



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 10

Class of 2024

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural or man-made.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts, to select where the subject is or should be.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth or scale within an artwork.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	A drawing implement that stays in contact with the surface for the entire length of the drawing.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has hard, rough bristles and is used for thick paints such as acrylic and oil to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Forshortening	To show (an object) as closer than it is, as an effect of perspective or the angle of vision.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another. Can be evidenced in both 2D and 3D work.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.

9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth or scale within an artwork.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
2	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
3	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
4	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth or scale within an artwork.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio/ mean	A mathematical term used to describe how elements within a piece of art can be placed in the most aesthetically pleasing way.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
7	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
8	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
9	Continuous Line	A drawing implement that stays in contact with the surface for the entire length of the drawing.
10	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has hard, rough bristles and is used for thick paints such as acrylic and oil to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Forshortening	To show (an object) as closer than it is, as an effect of perspective or the angle of vision.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another. Can be evidenced in both 2D and 3D work.

10	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate, layer and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.
2	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
3	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
4	Genre	A style or category of art.
5	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions that are based on the work but where outcome is unknown and may not achieve the desired effect.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio/ mean	A mathematical term used to describe how elements within a piece of art can be placed in the most aesthetically pleasing way.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
9	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
10	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
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4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate, layer and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings.

Business Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Entrepreneur	A person who takes the risk of setting up their own business
2	Risks of starting a business	Example of this are: Losing money, giving up a job, getting into debt, embarrassment of failure
3	Rewards of starting a business	Example of this are: Earning money, being your own boss, do something you are passionate about
4	Cash inflow	Money coming into the business (usually from sales)
5	Cash outflow	Money coming out of the business (business costs such as rent, bills etc)
6	Communication skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill to be able to talk to customers and employees, without it customers may be put off returning and employees may not understand the job they need to do
7	Persuasive skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill as they need to convince customers to buy their product. They may also need to convince banks or investors to lend them money
8	Leadership skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill to be able to manage their employees. If they have this skill they may be able to get the employees to work harder and produce/sell more
9	Capital	The money invested into the business (usually by the owners or investors)
10	Finance skills	Having the ability to manage, record and predict the money coming in and out of the business. This is helpful to make sure you don't spend too much and that you earn enough to cover your costs

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opportunity cost	When making a decision-the option you don't choose
2	Added value	The difference between what it costs to make an item and what you sell it for
3	Gap in the market	A business idea that no one else is doing it is unique
4	Innovation	Coming up with a new twist on a current product
5	Invention	Coming up with a new product
6	Materials	The items needed to make a product/service
7	Product	A tangible item (i.e something physical you can touch) that a business might sell
8	Service	Work or a job performed by a business for the benefit of the customer (e.g. cutting someone's hair-hairdresser, driving someone somewhere-driver)
9	Good customer service	Treating the customer well so that they want to come back again or they tell their friends about your business
10	Benefits of finding a gap in the marker	Customers will have no choice but to come to your business and you may be able to sell for a higher price

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Market segmentation	Instead of targeting your product at all the customers in the market, you choose to break the market into pieces based on a given factor (eg, gender, income, interests, age) and you can then choose just a segment/s to focus on
2	Market map	A tool to help you map out your competitors against two factors that are important to you business (e.g price, quality)
3	Use of market map	It helps you to spot a gap in the market so you can set up a unique business in that gap, it also helps you work out your main competition so you can work to be better than them
4	Use of market	You are more likely to successfully please a small specific group of people than if

	segmentation	you try to please everybody with one product. It means you can make your product specific to the needs of that customer and meet those needs, therefore you are more likely to get sales
5	Target market	The select group of customers you are choosing to aim your product at
6	Entrepreneur	A person who takes the risk of setting up their own business
7	Risks of starting a business	Example of this are: Losing money, giving up a job, getting into debt, embarrassment of failure
8	Rewards of starting a business	Example of this are: Earning money, being your own boss, do something you are passionate about
9	Cash inflow	Money coming into the business (usually from sales)
10	Cash outflow	Money coming out of the business (business costs such as rent, bills etc)

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Market Research	Research conducted to find out about your market (your customers and your competition) it helps you ensure you meet customer needs
2	Primary research	Research you conduct yourself - its costly but reliable
3	Secondary research	Reading other people's research that has already been done - it's cheaper and easier
4	Qualitative data	Data collected that is informative and provides details
5	Quantitative data	Numerical or statistical facts gained from your research (1 out of 3 people like cake or 80% of people are cold)
6	Communication skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill to be able to talk to customers and employees, without it customers may be put off returning and employees may not understand the job they need to do
7	Persuasive skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill as they need to convince customers to buy their product. They may also need to convince banks or investors to lend them money
8	Leadership skills	An entrepreneur needs this skill to be able to manage their employees. If they have this skill they may be able to get the employees to work harder and produce/sell more
9	Capital	The money invested into the business (usually by the owners or investors)
10	Finance skills	Having the ability to manage, record and predict the money coming in and out of the business. This is helpful to make sure you don't spend too much and that you earn enough to cover your costs

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Competition	Other businesses offering a similar service to you
2	Unique selling point	Something that makes your product unique in comparison to other similar products-is it smaller, faster, available for home delivery etc
3	Demand	The number of people that want to buy your product (not the number of people who have bought it)
4	Ways to compete	Reduce prices, higher quality, better customer service, better advertising etc
5	Benefits of having a USP	Customers have a reason to choose you over other businesses and will have to come to you if they want that unique feature
6	Opportunity cost	When making a decision-the option you don't choose
7	Added value	The difference between what it costs to make an item and what you sell it for
8	Gap in the market	A business idea that no one else is doing it is unique
9	Innovation	Coming up with a new twist on a current product

10	Invention	Coming up with a new product
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Total costs	Variable costs + fixed costs
2	Profit margin	The difference between your selling price and the cost of one unit
3	Drawbacks of high quality raw materials	Your variable costs will increase
4	Selling price	The price you charge for your product
5	Benefits of reducing costs	Your profit margin/profit will be higher
6	Materials	The items needed to make a product/service
7	Product	A tangible item (i.e something physical you can touch) that a business might sell
8	Service	Work or a job performed by a business for the benefit of the customer (e.g. cutting someone's hair-hairdresser, driving someone somewhere-driver)
9	Good customer service	Treating the customer well so that they want to come back again or they tell their friends about your business
10	Benefits of finding a gap in the marker	Customers will have no choice but to come to your business and you may be able to sell for a higher price

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Revenue	The amount of money you make from sales = selling price x amount sold
2	Profit	The money you have left over from your revenue after paying your costs Revenue - total costs
3	Costs	The money you spend on rent, materials etc
4	Variable Costs	The costs of making the actual product that vary the more or less you make
5	Fixed costs	The costs you have to pay no matter whether you sell 100 items or 0. E.g Rent has to be paid even if you don't make any money
6	Market segmentation	Instead of targeting your product at all the customers in the market, you choose to break the market into pieces based on a given factor (eg, gender, income, interests, age) and you can then choose just a segment/s to focus on
7	Market map	A tool to help you map out your competitors against two factors that are important to you business (e.g price, quality)
8	Use of market map	It helps you to spot a gap in the market so you can set up a unique business in that gap, it also helps you work out your main competition so you can work to be better than them
9	Use of market segmentation	You are more likely to successfully please a small specific group of people than if you try to please everybody with one product. It means you can make your product specific to the needs of that customer and meet those needs, therefore you are more likely to get sales
10	Target market	The select group of customers you are choosing to aim your product at

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Loss	When you do not have enough revenue to pay your costs. The amount you are down by needs to be paid.
2	Insolvent	Not having enough money to pay for your costs
3	Drawbacks of a competitive environment	Customers have lots of choice and so may choose competitors over your business if they are cheaper/better quality etc.

4	Business Plan	A document outlining the business idea usually to be shown to the bank or investors
5	Reasons for a business plan	To try to convince banks or investors to lend you money, planning prepares you so you are more likely to succeed
6	Market Research	Research conducted to find out about your market (your customers and your competition) it helps you ensure you meet customer needs
7	Primary research	Research you conduct yourself - its costly but reliable
8	Secondary research	Reading other people's research that has already been done - it's cheaper and easier
9	Qualitative data	Data collected that is informative and provides details
10	Quantitative data	Numerical or statistical facts gained from your research (1 out of 3 people like cake or 80% of people are cold)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Competition	Other businesses offering a similar service to you
2	Unique selling point	Something that makes your product unique in comparison to other similar products-is it smaller, faster, available for home delivery etc
3	Demand	The number of people that want to buy your product (not the number of people who have bought it)
4	Ways to compete	Reduce prices, higher quality, better customer service, better advertising etc
5	Benefits of having a USP	Customers have a reason to choose you over other businesses and will have to come to you if they want that unique feature
6	Total costs	Variable costs + fixed costs
7	Profit margin	The difference between your selling price and the cost of one unit
8	Drawbacks of high quality raw materials	Your variable costs will increase
9	Selling price	The price you charge for your product
10	Benefits of reducing costs	Your profit margin/profit will be higher

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Revenue	The amount of money you make from sales = selling price x amount sold
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7	Insolvent	Not having enough money to pay for your costs
8	Drawbacks of a competitive environment	Customers have lots of choice and so may choose competitors over your business if they are cheaper/better quality etc.
9	Business Plan	A document outlining the business idea usually to be shown to the bank or investors
10	Reasons for a business plan	To try to convince banks or investors to lend you money, planning prepares you so you are more likely to succeed

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.
2	AO1	Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning.
3	AO2	Demonstrate performance skills - physical and vocal.
4	AO4	Analyse and evaluate your own work.
5	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
6	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.
7	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
8	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
9	Structure	The order the story will be told in.
10	Style	How the story will be told in the performance space.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
2	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
1	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.

2	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
3	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
4	Structure	The order the story will be told in.
5	Style	How the story will be told in the performance space.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
2	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
3	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
4	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
5	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
1	AO1	Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning.
2	AO2	Demonstrate performance skills - physical and vocal.
3	AO4	Analyse and evaluate your own work.
4	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
5	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflect	Thinking back carefully and considering the process objectively.
2	Analyse	Considering the impact of your creative decisions.
3	Evaluate	Examining what did and did not go well, the reasons why and what you would do differently.
4	Feedback	Collecting comments from your audience to gauge their understanding of the piece.
5	Process	A term for the overall journey when creating a piece of drama, from the stimulus to the final performance.
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
2	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.

4	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
1	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
2	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
3	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the 9 Questions technique.
4	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
5	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Limited	Basic and inconsistent level of written work, according to the mark scheme.
2	Adequate	Demonstrating some knowledge and understanding within written work, according to the mark scheme.
3	Coherent	Clear and competent comments within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
4	Secure	Sustained and consistent levels of detail within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
5	Assured	Comprehensive and confident levels of detail and expression within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
4	Transition	Your ability to move from one scene or one character to another smoothly.
5	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
2	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
3	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.

4	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
5	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflect	Thinking back carefully and considering the process objectively.
2	Analyse	Considering the impact of your creative decisions.
3	Evaluate	Examining what did and did not go well, the reasons why and what you would do differently.
4	Feedback	Collect comments from your audience to gauge their understanding of the piece.
5	Process	A term for the overall journey when creating a piece of drama, from the stimulus to the final performance.
6	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
7	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
8	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
9	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
10	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Limited	Basic and inconsistent level of written work, according to the mark scheme.
2	Adequate	Demonstrating some knowledge and understanding within written work, according to the mark scheme.
3	Coherent	Clear and competent comments within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
4	Secure	Sustained and consistent levels of detail within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
5	Assured	Comprehensive and confident levels of detail and expression within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
6	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
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9	Transition	Your ability to move from one scene or one character to another smoothly.
10	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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	Tenon 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 2	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	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
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Week 3	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	A Milling machine removes material from a workpiece 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	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	Tenon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
2	design specification	a list of requirements your product has to meet in order to be successful.
3	prototyping	Prototyping is the creation of a model product after the Design Process
4	error proofing	Error Proofing is ensuring that the product cannot be assembled or used in an incorrect way
5	technology push	Technology Push is when new developments in materials and technologies improve existing products/ create new ones
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 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.
2	BS8888 Conventions	BS 8888 is the UK's national framework standard for engineering drawings
3	CAD Visuals	These are printed or digital outcomes which show a pictorial representation of the final engineering solution.
4	Datum Points	Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
5	Orthographic View	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
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 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	constraints	Must do or must not do
2	ergonomics	How it's comfortable and safe to use
3	products lifecycle	What environmental impact it makes (and how that can be reduced)
4	mass production	This is where large quantities of products are made (10,000s-100,000s) There are often assembly lines (for the main product) and sub-assembly (for small pieces and components)
5	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
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 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	design	plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made
2	organisation	An organised group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or government department.
3	sector	an area or portion that is distinct from others.
4	process	a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.
5	solution	a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
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	A milling machine removes material from a workpiece 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 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ductility	Materials that can be stretched
2	elasticity	The ability to be stretched and then return to its original shape
3	density	The amount of mass per volume
4	fusibility	The ability of a material to be heated and joined to another material when cooled
5	electrical conductivity	The ability to conduct electricity is called?
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	Tenon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to

		cut wood.
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive and non-destructive testing	A range of methods used to test individual parts or complete products to determine performance or material behaviour.
2	Electronic Design	The design and development of electronic systems such as printed circuit boards (PCB's) and integrated circuits in products etc.
3	Mechanical Advantage	The advantage gained by using a mechanism in transmitting force such as a cantilever to raise heavy objects.
4	Mechanical Design	The design of components and systems of a mechanical nature such as machines, products and instruments.
5	Smart Technologies	Materials that have properties which allow them to change reversibly depending on their environment or physical stimulus.
6	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
7	design specification	A list of requirements your product has to meet in order to be successful.
8	prototyping	Prototyping is the creation of a model product after the Design Process
9	error proofing	Error Proofing is ensuring that the product cannot be assembled or used in an incorrect way
10	technology push	Technology Push is when new developments in materials and technologies improve existing products/ create new ones

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	scale	Producing a drawing in a larger or smaller format than the original. a drawing of 2:1 would be twice the size as the intended product
2	conventions	This is a set of rules which dictates how things are usually done
3	apprenticeships	This is a system of training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession with on-the-job training and often some accompanying study.
4	engineering	The branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures.
5	construction lines	These are lines that help lay out small or detailed parts of a design on a sheet.
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

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
2	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
3	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
4	Confluence	This is the meeting point of two rivers.
5	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.
6	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
7	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
8	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
9	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
10	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
2	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
3	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
4	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
5	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
6	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in the river channel.
7	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed/ sea bed.
8	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed/ sea bed.
9	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the river channel/ sea.
10	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the discharge.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
2	Bedload	The material within the river channel that spends most of its time on the river bed.
3	Hard engineering	The building of artificial structures using concrete or steel to disrupt or stop

		erosion and flooding.
4	Soft engineering	The use of natural material to reduce the impact of flooding and erosion.
5	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.
6	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
7	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
8	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
9	Confluence	This is the meeting point of two rivers.
10	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
2	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.
3	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
4	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
5	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
6	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
7	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
8	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
9	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
10	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
2	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
3	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
4	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
6	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
7	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
8	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
9	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.

10	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
2	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
3	Patient to doctor ratio	The number of patients the average doctor is responsible for in a place.
4	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water in a place.
5	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
6	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in the river channel.
7	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed/ sea bed.
8	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed/ sea bed.
9	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the river channel/ sea.
10	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the discharge.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
2	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
3	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
4	Primary industry	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
5	Secondary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
6	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
7	Bedload	The material within the river channel that spends most of its time on the river bed.
8	Hard engineering	The building of artificial structures using concrete or steel to disrupt or stop erosion and flooding.
9	Soft engineering	The use of natural material to reduce the impact of flooding and erosion.
10	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tertiary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
2	Quaternary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
3	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
4	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
5	Aid	This is a donation.

6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
7	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.
8	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
9	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
10	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
2	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
3	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
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6	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
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9	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water in a place.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
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9	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
10	Aid	This is a donation.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
2	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
3	Infancy	0-2 years.
4	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
5	Adolescence	9-18 years.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
2	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
3	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
4	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
5	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
2	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills.
3	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills.
4	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
5	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.
6	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
7	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
8	Infancy	0-2 years.
9	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
10	Adolescence	9-18 years.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
2	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
3	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
4	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
5	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
7	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
8	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
9	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
10	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
2	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
3	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
4	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
5	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.

10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.
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Week 7		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
7	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
8	Infancy	0-2 years.
9	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
10	Adolescence	9-18 years.

Week 8		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
2	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
3	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
4	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
5	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 9		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
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9	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
10	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
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8	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
9	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
10	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
2	Pagan	This is someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods.
3	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
4	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
5	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
6	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
7	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
8	Parish	This is an area or village served by the church.
9	Manor	This is an area of land controlled by a powerful lord.
10	Court	This was the group of people that gathered around the king, wherever he was.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fief	This was an area of land held by someone in return for providing services to the lord who owns the land.
2	Burh	This was a fortified town built by Anglo-Saxon kings.
3	Baron	A powerful nobleman. This is the formal title of a lord.
4	Archbishop	This is a very important church leader.
5	Coronation	This is a ceremony where a new king is crowned.
6	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.
7	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something.
8	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
9	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
10	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
2	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch.
3	Sub-regulus	This was a stand-in king who represented the king of England when he was unavailable.
4	Heir	This is a person who inherits a property or title when another person dies.
5	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.
6	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
7	Pagan	This is someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods.
8	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
9	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
10	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Villien	This was a peasant who was not free to move away from his lord's manor.
2	Witan	This was a group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
3	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
4	Conquest	This is the invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.
5	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles, amount of power and wealth they had.
6	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
7	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
8	Parish	This is an area or village served by the church.
9	Manor	This is an area of land controlled by a powerful lord.
10	Court	This was the group of people that gathered around the king, wherever he was.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
2	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
3	Execute	This meant to put someone to death.
4	Garrison	These were soldiers that lived in and defended a castle.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
6	Fief	This was an area of land held by someone in return for providing services to the lord who owns the land.
7	Burh	This was a fortified town built by Anglo-Saxon kings.
8	Baron	A powerful nobleman. This is the formal title of a lord.
9	Archbishop	This is a very important church leader.
10	Coronation	This is a ceremony where a new king is crowned.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monastery	This is a place where monks live and worship.
2	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy.
3	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance towards an established system of government or leader.
4	Harrying of the North	These were a series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
5	Palisade	This was a fence made of wooden stakes. These often surrounded the Motte and Bailey castles.
6	Invasion	This is an instance of occupying another country or region using force.
7	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something.
8	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
9	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
10	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ramparts	This is a defensive wall with a walkway that allows the defenders to move along it.
2	Murdrum fines	This was introduced if a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon. The whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
3	Forest Law	This was a law passed by William of Normandy that said only he could hunt in the forest unless he gave a person permission.
4	Relics	These were the remains of a holy person or object often used to help people pray.
5	Pillage	This was when groups would raid or steal from places often using violence.
6	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
7	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch.
8	Sub-regulus	This was a stand-in king who represented the king of England when he was unavailable.
9	Heir	This is a person who inherits a property or title when another person dies.
10	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lanfranc	This was the Archbishop that replaced Stigand
2	Geld	This was a type of tax introduced in the Medieval period.
3	Vassal	This is a person who holds land in return for loyalty to the king.
4	Bayeux Tapestry	This was an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077 by Bishop Odo.
5	Domesday Book	This was a manuscript which recorded the results of information collected about Medieval England.
6	Villien	This was a peasant who was not free to move away from his lord's manor.
7	Witan	This was a group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
8	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
9	Conquest	This is the invasion and gaining of control of a country or region.
10	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles, amount of power and wealth they had.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
2	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
3	Execute	This meant to put someone to death.
4	Garrison	These were soldiers that lived in and defended a castle.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
6	Monastery	This is a place where monks live and worship.
7	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy.
8	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance towards an established system of government or leader.
9	Harrying of the North	These were a series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North

		under his control.
10	Palisade	This was a fence made of wooden stakes. These often surrounded the Motte and Bailey castles.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ramparts	This is a defensive wall with a walkway that allows the defenders to move along it.
2	Murdrum fines	This was introduced if a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon. The whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
3	Forest Law	This was a law passed by William of Normandy that said only he could hunt in the forest unless he gave a person permission.
4	Relics	These were the remains of a holy person or object often used to help people pray.
5	Pillage	This was when groups would raid or steal from places often using violence.
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8	Vassal	This is a person who holds land in return for loyalty to the king.
9	Bayeux Tapestry	This was an embroidered piece of fabric made in 1077 by Bishop Odo.
10	Domesday Book	This was a manuscript which recorded the results of information collected about Medieval England.

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
2	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
3	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
4	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
5	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning

		all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
2	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambéed bananas.
3	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
4	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
5	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital.
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together E.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Maitre d'hotel	Master of the House - oversees the service of food and beverages
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.

8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Executive chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
7	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
8	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
9	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
10	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
7	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambéed bananas.
8	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
9	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
10	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Maitre d'hotel	Master of the House - oversees the service of food and beverages
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
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9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
7	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
8	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
9	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
10	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.

Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
2	Pulse	The pulse is a unit of time in music; also named the beat
3	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
4	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
5	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
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	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar
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Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
2	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.
3	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
4	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
5	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
6	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
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	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar
9	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar
10	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tempo	The speed of the music
2	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
3	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
4	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
5	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower
6	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
7	Pulse	The pulse is a unit of time in music; also named the beat
8	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
9	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
10	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
2	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
3	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
4	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
5	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat

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	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dynamics	The volume of the music
2	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
3	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
4	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
5	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
6	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
7	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.
8	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
9	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
10	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
2	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
3	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
4	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
5	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis
6	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
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	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar
9	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar
10	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music
2	Strings	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass
3	Brass	A section of instruments in the orchestra made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Trombones

4	Woodwind	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Basson and Contrabassoon
5	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape
6	Tempo	The speed of the music
7	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
8	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
9	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
10	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Texture	The texture describes how many layers of sound are in a piece of music
2	Monophonic	A texture that contains one melody
3	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more harmonising parts moving at the same time
4	Heterophonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
5	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
6	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
7	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
8	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
9	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
10	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound
2	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music
3	Acoustic	An acoustic sound refers to music that does not have electrical amplification
4	Electronic	Electronic music refers to any music that involves electronic processing or manipulation
5	Techniques	A musical technique refers to how an instrument or vocals are played
6	Dynamics	The volume of the music
7	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
8	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
9	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
10	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tonality	Tonality refers to how a piece of music sounds defined by the key it is played in
2	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTS
3	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following

		pattern; TSTTSTT
4	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
5	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition
6	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
7	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
8	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
9	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
10	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis

PE BTEC Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body
2	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement
3	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle group can contract against resistance
5	Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently
6	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.
7	30 metre sprint test	Fitness testing method for speed.
8	Grip dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
9	Vertical Jump Test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
10	Illinois agility test	Fitness testing method for agility

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power
2	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered as strength x speed
3	Standing Stork test	Fitness test for balance
4	Anderson Wall toss test	Fitness test for coordination
5	Sit and Reach Test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
6	Muscular endurance fitness tests	One minute press-up test and one minute sit-up test.
7	Cooper 12 minute run	Fitness testing for cardiovascular endurance.
8	Multistage Fitness Test	Fitness testing methods for aerobic endurance.
9	Balance	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
10	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reliability	The ability to repeatedly carry out the same test and expect comparable results each time.
2	Maximal tests	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
3	Submaximal tests	Fitness tests that do not require maximal exertion
4	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body
7	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement
8	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
9	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle group can contract against resistance
10	Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SPOR	Principles of training: specificity, progression, overload and reversibility
2	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
3	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy
4	Overload	Working harder than normal
5	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness
6	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement
7	30 metre sprint test	Fitness testing method for speed.
8	Grip dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
9	Vertical Jump Test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
10	Illinois agility test	Fitness testing method for agility

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power
7	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered as strength x speed
8	Standing Stork test	Fitness test for balance
9	Anderson Wall toss test	Fitness test for coordination
10	Sit and Reach Test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound.
2	Fartlek Training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
3	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest
4	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work) compared to the amount of rest
5	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest
6	Muscular endurance fitness tests	One minute press-up test and one minute sit-up test.
7	Cooper 12 minute run	Fitness testing for cardiovascular endurance.
8	Multistage Fitness Test	Fitness testing methods for aerobic endurance.
9	Balance	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
10	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Plyometric Training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements
2	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens
3	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length

4	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that 'resists' the movement
5	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement
6	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body
7	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement
8	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
9	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle group can contract against resistance
10	Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period
2	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training
3	Adaptation	Occurs during the recovery period after the training session is complete and is how your body increases its ability to cope with training loads.
4	Body composition	The relative ratio of fat mass to fat-free mass (vital organs, muscle, bone) in the body.
5	Optimal	The best or most favourable.
6	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement
7	30 metre sprint test	Fitness testing method for speed.
8	Grip dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
9	Vertical Jump Test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
10	Illinois agility test	Fitness testing method for agility

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
7	Fartlek Training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
8	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest
9	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work) compared to the amount of rest
10	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Plyometric Training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements
2	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens
3	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length

4	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that 'resists' the movement
5	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement
6	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period
7	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training
8	Adaptation	Occurs during the recovery period after the training session is complete and is how your body increases its ability to cope with training loads.
9	Body composition	The relative ratio of fat mass to fat-free mass (vital organs, muscle, bone) in the body.
10	Optimal	The best or most favourable.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo hacer deportes	I usually do sports
2	tres veces por semana	three times per week
3	después del colegio	after school
4	y a veces hago natación	and sometimes I do swimming
5	los fines de semana	at the weekend
6	para mí, el deporte es como una droga	for me, sport is like a drug
7	¡ Estoy enganchada!	I am hooked
8	juego al tenis desde hace tres semanas	I have played (I play) tennis for three weeks
9	y hago equitación también	and I do horse riding also
10	cuando era más joven	when I was younger

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	jugaba al fútbol y hacía artes marciales	I used to play football and I used to do martial arts
2	ya no tengo tiempo	I no longer have time
3	para jugar al fútbol	to play football
4	pero todavía hago judo	but I still do judo
5	diría que me gustan muchos tipos de entretenimiento	I would say that I like a lot of types of entertainment
6	pero prefiero ver la tele	but I prefer to watch the telly
7	ayer vi una telenovela	yesterday I watched a soap
8	¡ Fue fascinante!	It was fascinating!
9	a veces tengo ganas de ver	sometimes I want to watch
10	una película en casa	a film at home

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	preferiría ir al cine	I would prefer to go to the cinema
2	sin embargo, es demasiado caro	however, it is too expensive
3	el <u>año</u> pasado fui	last <u>year</u> I went
4	a un concierto con mis amigos	to a concert with my friends
5	para ver mi <u>cantante</u> preferida	to watch my favourite <u>singer</u>
6	I usually do sports	suelo hacer deportes
7	three times per week	tres veces por semana
8	after school	después del colegio
9	and sometimes I do swimming	y a veces hago natación
10	at the weekend	los fines de semana

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	lo que más me gustó	what I liked the most
2	fue el ambiente	was the atmosphere

3	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
4	quisiera trabajar	I would like to work
5	a los conciertos como camarera	at concerts as a waitress
6	for me, sport is like a drug	para mí, el deporte es como una droga
7	I am hooked	¡ Estoy enganchada!
8	I have played (I play) tennis for three weeks	juego al tenis desde hace tres semanas
9	and I do horse riding also	y hago equitación también
10	when I was younger	cuando era más joven

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No he visto la nueva peli	I haven't seen the new film
2	ya que tuve que hacer mis deberes	Because I had to do my homework
3	es una nueva temporada	it is a new season
4	los personajes son impresionantes	The characters are impressive
5	pero los efectos especiales son decepcionantes	But the special effects are <u>disappointing</u>
6	I used to play football and I used to do martial arts	jugaba al fútbol y hacía artes marciales
7	I <u>no longer</u> have time	<u>ya no</u> tengo tiempo
8	to play football	para jugar al fútbol
9	but I still do judo	pero todavía hago judo
10	I would say that I like a lot of types of entertainment	diría que me gustan muchos tipos de entretenimiento

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	tiene <u>mucha</u> determinación	he/she has <u>a lot of</u> determination
2	que es muy guay	that is very cool
3	si podiera	if I could
4	pagaría para conocerla	I would pay to meet her
5	el <u>verano</u> que viene	next <u>summer</u>
6	but I prefer to watch the telly	pero prefiero ver la tele
7	yesterday I watched a soap	ayer vi una telenovela
8	It was fascinating!	¡ Fue fascinante!
9	sometimes I want to watch	a veces tengo ganas de ver
10	a film at home	una película en casa

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malala Yousafzai es mi modelo a seguir	Malala Yousafzai is my role model
2	porque es muy inteligente	because she is intelligent
3	además, es trabajadora y ambiciosa	in addition, she is hard working and ambitious
4	lucha contra el racismo	she fights against racism
5	y ha ganado el Premio Nobel de la Paz	and she has won the Nobel peace Prize
6	I would prefer to go to the cinema	preferiría ir al cine
7	however, it is too expensive	sin embargo es demasiado caro

8	last <u>year</u> I went	el <u>año</u> pasado fui
9	to a concert with my friends	a un concierto con mis amigos
10	to watch my favourite <u>singer</u>	para ver mi <u>cantante</u> preferida

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diría que soy teleadicto/a	I would say that I am a television addict
2	y suelo ir al cine con mis amigos	and I tend to go to the cinema with my friends
3	<u>Me chiflan</u> las películas extranjeras	<u>I love</u> foreign films
4	La semana pasada vi una película alemana	Last week I saw a German film
5	Fue muy diferente	It was very different
6	what I liked the most	lo que más me gustó
7	was the atmosphere	fue el ambiente
8	when I am older	cuando sea mayor
9	I would like to work	quisiera trabajar
10	at concerts as a waitress	a los conciertos como camarera

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malala Yousafzai es mi modelo a seguir	Malala Yousafzai is my role model
2	porque es muy inteligente	because she is intelligent
3	además, es trabajadora y ambiciosa	in addition, she is hard working and ambitious
4	lucha contra el racismo	she fights against racism
5	y ha ganado el Premio Nobel de la Paz	and she has won the Nobel peace Prize
6	he/she has a lot of determination	tiene <u>mucha</u> determinación
7	that is very cool	que es muy guay
8	if I could	si pudiera
9	I would pay to meet her	pagaría para conocerla
10	next <u>summer</u>	el <u>verano</u> que viene

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I haven't seen the new film	No he visto la nueva peli
2	Because I had to do my homework	ya que tuve que hacer mis deberes
3	it is a new season	es una nueva temporada
4	The characters are impressive	los personajes son impresionantes
5	But the special effects are <u>disappointing</u>	pero los efectos especiales son <u>decepcionantes</u>
6	I would say that I am a television addict	Diría que soy teleadicto/a
7	and I tend to go to the cinema with my friends	y suelo ir al cine con mis amigos
8	<u>I love</u> foreign films	<u>Me chiflan</u> las películas extranjeras
9	Last week I saw a German film	La semana pasada vi una película alemana
10	It was very different	Fue muy diferente

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 07/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
2	Anglican	This is the worldwide denomination that includes the Church of England.
3	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
4	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
5	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.
6	Baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a person into the Christian religion.
7	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
8	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
9	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.
10	Church Army	This is an evangelistic organisation founded within the Church of England.

Week 2 14/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
2	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
3	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
4	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
5	Ecumenical	This relates to the worldwide Christian church.
6	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
7	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
8	Fundamentalist	These are Christians who take the Bible literally, i.e. word for word true.
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate and indiscriminate killing of a group of people, belonging to a particular ethnic group or nationality.
10	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it..

Week 3 21/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
2	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
3	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.

4	Infant baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a child into the Christian religion.
5	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
6	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
7	Anglican	This is the worldwide denomination that includes the Church of England.
8	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
9	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
10	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.

Week 4 28/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
2	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
3	Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
4	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
5	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
6	Baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a person into the Christian religion.
7	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
8	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
9	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.
10	Church Army	This is an evangelistic organisation founded within the Church of England.

Week 5 05/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.
2	Methodist	This is a Protestant Christian group founded by John Wesley in the eighteenth century.
3	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
4	Nicene Creed	This is the statement of belief used in Christians services.
5	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
6	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
7	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
8	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
9	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
10	Ecumenical	This relates to the worldwide Christian church.

Week 6 12/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
2	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
3	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
4	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
5	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
6	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
7	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
8	Fundamentalist	These are Christians who take the Bible literally, i.e. word for word true.
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate and indiscriminate killing of a group of people, belonging to a particular ethnic group or nationality.
10	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it..

Week 7 19/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
2	Secular	This is relating to worldly as opposed to religious things.
3	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
4	Street pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people that work on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.
5	Tearfund	This is a Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
6	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
7	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
8	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.
9	Infant baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a child into the Christian religion.
10	Incarnation	This means God in human form.

Week 8 02/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
2	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
3	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
4	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by

		Christians today as a religious retreat.
7	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
8	Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
9	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
10	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.

Week 9 09/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.
2	Methodist	This is a Protestant Christian group founded by John Wesley in the eighteenth century.
3	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
4	Nicene Creed	This is the statement of belief used in Christians services.
5	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
6	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
7	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
8	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
9	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
10	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.

Week 10 16/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
2	Secular	This is relating to worldly as opposed to religious things.
3	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
4	Street pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people that work on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.
5	Tearfund	This is a Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
6	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
7	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
8	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
9	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church.
10	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.