



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 11

Class of 2023

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

- 1. Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day from your homework timetable.
- 2. Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
- 3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat the process several times, until you are confident to write the knowledge point down.
- 4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory, ensuring there are no blank lines.
- 5. Check it and correct any mistakes.** Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.
- 6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly,** go back to step 3 and **in purple pen,** repeat the process again for the same piece of information (cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly, tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment.

7. **Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Example page:

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. Mitochondion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation. ✓
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science & Maths	English Language AND English Literature	Choice 1 _____	Choice 2 _____	Choice 3 _____	Choice 4 _____
Sparx Maths 30 minutes	✓		✓		✓	

Self-tracker:

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

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

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Amylase	The enzyme for digesting starch.
2	Atomic number	Number of protons.
3	$E_k = 0.5 \times m v^2$	Equation for kinetic Energy
4	Double helix	Structure of a DNA molecule.
5	Positive Test for Hydrogen	Lit splint burns with a pop sound.
6	$W = m g$	Equation for weight
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Accurate measurement	Close to the true value.
10	Precise measurement	Results cluster closely.

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Small Intestine	Where food molecules are absorbed.
2	Mass number.	Number of protons and neutrons.
3	$E_p = m g h$	Equation for gravitational potential energy.
4	Genome	Entire genetic material
5	Positive Test for Carbon dioxide	Limewater turns cloudy.
6	$W = F \times s$	Equation for work done using force and distance.
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
10	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type 2 Diabetes & CHD	Two diseases related to being overweight.
2	Reduction	The gain of electrons.
3	$E = P t$	Equation for energy transferred.
4	Homeostasis	Regulation of internal conditions for optimal enzyme activity.
5	$C_n H_{2n+2}$	General formula for alkanes.
6	$F = k e$	Equation for force using spring constant x extension
7	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
9	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
10	Systematic error	Results differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time.

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.
2	Oxidation	The loss of electrons.
3	$W = P t$	Equation for Work done using power and time.
4	Variation	Differences in characteristics between individuals of a species.
5	C_nH_{2n}	General formula for alkenes.
6	$s = v t$	Equation for distance travelled.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
10	$\div 1000$	Unit conversion for g to Kg

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pulmonary Artery	A vessel that carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs.
2	HNO_3	Formula for Nitric acid
3	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of all the different species on Earth.
5	Potable	Water that is safe to drink.
6	$\Delta v = a t$	Equation for change in velocity.
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	$\times 1000$	Unit conversion for KJ to J
10	Isotopes	Same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons.

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Right atrium	The chamber in the heart where pacemaker cells are found.
2	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.
3	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
4	Carbon dioxide & Methane	Two greenhouse gases.
5	Test for Pure Water	Boils at 100°C
6	$F = m a$	Equation for resultant Force.
7	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values \div The number of values.

10	$0.5 \times b \times h$	The equation needed to calculate the area of a triangle.
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Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foxgloves	Where the drug digitalis originates from.
2	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
3	$Q = I t$	Equation for charge Flow.
4	Charles Darwin	Scientist who proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection.
5	Fractional distillation	Process of separating hydrocarbons in Crude Oil.
6	$v = f \lambda$	Equation for wave speed.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	$b \times h$	The equation needed to calculate the area of a rectangle.

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Iodine solution	Reagent used to test for Starch.
2	Metal oxide + Carbon dioxide	Two products of thermal decomposition reactions.
3	$V = I R$	Equation for voltage.
4	Insulin	Medication used to treat Type 1 Diabetes.
5	Evaporation	Change of state from a liquid to a gas E.g. water to steam.
6	$W = m g$	Equation for weight
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Directly proportional	Diagonal straight line from the origin on a graph.
10	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pulmonary Artery	A vessel that carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs.
2	HNO_3	Formula for Nitric acid
3	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of all the different species on Earth.
5	Potable	Water that is safe to drink.
6	Right atrium	The chamber in the heart where pacemaker cells are found.
7	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.

8	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
9	Carbon dioxide & Methane	Two greenhouse gases.
10	Test for Pure Water	Boils at 100°C

Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foxgloves	Where the drug digitalis originates from.
2	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
3	$Q = I t$	Equation for charge Flow.
4	Charles Darwin	Scientist who proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection.
5	Fractional distillation	Process of separating hydrocarbons in Crude Oil.
6	Iodine solution	Reagent used to test for Starch.
7	Metal oxide + Carbon dioxide	Two products of thermal decomposition reactions.
8	$V = I R$	Equation for voltage.
9	Insulin	Medication used to treat Type 1 Diabetes.
10	Evaporation	Change of state from a liquid to a gas E.g. water to steam.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx+c$
3	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx+c$
4	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	$2a$	$a + a$
6	a^2	$a \times a$
7	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
8	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
9	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
10	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90°
2	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
3	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
5	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent (touching) sides which are equal.
6	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose four sides all have the same length.
7	Integer	A whole number.
8	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
9	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
2	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
3	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
4	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.

5	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.
6	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
7	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx+c$
8	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx+c$
9	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
10	2a	$a + a$

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.
2	2, 4, 6, 8, 10	First 5 even numbers
3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
4	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
5	Centre	A point in the middle of the object such as a circle or sphere.
6	a^2	$a \times a$
7	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
8	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
9	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
10	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
2	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\sin\theta$
3	$\frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\cos\theta$
4	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$	$\tan\theta$
5	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90°
7	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
8	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

9	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
10	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent (touching) sides which are equal.

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
2	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°
3	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .
4	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360° .
5	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
6	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose four sides all have the same length.
7	Integer	A whole number.
8	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
9	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
2	90°	Right angle.
3	Pentagon	A five sided polygon.
4	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
5	Octagon	An eight sided polygon.
6	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
7	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
9	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
10	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle
2	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
3	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
4	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.

5	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different size.
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.
7	2, 4, 6, 8, 10	First 5 even numbers
8	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
9	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
10	Centre	A point in the middle of the object such as a circle or sphere.

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
2	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\sin\theta$
3	$\frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\cos\theta$
4	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$	$\tan\theta$
5	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
7	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°
8	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .
9	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360° .
10	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.

Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
2	90°	Right angle.
3	Pentagon	A five sided polygon.
4	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
5	Octagon	An eight sided polygon.
6	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle
7	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
8	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
9	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.
10	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different size.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2a$	$a + a$
2	a^2	$a \times a$
3	a^3	$a \times a \times a$
4	$\frac{a}{1}$	$\frac{a}{a}$
5	$12a^{13}$	$3a^5 \times 4a^8$
6	1	a^0
7	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
8	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
9	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
10	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. 1/5 and 5

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx+c$
3	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx+c$
4	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
6	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\sin\theta$
7	$\frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\cos\theta$
8	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$	$\tan\theta$
9	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$	The sine rule
10	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	The cosine rule

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$	Area of a triangle when SAS is known
2	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height.}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
3	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Quadratic Formula
4	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle
5	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	$2a$	$a + a$
7	a^2	$a \times a$
8	a^3	$a \times a \times a$
9	$\frac{1}{a}$	$\frac{a}{a}$
10	$12a^{13}$	$3a^5 \times 4a^8$

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°
3	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360°
4	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
5	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
6	a^1	a^0
7	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
8	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
9	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
10	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. $\frac{1}{5}$ and 5

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle
2	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
3	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
4	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.
5	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different sizes.
6	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
7	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx+c$
8	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx+c$
9	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
10	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
2	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
3	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
4	52	Weeks in a year
5	Add them up and divide them by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers
6	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\sin\theta$
7	$\frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$	$\cos\theta$
8	$\frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$	$\tan\theta$
9	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$	The sine rule
10	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	The cosine rule

Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
2	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
3	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.

4	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
5	$IQR = UQ - LQ$	Interquartile range formula
6	$\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$	Area of a triangle when SAS is known
7	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height.}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
8	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Quadratic Formula
9	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle
10	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
3	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
5	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
6	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°
7	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°
8	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360°
9	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
10	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle
2	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
3	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
4	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.
5	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different sizes.
6	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
7	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
8	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
9	52	Weeks in a year

10	Add them up and divide them by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers
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Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
2	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
3	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
4	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
5	$IQR = UQ - LQ$	Interquartile range formula
6	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 06/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Language	The literary or figurative devices used. The types of words or sentences that the writer chooses to use.
2	Structure	The ordering of events or ideas in a text. Beginning/shifts and patterns/End. Is the plot chronological, flashback, non-linear? Who is the narrative voice?
3	Inference	Reading between the lines and finding clues in the text.
4	Explicit	Information in the text that is obvious and told to the reader directly.
5	Implicit	Information implied by the text. We need to infer implicit information.
6	Semantic field	A group of words that are about a similar subject. E.G. uniform, textbooks, canteen, whiteboard would be a semantic field related to school.
7	Connotations	An idea or feeling a word invokes for you. E.G. The word 'beach' has connotations for me of sun, sea, sand, ice cream.
8	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of a group of sentences. E.G. We cannot give in, we cannot forgive, we cannot accept this!
9	Asyndeton	Leaving 'and' out of a sentence or a list. E.G. I love sport, I play football, hockey, basketball, badminton.
10	Polysyndeton	This is using 'and' repeatedly in a sentence. E.G. The storm howled and it whipped at trees and it clawed at windows and it tore at the grass.

Week 2 13/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exposition	The opening of a story.
2	In media res	Starting in the middle of the action.
3	Narrative	A story.
4	Narrative perspective	The person telling the story (first person/third person/omniscient narrator).
5	Narrative focus	What the text is focusing on in a particular paragraph or point in the story.
6	Setting	Where the narrative is set.
7	Chronological	In time order.
8	Non-chronological	Mixed time order.
9	Shifts in focus	A change from one scene to another. Something different the writer draws the reader's attention to.
10	Foregrounding	To make something the most important feature.

Week 3 20/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zoom in	Focusing in on a detail.
2	Zoom out	Zooming out from a detail to a wider view (eg. Panoramic).
3	Tone	Feeling/atmosphere of text. This can change from positive to negative and vice versa.
4	Dialogue	Speech. This can allow us to learn more about the characters who speak.

5	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed next to one another with contrasting effects.
6	Language	The literary or figurative devices used. The types of words or sentences that the writer chooses to use.
7	Structure	The ordering of events or ideas in a text. Beginning/shifts and patterns/End. Is the plot chronological, flashback, non-linear? Who is the narrative voice?
8	Inference	Reading between the lines and finding clues in the text.
9	Explicit	Information in the text that is obvious and told to the reader directly.
10	Implicit	Information implied by the text. We need to infer implicit information.

Week 4 27/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analepsis (flashback)	Looking at something which happened in the past.
2	Prolepsis (looking forward)	Looking ahead to something which happens after the time period in the text.
3	Cyclical or circular structure	The text mentions something from the beginning of the text again at the end.
4	Interior to exterior perspective	Moving the view point from inside somewhere to outside, or the other way around.
5	Motif	A recurring or repeated image in a piece of work.
6	Semantic field	A group of words that are about a similar subject. E.G. uniform, textbooks, canteen, whiteboard would be a semantic field related to school.
7	Connotations	An idea or feeling a word invokes for you. E.G. The word 'beach' has connotations for me of sun, sea, sand, ice cream.
8	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of a group of sentences. E.G. We cannot give in, we cannot forgive, we cannot accept this!
9	Asyndeton	Leaving 'and' out of a sentence or a list. E.G. I love sport, I play football, hockey, basketball, badminton.
10	Polysyndeton	This is using 'and' repeatedly in a sentence. E.G. The storm howled and it whipped at trees and it clawed at windows and it tore at the grass.

Week 5 04/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stichomythia	A dialogue between two characters, where they speak to one another using only one line sentences.
2	Truncated syntax	A short sentence
3	Polysyndeton	Repeated 'and' in a sentence
4	Asyndeton	No use of 'and' in a listing sentence
5	Clause	A group of words built around a verb (doing word, such as running, sitting). We put them together to form a sentence.
6	Exposition	The opening of a story.
7	In media res	Starting in the middle of the action.
8	Narrative	A story.
9	Narrative perspective	The person telling the story (first person/third person/omniscient narrator).
10	Narrative focus	What the text is focusing on in a particular paragraph or point in the story.

Week 6 11/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independent clause	A clause (group of words), which makes sense on their own in a sentence.
2	Subordinate clause	A clause (group of words), that adds extra information and can't stand alone in a sentence.
3	Complex sentence	Contains more than one idea. It has one independent clause and a subordinate clause.
4	Semicolon	Connects two simple sentences. On either side of the semicolon, the sentence must make sense on its own.
5	Metaphor	A direct comparison of two things without using 'like' or 'as'.
6	Setting	Where the narrative is set.
7	Chronological	In time order.
8	Non-chronological	Mixed time order.
9	Shifts in focus	A change from one scene to another. Something different the writer draws the reader's attention to.
10	Foregrounding	To make something the most important feature.

Week 7 18/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simile	Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.
2	Personification	Giving of human characteristics to a non-human object.
3	Onomatopoeia	A word (or group of words) that represents a sound and actually resembles or imitates the sound it stands for.
4	Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the start of adjacent words.
5	Oxymoron	A combination of two words that, together, express a contradictory meaning. E.g. "bitter sweet"
6	Zoom in	Focusing in on a detail.
7	Zoom out	Zooming out from a detail to a wider view (eg. Panoramic).
8	Tone	Feeling/atmosphere of text. This can change from positive to negative and vice versa.
9	Dialogue	Speech. This can allow us to learn more about the characters who speak.
10	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed next to one another with contrasting effects.

Week 8 01/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.
2	Foreshadowing	The use of details, description, and mood that will take on more meaning later in a written work.
3	Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
4	Monosyllabic	Words that contain only one syllable.
5	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.
6	Analepsis (flashback)	Looking at something which happened in the past.

7	Prolepsis (looking forward)	Looking ahead to something which happens after the time period in the text.
8	Cyclical or circular structure	The text mentions something from the beginning of the text again at the end.
9	Interior to exterior perspective	Moving the view point from inside somewhere to outside, or the other way around.
10	Motif	A recurring or repeated image in a piece of work.

Week 9 08/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stichomythia	A dialogue between two characters, where they speak to one another using only one line sentences.
2	Truncated syntax	A short sentence
3	Polysyndeton	Repeated 'and' in a sentence
4	Asyndeton	No use of 'and' in a listing sentence
5	Clause	A group of words built around a verb (doing word, such as running, sitting). We put them together to form a sentence.
6	Independent clause	A clause (group of words), which makes sense on their own in a sentence.
7	Subordinate clause	A clause (group of words), that adds extra information and can't stand alone in a sentence.
8	Complex sentence	Contains more than one idea. It has one independent clause and a subordinate clause.
9	Semicolon	Connects two simple sentences. On either side of the semicolon, the sentence must make sense on its own.
10	Metaphor	A direct comparison of two things without using 'like' or 'as'.

Week 10 15/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simile	Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.
2	Personification	Giving of human characteristics to a non-human object.
3	Onomatopoeia	A word (or group of words) that represents a sound and actually resembles or imitates the sound it stands for.
4	Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the start of adjacent words.
5	Oxymoron	A combination of two words that, together, express a contradictory meaning. E.g. "bitter sweet"
6	Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.
7	Foreshadowing	The use of details, description, and mood that will take on more meaning later in a written work.
8	Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
9	Monosyllabic	Words that contain only one syllable.
10	Tricolon	Three words, phrases or sentences that are similar in structure, length and/or rhythm. E.g. 'I will live in the past, the present and the future'.

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 06/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mr Birling	He does not show any consideration for working class people. He sees them as a means to increase profits, whilst offering them low wages.
2	Mrs Birling	She represents the wealthier, privileged classes and their ignorant and selfish attitudes. She sees the working class as morally inferior.
3	Sheila	She contrasts her parents: she shows genuine concern for Eva. She offers the audience hope that society can improve if people show social responsibility.
4	Eric	At the start of the play, he abuses his power over a working class girl. As the play progresses he accepts responsibility and is ashamed of his behaviour.
5	Eva	Symbolic of the working class who are exploited by capitalists. Priestley emphasises her morality to challenge upper class prejudices.
6	The Inspector	He conveys Priestley's strong socialist views. He challenges the characters, and the audience, about their negative treatment of the working class.
7	Gerald	He represents the selfish attitudes of the upper classes. His attitude doesn't change, conveying how ingrained this attitude was in the aristocracy.
8	Bourgeoisie	The part of society, including employers and people who run large companies, that has most of the money and takes advantage of ordinary workers.
9	Proletariat	The class of people who do unskilled jobs in industry and own little or no property.
10	Capitalism	A system in which property, business, and industry are privately owned, so great profits go only to their organisations and people

Week 2 13/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Socialism	The set of beliefs that states that all people are equal and should share equally in a country's money.
2	Individualistic	Placing your attention on one particular person (E.g.: yourself) rather than a group or society.
3	Materialistic	Believing that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life.
4	Microcosm	A small society, place, or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one and so seems like a smaller version of it.
5	Patriarchy	A male dominated hierarchy
6	Portent	A sign that something bad is likely to happen in the future.
7	Conscience	A sense of right or wrong
8	Hierarchy	A system in which people or things are put at various levels or ranks according to their importance.
9	Omniscient	Having or seeming to have unlimited knowledge, knowing everything.
10	Didactic	Something (such as a novel or poem) that is intended to teach a moral lesson as well as provide pleasure and entertainment.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
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20/09/22		
1	Hypocrite	Someone who says they have particular moral beliefs but behaves in a way that shows these are not sincere.
2	Mouth piece	Someone or something that conveys the opinions and sentiments of someone else.
3	Bigoted	A person who has strong, unreasonable beliefs and who does not like other people who have different beliefs or a different way of life.
4	Assertive	Having or showing a confident and forceful personality.
5	Altruistic	Showing a selfless concern for the well-being of others, to be unselfish.
6	The Inspector	He conveys Priestley's strong socialist views. He challenges the characters, and the audience, about their negative treatment of the working class.
7	Gerald	He represents the selfish attitudes of the upper classes. His attitude doesn't change, conveying how ingrained this attitude was in the aristocracy.
8	Bourgeoisie	The part of society, including employers and people who run large companies, that has most of the money and takes advantage of ordinary workers.
9	Proletariat	The class of people who do unskilled jobs in industry and own little or no property.
10	Capitalism	A system in which property, business, and industry are privately owned, so great profits go only to their organisations and people

Week 4 27/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
2	Rose tinted glasses (idiom)	A happy or positive attitude that fails to notice negative things, leading to a view of life that is not realistic.
3	Superior	Having or showing an overly high opinion of oneself, also known as being conceited.
4	Condescending	Treating someone as if you are more important or more intelligent than them.
5	Culpable	Deserving to be blamed or considered responsible for something bad.
6	The Inspector	He conveys Priestley's strong socialist views. He challenges the characters, and the audience, about their negative treatment of the working class.
7	Gerald	He represents the selfish attitudes of the upper classes. His attitude doesn't change, conveying how ingrained this attitude was in the aristocracy.
8	Bourgeoisie	The part of society, including employers and people who run large companies, that has most of the money and takes advantage of ordinary workers.
9	Proletariat	The class of people who do unskilled jobs in industry and own little or no property.
10	Capitalism	A system in which property, business, and industry are privately owned, so great profits go only to their organisations and people

Week 5 04/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Suffragette movement	A women's organisation in the early 20th century who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote.
2	Welfare State	Where the Government protects the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, with grants and other benefits.
3	Edwardian era	When King Edward VII was King. It was known for elegance and luxury among the rich and powerful in Britain, but also for moral looseness.
4	The Titanic	The largest, luxury ship afloat at the time she entered service. She was sunk by an iceberg on her first voyage from England to New York.
5	Class system	Different groups of people who share similar status with regard to factors like wealth, income, education, and occupation.
6	Socialism	The set of beliefs that states that all people are equal and should share equally in a country's money.
7	Individualistic	Placing your attention on one particular person (E.g.: yourself) rather than a group or society.
8	Materialistic	Believing that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life.
9	Microcosm	A small society, place, or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one and so seems like a smaller version of it.
10	Patriarchy	A male dominated hierarchy

Week 6 11/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Euphemism	A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant by using other, often more vague, words.
2	Objectify	To treat a person like a tool or toy, as if they had no feelings, opinions, or rights of their own.
3	Remorseful	Feeling sad and guilty
4	Dogmatic	When you are certain that you are right and that everyone else is wrong.
5	Impetuous	Likely to do something suddenly, without considering the results of your actions
6	Portent	A sign that something bad is likely to happen in the future.
7	Conscience	A sense of right or wrong
8	Hierarchy	A system in which people or things are put at various levels or ranks according to their importance.
9	Omniscient	Having or seeming to have unlimited knowledge, knowing everything.
10	Didactic	Something (such as a novel or poem) that is intended to teach a moral lesson as well as provide pleasure and entertainment.

Week 7 18/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infantile	A characteristic shown by babies and young children.
2	Omnipotent	Having unlimited power and able to do anything.
3	Dogged	Being determined to do something even if it is very difficult, showing grim persistence.
4	Authoritative	Showing that you are confident, in control, and expect to be respected and obeyed.
5	Façade	A false appearance that makes someone or something seem more pleasant or better than they really are.

6	Hypocrite	Someone who says they have particular moral beliefs but behaves in a way that shows these are not sincere.
7	Mouth piece	Someone or something that conveys the opinions and sentiments of someone else.
8	Bigoted	A person who has strong, unreasonable beliefs and who does not like other people who have different beliefs or a different way of life.
9	Assertive	Having or showing a confident and forceful personality.
10	Altruistic	Showing a selfless concern for the well-being of others, to be unselfish.

Week 8 01/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The fourth wall	An imaginary barrier that separates the actors from the audience. If you break it, an actor will speak directly to the audience or be aware of their presence.
2	Cliff hanger	A dramatic and exciting ending to a chapter, episode or act of a play, leaving the audience in suspense and anxious to know what will happen next.
3	Morality play	An allegorical drama, in which the characters personify moral qualities (such as compassion and honesty) or vices (such as greed and arrogance).
4	Seven deadly sins	(In Christianity) the evils of pride, covetousness (desire for material possessions), lust, anger, gluttony (greed), envy, and sloth (laziness).
5	Symbolism	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
6	Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
7	Rose tinted glasses (idiom)	A happy or positive attitude that fails to notice negative things, leading to a view of life that is not realistic.
8	Superior	Having or showing an overly high opinion of oneself, also known as being conceited.
9	Condescending	Treating someone as if you are more important or more intelligent than them.
10	Culpable	Deserving to be blamed or considered responsible for something bad.

Week 9 08/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Suffragette movement	A women's organisation in the early 20th century who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote.
2	Welfare State	Where the Government protects the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, with grants and other benefits.
3	Edwardian era	When King Edward VII was King. It was known for elegance and luxury among the rich and powerful in Britain, but also for moral looseness.
4	The Titanic	The largest, luxury ship afloat at the time she entered service. She was sunk by an iceberg on her first voyage from England to New York.
5	Class system	Different groups of people who share similar status with regard to factors like wealth, income, education, and occupation.
6	Euphemism	A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant by using other, often more vague, words.

7	Objectify	To treat a person like a tool or toy, as if they had no feelings, opinions, or rights of their own.
8	Remorseful	Feeling sad and guilty
9	Dogmatic	When you are certain that you are right and that everyone else is wrong.
10	Impetuous	Likely to do something suddenly, without considering the results of your actions:

Week 10 15/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infantile	A characteristic shown by babies and young children.
2	Omnipotent	Having unlimited power and able to do anything.
3	Dogged	Being determined to do something even if it is very difficult, showing grim persistence.
4	Authoritative	Showing that you are confident, in control, and expect to be respected and obeyed.
5	Façade	A false appearance that makes someone or something seem more pleasant or better than they really are.
6	The fourth wall	An imaginary barrier that separates the actors from the audience. If you break it, an actor will speak directly to the audience or be aware of their presence.
7	Cliff hanger	A dramatic and exciting ending to a chapter, episode or act of a play, leaving the audience in suspense and anxious to know what will happen next.
8	Morality play	An allegorical drama, in which the characters personify moral qualities (such as compassion and honesty) or vices (such as greed and arrogance).
9	Seven deadly sins	(In Christianity) the evils of pride, covetousness (desire for material possessions), lust, anger, gluttony (greed), envy, and sloth (laziness).
10	Symbolism	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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