to Stanhope. He's a bit older than the other soldiers, but he is well-liked. He helps keep Stanhope grounded and takes care of him when he's too drunk.
5	Hibbert	An officer in Stanhope's infantry. He is so afraid of dying in the trenches that he pretends to suffer from an acute case of neuralgia (intense nerve pain).
6	Trotter	An officer in Stanhope's infantry. He is jovial, irreverent, and gluttonous, frequently giving Mason—the cook—a hard time about the food served in the dugout. He provides comedic relief.
7	Expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed.
8	Futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is pointless and useless
9	The Colonel	Stanhope's immediate superior. He is the one who tells Stanhope to expect the large German attack on March 21st. He is also the person who tells Stanhope that he and his men will raid the German trenches before the attack.
10	The Sergeant-Major	A large man who ranks below Stanhope and his officers. The Sergeant-Major makes sure that all of Stanhope's orders are carried out.

Week 3 21/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time as a symbol	There are constant references to time and 'waiting' to reflect the monotony of life in the trenches and the reality that the soldiers are simply waiting to die in the big attack (or raid).
2	Light as a theme	This becomes increasingly dim in the trenches, to reflect either the darkening mood or increasing lack of hope. After Osborne's death, the candles (artificial light) symbolise the artificial 'happiness' of Stanhope.
3	Osbourne's pipe as a symbol	Osborne has to leave his pipe unfinished, whilst it still has a 'glow' on it, to go on the raid. This is symbolic of how his and other soldiers' lives were cut short.
4	Raleigh	A young officer fresh out of school. Raleigh went to the same school as Stanhope and has always admired Stanhope.
5	Uniforms	Used to reflect the characters' mental states. Stanhope's is tidy but 'war-stained', whilst Raleigh's is 'fresh'. However, after the raid his too has become war-stained, symbolising the war has now 'stained' him.
6	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
7	Propaganda	Convinced young soldiers to sign up - that fighting in WWI was noble. Also presented Germans as evil monsters.
8	Vimy Ridge	A horrific battle whereby commanding officers ordered their soldiers to run at German machine guns.
9	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
10	Superior Officers	Soldiers were expected to follow the command of their superior officer, regardless of how daft the order was. Any refusal (also known as insubordination) would result in being court martialled and shot.

Week 4 28/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
2	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
3	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
4	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
5	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
6	The realities of war	The poor treatment of soldiers, the pointless deaths (futility of war), lack of care from commanding officers and the fact the Germans weren't evil monsters.
7	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
8	Heroism	Great bravery.
9	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.
10	Trench	A long narrow ditch.

Week 5 05/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personification	When human characteristics are used to describe non-human objects.

		E.G.: The flowers danced in the wind.
2	Simile	When one thing is compared to another to create a more vivid description. E.G.: He is as brave as a lion.
3	Metaphor	A metaphor states that one thing is another thing to create a vivid description. E.G.: 'His hands are blocks of ice'.
4	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
5	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
6	Stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play that gives direction to the actors or information about the scenery.
7	Stanhope	The Captain of an infantry company. He's a young man, and has seen three years of combat. He has gained the respect of his men, who see him as a brave leader, but he's also seen as something of an alcoholic.
8	Raleigh	A young officer fresh out of school. Raleigh went to the same school as Stanhope, who is several years older than him. As such, he has always admired Stanhope.
9	Osborne	Second-in-command to Stanhope. He's a bit older than the other soldiers, but he is well-liked. He helps keep Stanhope grounded and takes care of him when he's too drunk.
10	Hibbert	An officer in Stanhope's infantry. He is so afraid of dying in the trenches that he pretends to suffer from an acute case of neuralgia (intense nerve pain).

Week 6 12/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In medias res	A poem that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
2	Brian Turner	Brian Turner, is an American war veteran who fought in the Iraqi war. Often autobiographical, his poems describe the terror, compassion, and loneliness of armed conflict.
3	Robert Graves	A soldier who served three times in the first world war and was eventually discharged after his third wounding. His poem challenges the idea that war is full of glory and honour.
4	Owen Shears	A Welsh poet, author, playwright and TV presenter. He was the first writer in residence to be appointed by any national rugby union team.
5	Randall Jarrell	An American poet, literary critic, children's author, essayist, and novelist. He was the 11th Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress—a position that now bears the title Poet Laureate of the United States.
6	Trotter	An officer in Stanhope's infantry. He is jovial, irreverent, and gluttonous, frequently giving Mason—the cook—a hard time about the food served in the dugout. He provides comedic relief.
7	Hardy	A good-natured but rather sloppy man who can't wait to vacate the trenches—so much so that he leaves them dirty, failing to clean them like he's supposed to.
8	Mason	The officers' cook. He is very obedient and constantly tries to please the officers. He strives to provide the officers with the best possible service.
9	The Colonel	Stanhope's immediate superior. He is the one who tells Stanhope to expect the large German attack on March 21st. He is also the person who tells Stanhope that he and his men will raid the German trenches before the attack.

10	The Sergeant-Major	A large man who ranks below Stanhope and his officers. The Sergeant-Major makes sure that all of Stanhope's orders are carried out.
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Week 7 19/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the king or queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
2	The Nobel Prize in Literature	A Swedish prize that is awarded annually, to an author from any country who has created 'outstanding' literature.
3	CBE	An award handed out twice a year, by the Prime Minister and the Queen, to recognise and honour someone's achievement and service to the country.
4	John Hewitt	Born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, he was the most significant Belfast poet to emerge before the 1960s generation of Northern Irish poets.
5	Simon Armitage	Simon Robert Armitage, CBE, is an English poet, playwright and novelist who was appointed Poet Laureate on 10 May 2019. He is also professor of poetry at the University of Leeds.
6	Time as a symbol	There are constant references to time and 'waiting' to reflect the monotony of life in the trenches and the reality that the soldiers are simply waiting to die in the big attack (or raid).
7	Light as a theme	This becomes increasingly dim in the trenches, to reflect either the darkening mood or increasing lack of hope. After Osborne's death, the candles (artificial light) symbolise the artificial 'happiness' of Stanhope.
8	Osbourne's pipe as a symbol	Osborne has to leave his pipe unfinished, whilst it still has a 'glow' on it, to go on the raid. This is symbolic for how his and other soldiers' lives were cut short.
9	Earwigs as symbols	The soldiers notice an earwig running around a candle over and over again, it represents the soldiers' existence, since it symbolises monotony, repetitive behaviour and no forward progress.
10	Uniforms	Used to reflect the characters' mental states. Stanhope's is tidy but 'war-stained', whilst Raleigh's is 'fresh'. However, after the raid his too has become war-stained, symbolising the war has now 'stained' him.

Week 8 02/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holger Teschke	A German author and writes poetry, drama, radio plays and prose. He lives as a freelance writer in Berlin and Boston.
2	Natalie Diaz	A Mojave American poet, language activist, former professional basketball player, and educator.
3	Seamus Heaney	Widely recognized as one of the major poets of the 20th century. He was an Irish poet, playwright and translator. He received the 1995 Nobel Prize in Literature.
4	John Agard	An Afro-Guyanese playwright, poet and children's writer, now living in Britain. In 2012, he was selected for the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry.
5	Carol Ann Duffy	A British poet and playwright. She is a professor of contemporary poetry at Manchester Metropolitan University, and was appointed Poet Laureate in May 2009.
6	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For

		example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
7	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
8	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
9	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
10	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.

Week 9 09/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personification	When human characteristics are used to describe non-human objects. E.G.: The flowers danced in the wind.
2	Simile	When one thing is compared to another to create a more vivid description. E.G.: He is as brave as a lion.
3	Metaphor	A metaphor states that one thing is another thing to create a vivid description. E.G.: 'His hands are blocks of ice'.
4	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
5	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
6	In medias res	A poem that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
7	Brian Turner	Brian Turner, is an American war veteran who fought in the Iraqi war. Often autobiographical, his poems describe the terror, compassion, and loneliness of armed conflict.
8	Robert Graves	A soldier who served three times in the first world war and was eventually discharged after his third wounding. His poem challenges the idea that war is full of glory and honour.
9	Owen Shears	A Welsh poet, author, playwright and TV presenter. He was the first writer in residence to be appointed by any national rugby union team.
10	Randall Jarrell	An American poet, literary critic, children's author, essayist, and novelist. He was the 11th Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress—a position that now bears the title Poet Laureate of the United States.

Week 10 16/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the king or queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
2	The Nobel Prize in Literature	A Swedish prize that is awarded annually, to an author from any country who has created 'outstanding' literature.
3	CBE	An award handed out twice a year, by the Prime Minister and the Queen, to recognise and honour someone's achievement and service to the country.
4	John Hewitt	Born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, he was the most significant Belfast poet to emerge before the 1960s generation of Northern Irish poets.
5	Simon Armitage	Simon Robert Armitage, CBE, is an English poet, playwright and novelist who was appointed Poet Laureate on 10 May 2019. He is also professor of poetry at the University of Leeds.

6	Holger Teschke	A German author and writes poetry, drama, radio plays and prose. He lives as a freelance writer in Berlin and Boston.
7	Natalie Diaz	A Mojave American poet, language activist, former professional basketball player, and educator.
8	Seamus Heaney	Widely recognized as one of the major poets of the 20th century. He was an Irish poet, playwright and translator. He received the 1995 Nobel Prize in Literature.
9	John Agard	An Afro-Guyanese playwright, poet and children's writer, now living in Britain. In 2012, he was selected for the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry.
10	Carol Ann Duffy	A British poet and playwright. She is a professor of contemporary poetry at Manchester Metropolitan University, and was appointed Poet Laureate in May 2009.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 08/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Militarism	This is the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability.
2	Nationalism	The identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
3	Alliances	This is a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
4	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation or the use of military force.
5	Assassination	This is the action of killing someone for a specific purpose.
6	Gavrilo Princip	This was the name of the man that assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
7	Black Hand Gang	This was the name given to the group of men that wanted to assassinate the Archduke of Austria - Hungary.
8	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	This was the leader of the Austria - Hungary Empire,
9	Propaganda	This is something produced by the government to make people think a certain way. Such as posters.
10	Battle of the Somme	This was one of the most famous battles of the First World War that resulted in 630,000 casualties.

Week 2 15/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Battle of Ypres	This was a series of battles during the First World War, in Belgium between the German and the Allied armies.
2	Menin gate	This is a memorial to the missing soldiers that were killed during WWI.
3	Thiepval	This is a memorial to the missing soldiers of the Somme.
4	Tyne Cot Cemetery	This is the largest cemetery for Commonwealth forces in the world, for any war.
5	Gold Coast Regiment	This was a single battalion of 800 soldiers from India that arrived in German East Africa in 1916
6	Rhodesian Volunteers	This was an army regiment active from 1898 to 1920 during the time of the British South Africa Company's rule over Rhodesia.
7	Interwar years	This is a period of time that exists between two wars, especially between the First and Second World Wars
8	Treaty of Versailles	This was a peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and associated powers and by Germany in the Hall of Mirrors.
9	Terms	This is the name given to the different areas agreed in the Treaty of Versailles.
10	Reparations	This is the compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanctions	These are threatened penalties for disobeying a law or rule.
2	Condemnation	This is the expression of very strong disapproval.
3	Veto	This is a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a lawmaking body.
4	Dictators	This is a ruler with total power over a country, typically obtained by force.
5	Communism	This is a theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by

		the state and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
6	Militarism	This is the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability.
7	Nationalism	The identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
8	Alliances	This is a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
9	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation or the use of military force.
10	Assassination	This is the action of killing someone for a specific purpose.

Week 4 29/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fascism	This is a political ideology that stands for a centralised government headed by a dictator.
2	Democracy	A system of government chosen by the people, typically through elected representatives.
3	Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
4	Isolationism	A policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.
5	Immigrants	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
6	Gavrilo Princip	This was the name of the man that assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
7	Black Hand Gang	This was the name given to the group of men that wanted to assassinate the Archduke of Austria - Hungary.
8	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	This was the leader of the Austria - Hungary Empire,
9	Propaganda	This is something produced by the government to make people think a certain way. Such as posters.
10	Battle of the Somme	This was one of the most famous battles of the First World War that resulted in 630,000 casualties.

Week 5 06/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prosper	succeed in material terms; be financially successful.
2	Weimar Republic	The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.
3	Gustav Streseman	A German statesman who served as chancellor in 1923 and as foreign minister from 1923 to 1929, during the Weimar Republic.
4	Hyperinflation	This is when the cost of goods rises but the value of money decreases.
5	Freidrich Ebert	He was a German politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the first president of Germany from 1919 until 1925.
6	Battle of Ypres	This was a series of battles during the First World War, in Belgium between the German and the Allied armies.
7	Menin gate	This is a memorial to the missing soldiers that were killed during WWI.
8	Thiepval	This is a memorial to the missing soldiers of the Somme.
9	Tyne Cot Cemetery	This is the largest cemetery for Commonwealth forces in the world, for any war.
10	Gold Coast Regiment	This was a single battalion of os soldiers from India that arrived in German East Africa in 1916

Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Golden Age	An idyllic time of peace, prosperity, and happiness.
2	Wall Street Crash	This was a major American stock market crash that occurred in the autumn of 1929, when share prices on the Stock Exchange collapsed.
3	Depression	A severe worldwide economic depression between 1929 and 1939 that began after a major fall in stock prices in the United States.
4	On the margin	This was when people would borrow money from the banks and use their house as collateral.
5	Stock and Shares	This is when someone owns a percentage of a business and can receive a profit if the business is doing well.
6	Rhodesian Volunteers	This was an army regiment active from 1898 to 1920 during the time of the British South Africa Company's rule over Rhodesia.
7	Interwar years	This is a period of time that exists between two wars, especially between the First and Second World Wars
8	Treaty of Versailles	This was a peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and associated powers and by Germany in the Hall of Mirrors.
9	Terms	This is the name given to the different areas agreed in the Treaty of Versailles.
10	Reparations	This is the compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.

Week 7 20/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manchuria	This is an area in China that was attacked by the Japanese in the 1930s.
2	Abyssinia	This is modern day Ethiopia and was attacked by Mussolini in the 1930s.
3	Foreign Policy	a government's strategy in dealing with other nations.
4	Rhineland	This was an area in Germany that bordered France and was demilitarised after WWI.
5	Anschluss	This is the word used for the forbidding of the unification of Austria and Germany.
6	Sanctions	These are threatened penalties for disobeying a law or rule.
7	Condemnation	This is the expression of very strong disapproval.
8	Veto	This is a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body.
9	Dictators	This is a ruler with total power over a country, typically obtained by force.
10	Communism	This is a theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the state and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Remilitarise	This is when a country starts to build up its army and weapons in preparation for war.
2	Extremist	A person or group who holds extreme political views.
3	Lebensraum	This was the German word for living space.
4	Rome-Berlin Axis	A coalition formed in 1936 between Italy and Germany
5	Central government	This is when the government or political party has total control over the state.
6	Fascism	This is a political ideology that stands for a centralised government headed by a dictator.
7	Democracy	A system of government chosen by the people, typically through elected representatives.

8	Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
9	Isolationism	A policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.
10	Immigrants	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.

Week 9 10/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prosper	succeed in material terms; be financially successful.
2	Weimar Republic	The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.
3	Gustav Streseman	A German statesman who served as chancellor in 1923 and as foreign minister from 1923 to 1929, during the Weimar Republic.
4	Hyperinflation	This is when the cost of goods rises but the value of money decreases.
5	Freidrich Ebert	He was a German politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the first president of Germany from 1919 until 1925.
6	Golden Age	An idyllic time of peace, prosperity, and happiness.
7	Wall Street Crash	This was a major American stock market crash that occurred in the autumn of 1929, when share prices on the Stock Exchange collapsed.
8	Depression	A severe worldwide economic depression between 1929 and 1939 that began after a major fall in stock prices in the United States.
9	On the margin	This was when people would borrow money from the banks and use their house as collateral.
10	Stock and Shares	This is when someone owns a percentage of a business and can receive a profit if the business is doing well.

Week 10 17/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manchuria	This is an area in China that was attacked by the Japanese in the 1930s.
2	Abyssinia	This is modern day Ethiopia and was attacked by Mussolini in the 1930s.
3	Foreign Policy	a government's strategy in dealing with other nations.
4	Rhineland	This was an area in Germany that bordered France and was demilitarised after WWI.
5	Anschluss	This is the word used for the forbidding of the unification of Austria and Germany.
6	Remilitarise	This is when a country starts to build up its army and weapons in preparation for war.
7	Extremist	A person or group who holds extreme political views.
8	Lebensraum	This was the German word for living space.
9	Rome-Berlin Axis	A coalition formed in 1936 between Italy and Germany
10	Central government	This is when the government or political party has total control over the state.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 08/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
2	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. 1/5 and 5
3	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
5	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12
8	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4
9	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9
10	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7

Week 2 15/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
2	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
4	Integer	A whole number.
5	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
6	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
7	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
8	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.
9	2a	a + a
10	a^2	a x a

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a^3	a x a x a
2	1	$\frac{a}{a}$

3	$12a^{13}$	$3a^5 \times 4a^8$
4	1	a^0
5	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
6	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
7	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. 1/5 and 5
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	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6

Week 4 29/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
2	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
3	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
4	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
5	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6
7	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
8	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12
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
	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7

Week 5 06/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle
2	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
4	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
5	$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$	Formula for the interior angles in a polygon
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
7	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
8	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers

9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.

Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
2	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
3	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder
4	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km)
5	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm)
6	Numerator	The top part of a fraction
7	Increase	To make greater in size or amount
8	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount
9	2a	a + a
10	a^2	a x a

Week 7 20/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
2	1000	Grams (g) in a Kilogram (Kg)
3	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set
4	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
5	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
6	a^3	a x a x a
7	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
8	$12a^{13}$	$3a^5 \times 4a^8$
9	1	a^0
10	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
2	Median and IQR	The two measures to use when comparing box plots

3	Frequency/ Class Width	Frequency Density
4	Add them up, divide by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers
5	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height.}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
6	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
7	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
8	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
9	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
10	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.

Week 9 10/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle
2	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
4	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
5	$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$	Formula for the interior angles in a polygon
6	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
7	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram
8	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).

Week 10 17/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
2	1000	Grams (g) in a Kilogram (Kg)
3	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
4	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
5	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
6	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
7	Median and IQR	The two measures to use when comparing box plots
8	Frequency/ Class Width	Frequency Density

9	Add them up, divide by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x base x perpendicular height.	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 09/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
2	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
4	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
5	Frequency	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
6	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
7	Urbanisation	The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
8	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
9	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
10	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.

Week 2 16/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
2	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
3	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
4	Conservative	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
5	Constructive	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
6	Destructive	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	Collision	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
10	Ocean trench	This is a long, narrow depression on the seafloor.

Week 3 23/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shield volcano	This is a gentle sided volcano that has less violent eruptions and produces runny lava.

2	Composite volcano	This is a cone-shaped volcano that has violent eruptions and produces viscous lava.
3	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event,
4	Secondary effect	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
5	Prediction	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
6	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
7	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
9	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
10	Frequency	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.

Week 4 30/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Planning	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
2	Protection	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
3	Monitoring	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
4	Seismometer	This measures the intensity and duration of earthquakes.
5	Tiltmeter	This measures changes in the shape of the ground.
6	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
7	Urbanisation	The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
8	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
9	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
10	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.

Week 5 07/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Avalanche	This is a mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
2	Afforestation	This is the planting of trees to stabilise the ground.
3	Land Use zoning	This is when areas are classified into zones that have a particular function.
4	Tsunami	This is a wave or series of waves caused by a displaced body of water.
5	LIC	This is a country with GNI per capita lower than \$1045.
6	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
7	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

8	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
9	Conservative	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
10	Constructive	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 6 14/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialization.
2	HIC	This is a country with GNI per capita greater than \$12746.
3	Wildfires	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.
4	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
5	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
6	Destructive	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	Collision	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
10	Ocean trench	This is a long, narrow depression on the seafloor.

Week 7 21/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
2	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
3	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
4	GIS mapping	This allows the effective mapping of areas at risk from avalanches.
5	Nuclear power	This describes energy generated by a nuclear reactor.
6	Shield volcano	This is a gentle sided volcano that has less violent eruptions and produces runny lava.
7	Composite volcano	This is a cone-shaped volcano that has violent eruptions and produces viscous lava.
8	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event,
9	Secondary effect	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
10	Prediction	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.

Week 8 04/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Non-renewable	This describes a resource that has a finite supply.

2	Radioactive	This describes a substance that produces a dangerous form of energy.
3	Greenhouse gases	This is a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.
4	Oil rig	This is a structure above an oil well that has specialist equipment designed to drill and remove oil from the ground.
5	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or coastal estuaries.
6	Planning	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
7	Protection	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
8	Monitoring	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
9	Seismometer	This measures the intensity and duration of earthquakes.
10	Tiltmeter	This measures changes in the shape of the ground.

Week 9 11/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Avalanche	This is a mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
2	Afforestation	This is the planting of trees to stabilise the ground.
3	Land Use zoning	This is when areas are classified into zones that have a particular function.
4	Tsunami	This is a wave or series of waves caused by a displaced body of water.
5	LIC	This is a country with GNI per capita lower than \$1045.
6	NEE	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialization.
7	HIC	This is a country with GNI per capita greater than \$12746.
8	Wildfires	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.

Week 10 18/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
2	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
3	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
4	GIS mapping	This allows the effective mapping of areas at risk from avalanches.
5	Nuclear power	This describes energy generated by a nuclear reactor.
6	Non-renewable	This describes a resource that has a finite supply.
7	Radioactive	This describes a substance that produces a dangerous form of energy.
8	Greenhouse gases	This is a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation.
9	Oil rig	This is a structure above an oil well that has specialist equipment designed to drill and remove oil from the ground.
10	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or coastal estuaries.

Food, Drama, Art, RS and Music 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 which include bacteria, fungi and yeast.
3	Bacteria	Microscopic single-celled organisms without a nucleus.
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	Cross-contamination	How bacteria are spread from one source onto food.
8	Mould	Microorganisms related to mushrooms
9	Pathogenic	Something that causes illness
10	Toxins	Another name for poison.

Drama Week 2 17/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
3	Stimulus	A starting point for a piece of devised performance.
4	Devising	Creating a unique performance piece which includes a variety of performance elements.
5	Still image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
6	Thought tracking	When a performer speaks their character's inner thoughts to the audience.
7	Ensemble speaking	When a group of performers speak together in unison.
8	Physical theatre	A style of performance where physical movement is the primary method used to communicate meaning to the audience.
9	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
10	Cross Cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.

Art Week 3 24/09/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Mixed Media	A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media.
2	Collage	The technique of combining a range of materials onto a surface.
3	Bleeding	One material, merging with another.
4	Asymmetrical	This is when a form and/or text are not identical on both sides of a central line
5	Colour wash	A term used to describe the transparent layers of colour in a watercolour.
6	Digital Art	Art made using software, computers, or other electronic devices.

7	Record	Drawing or notetaking to explore ideas.
8	Pencil Gradient	The lightness or darkness of a pencil. Pencils can be made in pre-made gradients.
9	Subject	A person or object in an artwork
10	Expressive	Effectively conveying thoughts or feelings through process rather than outcome.

RS Week 4 01/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evolution	This is the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
2	Creation	This is the idea that God brought the world /universe into being out of nothing.
3	Animal rights	These are the rights of animals to live free from human exploitation and abuse.
4	Stewardship	This is the job of supervising or taking care of something, such as the planet and life.
5	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
6	Genesis	This is the first book of the Holy Bible. Genesis is an account of the creation of the world and the early history of humanity.
7	Scientific truth	This is the idea that you make a hypothesis and test it to see if it is true.
8	Religious truth	This is the idea that truth comes from religions and holy books.
9	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of women to decide what happens to their own body.
10	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of all human life as created equal regardless of size, level of development, education, and degree of dependency

Music Week 5 08/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
2	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
3	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
4	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats
5	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
6	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
7	Dotted Note	A note with a dot written after it has one and a half times the length of the same note without a dot
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music
9	Bar	A bar is as section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line
10	Music Notation	Music notation is music in written form

Food Week 6 15/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Macronutrient	A type of food that is required in large amounts in the diet.
2	Micronutrient	A type of food that is required in small amounts in the diet.
3	Protein	Required for growth and repair e.g. meat and fish
4	Carbohydrate	Required for energy e.g. rice, pasta and starchy vegetables.

5	Fat	Required for insulation and protection e.g. butter and olive oil.
6	Vitamins	Organic compound essential for health.
7	Minerals	Inorganic substance essential for health.
8	Dietary Fibre	Indigestible part of a plant that passes through the digestive system without being absorbed.
9	Excess	Too much of something.
10	Deficiency	Not enough of something.

Drama Week 7 22/11/22		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Duologue	A section of dialogue which only involves two actors.
3	Verfremdungseffekt effect	Brecht's technique to distance or alienate his audience. The V-effect.
4	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Political Theatre	Performance pieces motivated by a political message.
6	Verbatim Theatre	Performance pieces created using the word of interviewees to create a script.
7	Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the actors on stage to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Contact	The use of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Centre stage	The middle section of a performance space.
10	Auditorium	The area of a theatre where the audience sits.

Art Week 8 05/11/22		
	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Transcription	A copy of an artists work.
2	Concept	An idea or thought process.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
5	Annotate	Written explanation or critical comments alongside an artwork.
6	Critique	Detailed analysis and assessment of an artwork. Can be written or spoken.
7	Acrylic Paint	A type of paint that is made from a plastic substance.
8	Impasto	The thick application and layering of paint to add texture.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast.
10	Figure	A representation of a human or animal form in a work of art.

RS Week 9 12/11/22		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
2	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
3	Sanctity of life	This is the belief that all life is special; life is created by God.
4	Euthanasia	This is the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.

5	Suicide Act of 1961	This is the British law that states euthanasia as illegal in the UK.
6	Hippocratic Oath	This is a promise made by a doctor to prescribe only beneficial treatments, according to his abilities and judgement; to refrain from causing harm or hurt.
7	Vegan	This is a person who does not eat or use any animal products, particularly in diet and clothing.
8	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
9	Hospice	This is a type of health care that focuses on looking after those who are terminally ill and at the end of their life.
10	Charles Darwin	This was an English scientist who first put forward the theory of evolution by natural selection in a book called 'On the Origin of Species in 1859'.

Music Week 10 19/11/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Graphic Score	A graphic score is music is represented through pictures or symbols
2	Duration	Duration is how long a note or a piece of music lasts
3	Pitch	Pitch is high and low sounds
4	Tempo	The speed of the music
5	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
6	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape
7	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
8	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
9	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
10	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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