



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 11

Class of 2023

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Art	2
Business	6
Citizenship	11
Drama	18
Geography	22
Health and Social Care	26
History	30
Hospitality and Catering	34
Music	39
BTEC Sport	43
Spanish	47

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Developing Compositions	The stage before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
3	Assessment Objectives	The criteria by which the qualification is assessed: Develop, Experiment, Refine and Present (24 marks each)
4	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
5	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
2	Etching	A technique that cuts into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to cut out a design. This can then be used in printing by applying ink and pressing onto a surface.
3	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
4	Light Source	An object that creates light in order to see other objects. It can be natural or artificial.
5	Organic Form	An object which typically comes from nature and has an irregular or asymmetric outline.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	An artist studies a photograph and attempts to reproduce the image using any media, in a realistic manner.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts, to select where the subject is or should be.
10	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.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perspective	A drawing from a certain view point. Use to show depth or scale within an artwork. Can be 2D or 3D.
2	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.

4	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
5	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Developing Compositions	The stage before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
8	Assessment Objectives	The criteria by which the qualification is assessed: Develop, Experiment, Refine and Present (24 marks each)
9	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
10	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
2	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
3	Monochromatic	The colour scheme of an artwork that is based on one hue and altered by changing tone.
4	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
5	Symbolism	Representing emotional experiences or meaning through colour, line, shape and composition.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	Monoprint	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
6	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
7	Etching	A technique that cuts into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to cut out a design. This can then be used in printing by applying ink and pressing onto a surface.
8	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
9	Light Source	An object that creates light in order to see other objects. It can be natural or artificial.
	Organic Form	An object which typically comes from nature and has an irregular or asymmetric outline.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
2	Translucent	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
3	Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.

4	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
5	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	An artist studies a photograph and attempts to reproduce the image using any media, in a realistic manner.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts, to select where the subject is or should be.
10	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.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GSM number	'Grains per Square Meter' refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
2	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
3	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	Perspective	A drawing from a certain view point. Use to show depth or scale within an artwork. Can be 2D or 3D.
7	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
10	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Avant-garde	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
2	Impressionism	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
5	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.
6	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
7	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
8	Monochromatic	The colour scheme of an artwork that is based on one hue and altered by changing tone.
9	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
10	Symbolism	Representing emotional experiences or meaning through colour, line, shape and composition.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	Monoprint	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.

6	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
7	Translucent	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
8	Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
10	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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10	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.

Business Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exchange rates	The value of one currency in another currency. E.g £1 converts to \$1.3
2	Business rates	A fee charged to businesses with a physical location to contribute to the upkeep of their local area.
3	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country
4	Corporation tax	A tax on company profits
5	Value added tax	A tax on the price of a product charge to consumers
6	Equal pay act	A law that says males and females must be paid the same for the same job
7	Consumer Protection Act	A law that protects customers from false advertising and faulty products
8	Health and safety Act	A law that states Employers must protect the 'health, safety and welfare' at work of all their employees and others on their business premises
9	Disability Discrimination Act	This law says that you must not be discriminated against because: you have a disability. someone thinks you have a disability
10	Equality Act	Protects employees (and the public) from discrimination due to gender, ethnicity, religion, orientation etc

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trademark	a symbol, word, or words legally registered or established as representing a company or product. Businesses will pay for a trademark on their business/product name or slogans
2	Copyright	the legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material. Businesses will pay for copyright to ensure their artistic ideas are kept unique
3	Patent	The sole right to make and sell an invention that can be purchased for a number of years
4	Invoice	A list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these; a bill
5	Receipt	A record of items paid for, proof of purchase
6	Rising exchange rates / strong pound	This means you can buy things from abroad for cheaper but customers from abroad buying your product it is more expensive.
7	Falling exchange rates/Weak pound	This means buying from abroad is more expensive but customers from abroad will buy more of your product as it's cheaper.
8	Internal growth	Growing through your own business by opening new stores, hiring more staff, selling new products
9	Impact of internal growth	Costly but no redundancies and no changes that might upset staff
10	External growth	Growing by merging or taking over another business

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of external growth	Easier and sometimes cheaper (if merging) but can be tricky if staff and culture clash or if redundancies are needed
2	Merger	Two firms agree to join to make one large firm and work together
3	Takeover	When one firm buys another and runs it for them
4	Economies of scale	The cost savings when growing inside
5	Diseconomies of scale	The cost wastage of growing in size
6	Exchange rates	The value of one currency in another currency. E.g £1 converts to \$1.3

7	Business rates	A fee charged to businesses with a physical location to contribute to the upkeep of their local area.
8	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country
9	Corporation tax	A tax on company profits
10	Value added tax	A tax on the price of a product charge to consumers

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Example of diseconomies of scale	Poor communication is the prime example of this.
2	Example of economies of scale	Buying in bulk discounts is the prime example of this
3	Multinational Business	A business with headquarters in one country and operations in another
4	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
5	Tariffs	Fees for importing or exporting goods
6	Equal pay act	A law that says males and females must be paid the same for the same job
7	Consumer Protection Act	A law that protects customers from false advertising and faulty products
8	Health and safety Act	A law that states Employers must protect the 'health, safety and welfare' at work of all their employees and others on their business premises
9	Disability Discrimination Act	This law says that you must not be discriminated against because: you have a disability. someone thinks you have a disability
10	Equality Act	Protects employees (and the public) from discrimination due to gender, ethnicity, religion, orientation etc

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade bloc	When a group of countries join together to make trade easy and free between them but costly for any country not in the group. The EU is an example of this and as we are not in the EU it is costly for us to trade with the countries in it.
2	Trade barriers	Tariffs and trade blocs are examples of this
3	Drawbacks of international business	Shows the capital in a business from both internal external sources
4	Benefits of international business	Language barriers, culture clashes and cost and time of transportation
5	Ethics	The moral guidelines for individuals and businesses
6	Trademark	A symbol, word, or words legally registered or established as representing a company or product. Businesses will pay for a trademark on their business/product name or slogans
7	Copyright	The legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material. Businesses will pay for copyright to ensure their artistic ideas are kept unique
8	Patent	The sole right to make and sell an invention that can be purchased for a number of years
9	Invoice	A list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these; a bill
	Receipt	A record of items paid for, proof of purchase

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Benefits of being ethical	Customers and potential workers will think well of you so you will find it easier to recruit and you will attract sales
2	Drawbacks of being	Ethical decisions can often cost more (paying staff a living wage instead of

	ethical	minimum wage) and detract from earning high profits.
3	Fairtrade	Firms have agreed to source their materials ethically and pay the suppliers well for the privilege. You get to put the fair trade logo on your products when you agree to this
4	Impact of fairtrade	Customers will be attracted to buying the product but your material costs (variable costs) will be higher
5	Cost of sales	Variable costs - the cost of making the product
6	Rising exchange rates / strong pound	This means you can buy things from abroad for cheaper but customers from abroad buying your product it is more expensive.
7	Falling exchange rates/Weak pound	This means buying from abroad is more expensive but customers from abroad will buy more of your product as it's cheaper.
8	Internal growth	Growing through your own business by opening new stores, hiring more staff, selling new products
9	Impact of internal growth	Costly but no redundancies and no changes that might upset staff
10	External growth	Growing by merging or taking over another business

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ARR formula	Average yearly profit divided by cost of investment x 100
2	Imports	Goods being brought into the country from other countries
3	Exports	Goods being sold to other countries from this country
4	Quotas	A limit placed on how many goods can be exported to another country
5	Globalisation	This is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.
6	Impact of external growth	Easier and sometimes cheaper (if merging) but can be tricky if staff and culture clash or if redundancies are needed
7	Merger	Two firms agree to join to make one large firm and work together
8	Takeover	When one firm buys another and runs it for them
9	Economies of scale	The cost savings when growing inside
10	Diseconomies of scale	The cost wastage of growing in size

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross Profit	Gross Profit is how much money is left from selling an item after you have deducted the cost of making it.
2	Net Profit	Net Profit is how much money is left after you have deducted all the costs of the business from your gross profit
3	Gross profit formula	Revenue – Cost of Sales
4	Net profit formula	Gross Profit – Expenditure
5	Average rate of return	On average how much profit per year can you expect as a percentage of your original investment
6	Example of diseconomies of scale	Poor communication is the prime example of this.
7	Example of economies of scale	Buying in bulk discounts is the prime example of this
8	Multinational Business	A business with headquarters in one country and operations in another
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5	Ethics	The moral guidelines for individuals and businesses
6	Benefits of being ethical	Customers and potential workers will think well of you so you will find it easier to recruit and you will attract sales
7	Drawbacks of being ethical	Ethical decisions can often cost more (paying staff a living wage instead of minimum wage) and detract from earning high profits.
8	Fairtrade	Firms have agreed to source their materials ethically and pay the suppliers well for the privilege. You get to put the fair trade logo on your products when you agree to this
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10	Cost of sales	Variable costs - the cost of making the product

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ARR formula	Average yearly profit divided by cost of investment x 100
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5	Globalisation	This is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.
6	Gross Profit	Gross Profit is how much money is left from selling an item after you have deducted the cost of making it.
7	Net Profit	Net Profit is how much money is left after you have deducted all the costs of the business from your gross profit
8	Gross profit formula	Revenue – Cost of Sales
9	Net profit formula	Gross Profit – Expenditure
10	Average rate of return	On average how much profit per year can you expect as a percentage of your original investment

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
2	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
3	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
4	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
5	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
6	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
7	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
8	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
9	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
10	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First Past the Post (FPTP)	This is the voting system used in UK general Elections, the party with the most votes wins.
2	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
3	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.
4	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising chamber, made up of non-elected members.
5	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.

6	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
7	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
8	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
9	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
10	New Media	These are all forms of non-traditional media

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
2	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
3	Individual Liberty	This is the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
4	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
5	Traditional Media	This means pre existing media such as newsprint, radio, television and cinema.
6	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
7	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
8	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
9	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
10	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equality Act 2010	This is 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from

		their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
2	Hard Power	This is the ability to use military or economic power to achieve one's aims.
3	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
4	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.
5	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
6	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
7	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
8	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
9	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
10	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanctions	These are measures taken by a state against others to achieve a change in policy or action.
2	NGO	These are Non-governmental organisations, many of them charities, that seek to provide services for those in need, eg. Oxfam.
3	Pressure Groups	These are organised bodies of citizens who share a common interest in an issue.
4	Charities	These are local, nation or international organisations which are set up to help those in need.
5	Censorship	This is the control or information or ideas within a society.
6	British Values	These are the five values deemed most valuable in modern Britain, Democracy, Rule of Law, Tolerance, Respect and Individual Liberty.
7	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are

		held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
8	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.
9	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising chamber, made up of non-elected members.
10	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multi-cause Group	This is a pressure group that seek to influence policy over a range of issues, eg. Trade Unions
2	Insider Group	This is a pressure group who works with the people they seek to influence, eg. Jamie Oliver's school meals campaign.
3	Outsider Group	This is a pressure group that does not have access to those making decisions, E.g. Fathers4Justice.
4	Demonstration	This is a public meeting or march protesting a specific issue.
5	Principles	This is a basic truth of idea that underpins the beliefs associated with a given society
6	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
7	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process.
8	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
9	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
10	New Media	These are all forms of non-traditional media

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Responsibility	This is the state or fact of having to do something

2	Right	This is a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something
3	Nature vs nurture	This means whether a person's identity and personality are affected by their biological background or how they are brought up.
4	Volunteering	This means to give up your time without pay to help others.
5	Referendum	This is a vote on a single issue when governments seek the views of electors.
6	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
7	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
8	Individual Liberty	This is the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
9	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
10	Traditional Media	This means pre existing media such as newsprint, radio, television and cinema.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Neighbourhood Watch	This is a voluntary scheme which helps people in a community work with the police to reduce crime.
2	Citizens Journalist	This is a citizen that works to gather news and distribute it through social media.
3	Pressure Groups	These are organised bodies of citizens who share a common interest in an issue.
4	Trade Unions	This is an employment based group who seek to represent workers in regard to their conditions of employment.
5	Jury Service	This is when citizens are required to serve as a civic duty and are randomly selected from the voter register.
6	Equality Act 2010	This is 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	Hard Power	This is the ability to use military or economic power to achieve one's aims.
8	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
9	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.

10	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
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7	Citizens Journalist	This is a citizen that works to gather news and distribute it through social media.
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Drama Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
2	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
5	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
7	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'

8	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
9	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
10	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
2	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
3	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
4	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
5	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
2	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
3	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
4	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
5	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.

6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mary Warren	The Proctor's house girls. Friends with Abigail.
2	Betty Parris	Reverend Parris' daughter, Abigail's cousin.
3	Ruth Putnam	The only surviving daughter of the Putnams.
4	Mercy Lewis	Friends with Abigail.
5	Tituba	Reverend Paris' slave.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam
2	Ann Putnam	Wife to Thomas Putnam, mother to Ruth Putnam.
3	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
4	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
5	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.
6	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
7	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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8	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
9	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
10	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
3	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.
4	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
5	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.
6	Littering	This is when plants and animals die and are left on top of the soil.
7	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
8	Biotic	These are living things.
9	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
10	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
2	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
3	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have any nutrients
4	Emergent layer	This is the top layer of the rainforest which receives the most sunlight and plenty of rainfall.
5	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
6	Felling	This is the process of cutting down trees.
7	Carbon sink	A plant or the ocean which absorbs and stores carbon from the atmosphere.
8	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
9	Ecotourism	This is responsible travel to natural areas, with visits carried out in small groups with minimal impact on the ecosystem.
10	Polar bear adaptations	These include a thick layer of fat, black nose and foot pads and wide feet.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bearberry adaptations	These include them being low growing, having hairy stems and being brightly coloured.
2	Permafrost	This is permanently frozen ground found in polar and tundra regions.
3	Conservation groups	This is a group that aim to protect and preserve the environment eg. WWF.
4	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.
5	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.

6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
7	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
8	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.
9	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
10	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.

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	Littering	This is when plants and animals die and are left on top of the soil.
7	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
8	Biotic	These are living things.
9	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
10	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.

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	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
7	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have any nutrients
9	Emergent layer	This is the top layer of the rainforest which receives the most sunlight and plenty of rainfall.
10	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.

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	Felling	This is the process of cutting down trees.
7	Carbon sink	A plant or the ocean which absorbs and stores carbon from the atmosphere.
8	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
9	Ecotourism	This is responsible travel to natural areas, with visits carried out in small groups with minimal impact on the ecosystem.
10	Polar bear adaptations	These include a thick layer of fat, black nose and foot pads and wide feet.

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	Bearberry adaptations	These include them being low growing, having hairy stems and being brightly coloured.
7	Permafrost	This is permanently frozen ground found in polar and tundra regions.
8	Conservation groups	This is a group that aim to protect and preserve the environment eg. WWF.
9	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.
10	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.

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.
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8	Patient to doctor ratio	The number of patients the average doctor is responsible for in a place.
9	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water in a place.
10	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.

Week 10	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.
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10	Aid	This is a donation.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing, not just in the absence of disease or illness.
2	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
3	Positive definition	How physically fit and mentally stable a person is.
4	Negative definition	The absence of physical illness, disease and mental distress.
5	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
6	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
7	Predisposition	Someone is more likely to suffer from a particular condition.
8	Acute	An illness that comes on quickly, is short term and can be cured.
9	Chronic	An illness that comes on gradually, is long term and generally can be treated but not cured.
10	Short term	Less than 6 months.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long term	6 months or more.
2	Balanced diet	A diet that contains the correct nutrients in the right proportions to keep our bodies and minds healthy.
3	Monitor	To check progress over a period of time.
4	Nicotine	A powerful, addictive drug found in tobacco.
5	Addiction	Not having control of doing, using or taking something to the point where it could be harmful to you.
6	Stress	Occurs when you have to respond to the demands made on you.
7	Social class	A broad group in society having the same social or economic status, most commonly known as upper, middle and lower class.
8	Pollution	The act of introducing harmful substances or irritants, that cause damage to living organisms, into the environment.
9	Air Pollution	A mixture of gases and particles that have been emitted into the atmosphere by human beings.
10	Noise pollution	Excessive noise that may harm the activity of humans or animal life and affect health and wellbeing.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Home environments	Type/ condition/ size/ location of home, amount of personal space, influence of others in the home, level of conflict around the home.
2	Rural	Characterised as countryside living.
3	Urban	Characterised as city living.
4	Bereavement	The death of a life partner, parent, child or any other family member or friend.
5	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
6	Health and Wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing, not just in the absence of disease or illness.
7	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
8	Positive definition	How physically fit and mentally stable a person is.
9	Negative definition	The absence of physical illness, disease and mental distress.
10	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Home environments	Type/ condition/ size/ location of home, amount of personal space, influence of others in the home, level of conflict around the home.
2	Rural	Characterised as countryside living.
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9	Negative definition	The absence of physical illness, disease and mental distress.
10	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blood pressure	The pressure exerted by your blood against the walls of your arteries.
2	Peak Flow	A measurement of how quickly you can blow air out of your lungs.
3	Body Mass Index (BMI)	A measure of the amount of fat on your body in relation to your height to tell you if your weight is healthy.
4	Calculation for BMI	$BMI = \text{Weight (kg)} / \text{Height (m}^2\text{)}$.
5	Baseline data	Normal measurements or published guidelines.
6	Long term	6 months or more.
7	Balanced diet	A diet that contains the correct nutrients in the right proportions to keep our bodies and minds healthy.
8	Monitor	To check progress over a period of time.
9	Nicotine	A powerful, addictive drug found in tobacco.
10	Addiction	Not having control of doing, using or taking something to the point where it could be harmful to you.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Potential Significance	Something that can develop into something important.
2	Abnormal reading	A result that is not within the norm for your age or gender.
3	Targets	Challenges to help you reach your goal.
4	Collaboratively	Working well together.
5	Empathy	Being able to understand and share the feelings and views of another person.
6	Stress	Occurs when you have to respond to the demands made on you.
7	Social class	A broad group in society having the same social or economic status, most commonly known as upper, middle and lower class.
8	Pollution	The act of introducing harmful substances or irritants, that cause damage to living organisms, into the environment.
9	Air Pollution	A mixture of gases and particles that have been emitted into the atmosphere by human beings.
10	Noise pollution	Excessive noise that may harm the activity of humans or animal life and affect health and wellbeing.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Norm	Something that is usual, typical or standard.
2	Formal support	Support given by a trained health and social care professional who is paid to provide the support.
3	Informal support	Support from family and friends who want to encourage you and are not paid.
4	Time constraints	Obstacle to implement a health and wellbeing improvement plan due to work, study or family commitments.
5	Physical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a physical issue with the service.
6	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
7	Health and Wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing, not just in the absence of disease or illness.
8	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
9	Positive definition	How physically fit and mentally stable a person is.
10	Negative definition	The absence of physical illness, disease and mental distress.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
2	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
3	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
4	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
5	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.
6	Physiological indicators	Assessment of health and wellbeing through regularly checking everything is as it should be.
7	Measurable indicators	Assessment of health and wellbeing through measurements.
8	Observed indicators	Assessment of health and wellbeing through observations.
9	Pulse rate	The measure of how fast your heart is beating (usually per minute).
10	Cardiovascular System	The system that moves blood, nutrients and gases around our bodies. Made up of the heart, blood vessels and blood.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blood pressure	The pressure exerted by your blood against the walls of your arteries.
2	Peak Flow	A measurement of how quickly you can blow air out of your lungs.
3	Body Mass Index (BMI)	A measure of the amount of fat on your body in relation to your height to tell you if your weight is healthy.
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9	Collaboratively	Working well together.
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The clergy	This is the body of all people ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.
2	Famine	This is when people die due to food shortages.
3	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance towards an established system of government or leader.
4	Larceny	This is another word for theft.
5	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.
6	Scolding	This is when someone uses offensive or abusive speech.
7	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
8	Treason	This is the crime of plotting against the monarch or country.
9	Vagabonds	This was a person who wandered from place to place without a home or job.
10	Puritans	This is a strict Protestant who obeys the bible and lives a pure and holy life.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heresy	These are beliefs that are not allowed by the church.
2	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
3	Juvenile crime	This is the name given to people below the age of 18 who commit a crime.
4	Football Hooliganism	This is the term used to describe disorderly, aggressive and violent behaviour at sports events.
5	Cyber crime	This is criminal activities carried out by means of a computer or the internet.
6	Hate crime	This is a crime committed against someone because of their race, religion or sexual orientation.
7	Moral crime	These were offenses that were considered to be sinful.
8	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
9	The enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
10	Justices of the Peace	This is a person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
2	Overseers	This was when a person had to make sure that crimes were not being committed in the village.
3	King's approvers	These were people who named other criminals and were allowed to abjure the realm.
4	Bow Street Runners	This was the popular name for a London policeman during the first half of the 19th Century.
5	Metropolitan Police Force	This was set up in 1829 and was a centralised police force paid for by the government.
6	The clergy	This is the body of all people ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.
7	Famine	This is when people die due to food shortages.

8	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance towards an established system of government or leader.
9	Larceny	This is another word for theft.
10	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Peelers	This was the name given to the first police officers. They were named after the man who introduced them - Sir Robert Peel.
2	Surveillance	This is when close observation of a suspected criminal or groups of criminals is conducted.
3	The Crown Prosecution Service	This is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales.
4	Probation service	This is a system for monitoring offenders introduced in 1907.
5	DNA	This is something that can be used to prove someone's guilt of a crime as it is distinctive to each individual person.
6	Scolding	This is when someone uses offensive or abusive speech.
7	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
8	Treason	This is the crime of plotting against the monarch or country.
9	Vagabonds	This was a person who wandered from place to place without a home or job.
10	Puritans	This is a strict Protestant who obeys the bible and lives a pure and holy life.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanctuary	This was a custom that protected criminals whilst they were in the grounds of a church.
2	Prosecute	This is when someone is officially accused of committing a crime in a court of law.
3	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.
4	Petty sessions	This is when a decision is made at court without the use of a jury.
5	Crown Court	This was introduced in 1971 to replace the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.
6	Heresy	These are beliefs that are not allowed by the church.
7	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
8	Juvenile crime	This is the name given to people below the age of 18 who commit a crime.
9	Football Hooliganism	This is the term used to describe disorderly, aggressive and violent behaviour at sports events.
10	Cyber crime	This is criminal activities carried out by means of a computer or the internet.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1971 Courts Act	This was created to reform and modernise the court system of England and Wales.
2	Reform	This is when something changes for the better.
3	Rehabilitate	This is when people/organisations help someone to become a law-abiding citizen.
4	The Temperance Movement	This was when people campaigned for the abolition of alcohol.
5	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
6	Hate crime	This is a crime committed against someone because of their race, religion or

		sexual orientation.
7	Moral crime	These were offences that were considered to be sinful.
8	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
9	The enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
10	Justices of the Peace	This is a person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cucking stool	This was when the offender was tied to a wooden toilet and paraded around the village or town.
2	Pillory	This was a wooden frame used for punishing an offender.
3	Ducking stool	This was when the offender was strapped to a wooden chair. The chair was repeatedly lowered into a river or pond.
4	The Bloody Code	This was the name given to the ferocious legal system introduced by the government between 1688 and 1820.
5	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
6	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
7	Overseers	This was when a person had to make sure that crimes were not being committed in the village.
8	King's approvers	These were people who named other criminals and were allowed to abjure the realm.
9	Bow Street Runners	This was the popular name for a London policeman during the first half of the 19th Century.
10	Metropolitan Police Force	This was set up in 1829 and was a centralised police force paid for by the government.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1823 Gaols Act	This was the beginning of the government's efforts to impose general standards across the prison system.
2	Abolish	This means to formally put an end to something, for example slavery.
3	1531 Gaol Act	This forced JPs to build a prison where one was needed.
4	1572 Vagabond Act	This was passed by Queen Elizabeth and meant there were harsh punishments for 'masterless men'.
5	1572 Vagabond Act	This was passed by Queen Elizabeth and meant there were harsh punishments for 'masterless men'.
6	Peelers	This was the name given to the first police officers. They were named after the man who introduced them - Sir Robert Peel.
7	Surveillance	This is when close observation of a suspected criminal or groups of criminals is conducted.
8	The Crown Prosecution Service	This is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales.
9	Probation service	This is a system for monitoring offenders introduced in 1907.
10	DNA	This is something that can be used to prove someone's guilt of a crime as it is distinctive to each individual person.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanctuary	This was a custom that protected criminals whilst they were in the grounds of a church.
2	Prosecute	This is when someone is officially accused of committing a crime in a court of law.
3	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.
4	Petty sessions	This is when a decision is made at court without the use of a jury.
5	Crown Court	This was introduced in 1971 to replace the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.
6	1971 Courts Act	This was created to reform and modernise the court system of England and Wales.
7	Reform	This is when something changes for the better.
8	Rehabilitate	This is when people/organisations help someone to become a law-abiding citizen.
9	The Temperance Movement	This was when people campaigned for the abolition of alcohol.
10	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cucking stool	This was when the offender was tied to a wooden toilet and paraded around the village or town.
2	Pillory	This was a wooden frame used for punishing an offender.
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10	1572 Vagabond Act	This was passed by Queen Elizabeth and meant there were harsh punishments for 'masterless men'.

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 flambeed 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 the 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.
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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.
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10	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.

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10	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.

BTEC Sport Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term goal	A goal is what you want to ultimately achieve in your sport Based around seasons or competitions.
2	Outcome goals	A goal is based on performance in competition.
3	Performance goals	A goal based on previous performances.
4	Medium term goals	A goal focuses on a period of weeks or months and concentrates on training.
5	Short term goals	A goal that is often used as an incentive to train hard because they are much shorter in duration.
6	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
7	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
8	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
9	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.
10	Time-related	Targets need to be linked to a point by when they should be achieved or it can become too easy to put them off.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exciting	Targets need to be engaging enough so the performer does not get bored.
2	Recorded	Information needs to be logged in order to identify whether or not progress is being made.
3	Frequency	The number of training sessions completed per week.
4	Intensity	How hard the training is.
5	Time	How long the training sessions are.
6	Type	The specific training you are doing.
7	Specificity and individual differences and needs	All training should relate to the activity or sport you are taking part in.
8	Progressive overload	Training should get harder as the weeks go by as the body adapts.
9	Adaptation	The body and the working muscle have to be exposed to a level of work that is more difficult than they are used to.
10	Reversibility	If a player stops training, either through injury or boredom, fitness levels will begin to decrease.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Variation	To keep motivation by using a range of training methods are important.
2	Rest and recovery	Training sessions should be followed by a period of 24 hours of no training to relax.
3	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.
4	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.	A common method of uncovering health and lifestyle issues prior to an exercise programme starting.
5	Personal Injury	Unable to train for a certain length of time due to personal reasons.
6	Long-term goal	A goal is what you want to ultimately achieve in your sport Based around seasons or competitions.
7	Outcome goals	A goal is based on performance in competition.

8	Performance goals	A goal based on previous performances.
9	Medium term goals	A goal focuses on a period of weeks or months and concentrates on training.
10	Short term goals	A goal that is often used as an incentive to train hard because they are much shorter in duration.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Training diary	Records an enormous amount of information about a training programme.
2	MHR	Maximum Heart Rate.
3	Maximum Heart Rate	The training threshold you worked in.
4	Aim	What you want to achieve in your session.
5	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
6	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
7	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
8	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
9	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.
10	Time-related	Targets need to be linked to a point by when they should be achieved or it can become too easy to put them off.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Prepares the body for exercise and activity. It should consist of three stages : Pulse raising, stretching and joint mobilisation.
2	Cool Down	Helps to remove waste products from the body and should contain: pulse lowering, static stretches and developmental stretches.
3	Repetition	One complete exercise movement.
4	Sets	A group of consecutive reps.
5	Lifestyle	The participants' daily routines and current level of activity.
6	Exciting	Targets need to be engaging enough so the performer does not get bored.
7	Recorded	Information needs to be logged in order to identify whether or not progress is being made.
8	Frequency	The number of training sessions completed per week.
9	Intensity	How hard the training is.
10	Time	How long the training sessions are.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Medical history	Information on the performer that will affect their training program.
2	Dietary requirements	An important part of a fitness training programme is to know any special requirements a performer might have.
3	Attitudes	How positive or negative you generally feel about the exercise programme..
4	Motivation	How committed the performer is to the training programme.
5	Nutritional Knowledge	The effects/understanding food has on the body.
6	Type	The specific training you are doing.
7	Specificity and individual differences and needs	All training should relate to the activity or sport you are taking part in.

8	Progressive overload	Training should get harder as the weeks go by as the body adapts.
9	Adaptation	The body and the working muscle have to be exposed to a level of work that is more difficult than they are used to.
10	Reversibility	If a player stops training, either through injury or boredom, fitness levels will begin to decrease.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Supplement	A substance to aid the development of muscle mass.
2	Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE)	A scale that measures exercise intensity that runs from 6-20.
3	Barriers	Something that prevents learners from fully engaging in training.
4	Review	A process where a training diary can be modified if necessary.
5	Creative design	A training programme is designed in such a way that it avoids barriers to training occurring.
6	Variation	To keep motivation by using a range of training methods are important.
7	Rest and recovery	Training sessions should be followed by a period of 24 hours of no training to relax.
8	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.
9	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire.	A common method of uncovering health and lifestyle issues prior to an exercise programme starting.
10	Personal Injury	Unable to train for a certain length of time due to personal reasons.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus on strength	The personal trainer needs to pay specific attention to the targets they have successfully achieved.
2	Focus on areas for improvement	Lack of success is addressed and that these targets are turned into new challenges for future fitness.
3	Training Program	Designed to improve a specific skill.
4	Enjoyable activities	Activities that are fun means you are more likely to continue with your training.
5	Rewards	To praise yourself for achieving a goal. Eg. When elite athletes need their goals, they are often selected to represent their country or present with medals.
6	Objective	How you are going to achieve your aims in the session.
7	Specific	Training that is relevant to the aspect of fitness you want to improve.
8	Measurable	Target so that you know if you have achieved them or not.
9	Achievable	Targets should be appropriate to the fitness and skill levels of the performer.
10	Realistic	Targets that we have the capacity to achieve.
	Time-related	Targets need to be linked to a point by when they should be achieved or it can become too easy to put them off.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Prepares the body for exercise and activity. It should consist of three stages : Pulse raising, stretching and joint mobilisation.
2	Cool Down	Helps to remove waste products from the body and should contain: pulse lowering, static stretches and developmental stretches.

3	Repetition	One complete exercise movement.
4	Sets	A group of consecutive reps.
5	Lifestyle	The participants' daily routines and current level of activity.
6	Medical history	Information on the performer that will affect their training program.
7	Dietary requirements	An important part of a fitness training programme is to know any special requirements a performer might have.
8	Attitudes	How positive or negative you generally feel about the exercise programme..
9	Motivation	How committed the performer is to the training programme.
10	Nutritional Knowledge	The effects/understanding food has on the body.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Supplement	A substance to aid the development of muscle mass.
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8	Training Program	Designed to improve a specific skill.
9	Enjoyable activities	Activities that are fun means you are more likely to continue with your training.
10	Rewards	To praise yourself for achieving a goal. Eg. When elite athletes need their goals, they are often selected to represent their country or present with medals.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a medianoche comemos doce <u>uvas</u>	at midnight we eat twelve <u>grapes</u>
2	todos nos acostamos muy tarde	we all go to bed very late
3	hacemos una cena especial	we have (do) a special dinner
4	se construyen <u>torres humanas</u> muy altas	they construct very high <u>human towers</u>
5	¡Qué <u>miedo!</u>	how <u>scary!</u>
6	<u>lo mejor fue</u> cuando	<u>the best</u> (thing) was when
7	vimos <u>los desfiles</u> y <u>los fuegos artificiales</u>	we saw the parades and the fireworks
8	los turistas suelen gastar mucho dinero	tourists tend to spend a lot of money
9	muchas personas decoran <u>las tumbas</u>	a lot of people decorate the tombs
10	las niñas llevaban los disfraces de <u>bruja</u> s	the girls were wearing <u>witches'</u> costumes

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>acabo de pasar</u> cuatro días en el festival	<u>I have just spent</u> four days at the festival
2	decidí acampar porque era más barato	I decided to camp because it was cheaper
3	pero no era muy cómodo	but it wasn't very comfortable
4	<u>lo peor fue</u> el calor cuando me acosté	<u>the worst</u> (thing) <u>was</u> the heat when I went to sleep
5	sin embargo, fue <u>una experiencia inolvidable</u>	however, it was <u>an unforgettable experience</u>
6	me flipa la navidad	I love Christmas
7	a mi modo de ver	from my point of view
8	es importante porque mandamos tarjetas	it is important because we send cards
9	paso Nochevieja bailando con amigos	I spend New Year's Eve dancing with friends
10	<u>este año</u> recibí dinero para Navidad	<u>this year</u> I received money for Christmas

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hace dos semanas hice	two weeks ago, I did
2	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio	my work experience in a school
3	cada día me levantaba a las siete	each day I got up at seven
4	porque tenía que coger el autobús a las ocho	because I had to catch the bus at eight
5	me gustó mucho trabajar allí	I liked working there a lot
6	at midnight we eat twelve <u>grapes</u>	a medianoche comemos doce <u>uvas</u>

7	we all go to bed very late	todos nos acostamos muy tarde
8	we have (do) a special dinner	hacemos una cena especial
9	they construct very high <u>human towers</u>	se construyen <u>torres humanas</u> muy altas
10	how <u>scary</u> !	¡Qué <u>miedo</u> !

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros	because I got on very well with my friends
2	soy una <u>persona</u> trabajadora	I am a hard-working <u>person</u>
3	cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesora	when I am older I would like to be a teacher
4	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility
5	en casa, suelo ayudar a mi madre	at home, I tend to help my mum
6	<u>the best</u> (thing) was when	<u>lo mejor fue</u> cuando
7	we saw the parades and the fireworks	vimos <u>los desfiles</u> y <u>los fuegos artificiales</u>
8	tourists tend to spend a lot of money	los turistas suelen gastar mucho dinero
9	a lot of people decorate the tombs	muchas personas decoran <u>las tumbas</u>
10	the girls were wearing <u>witches'</u> costumes	las niñas llevaban los disfraces de <u>brujas</u>

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ganar dinero	(in order) to earn money
2	lavo los platos todos los días	I wash the dishes everyday
3	a veces limpio mi habitación	sometimes I clean my room
4	lo peor de todo es cuando	the worst of all is when
5	tengo que sacar la basura	I have to take out the rubbish
6	<u>I have just spent</u> four days at the festival	<u>acabo de pasar</u> cuatro días en el festival
7	I decided to camp because it was cheaper	decidí acampar porque era más barato
8	but it wasn't very comfortable	pero no era muy cómodo
9	<u>the worst</u> (thing) was the heat when I went to sleep	<u>lo peor fue</u> el calor cuando me acosté
10	however, it was <u>an unforgettable</u> experience	sin embargo, fue <u>una experiencia inolvidable</u>

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría aprender otra <u>lengua</u>	I would like to learn another <u>language</u>
2	domino el inglés, pero en mi opinión	I am fluent in English, but in my opinion
3	es muy importante aprender otro idioma	it is very important to learn another language
4	puesto que te permite	since it allows <u>you</u>
5	descubrir nuevas culturas	to discover new cultures

6	I love Christmas	me flipa la navidad
7	from my point of view	a mi modo de ver
8	it is important because we send cards	es importante porque mandamos tarjetas
9	I spend New Year's Eve dancing with friends	paso Nochevieja bailando con amigos
10	this year I received money for Christmas	este año recibí dinero para Navidad

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	y mejora tus <u>perspectivas</u> laborales	and it improves your job <u>prospects</u>
2	sin embargo, hay que estudiar mucho	however, you have (one has) to study a lot
3	pienso que es durísimo	I think that it's really hard
4	si saco buenas notas	If I get good grades
5	encontraré un trabajo con un buen sueldo	I will find a job with a good salary
6	two weeks ago, I did	hace dos semanas hice
7	my work experience in a school	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio
8	each day I got up at seven	cada día me levantaba a las siete
9	because I had to catch the bus at eight	porque tenía que coger el autobús a las ocho
10	I liked working there a lot	me gustó mucho trabajar allí

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	quisiera ser <u>periodista</u>	I would like to be a <u>journalist</u>
2	y hacer <u>entrevistas</u> con famosos	and do <u>interviews</u> with famous people
3	<u>ahora mismo</u> , soy estudiante	<u>right now</u> , I am a student
4	también, ayudo en casa con <u>las tareas domesticas</u>	also, I help at home with <u>housework</u>
5	y tengo un trabajo <u>a tiempo parcial</u>	and I have a part-time job
6	because I got on very well with my friends	porque me llevé muy bien con mis compañeros
7	I am a hard-working <u>person</u>	soy una <u>persona</u> trabajadora
8	when I am older I would like to be a teacher	cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser profesora
9	because it is a job with a lot of responsibility	porque es un trabajo con mucha responsabilidad
10	at home, I tend to help my mum	en casa, suelo ayudar a mi madre

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soy una persona <u>honrada</u> y <u>amable</u>	I am an <u>honest</u> and <u>polite</u> person
2	Tengo buenas <u>capacidades</u> de comunicación	I have good communication <u>skills (abilities)</u>
3	He estudiado muchas asignaturas	I have studied a lot of subjects
4	En el futuro quisiera ser <u>abogado/a</u>	In the future I would like to be a lawyer

5	Estoy haciendo un curso de cocina	I am doing a cookery course
6	(in order) to earn money	para ganar dinero
7	I wash the dishes everyday	lavo los platos todos los días
8	sometimes I clean my room	a veces limpio mi habitación
9	the worst of all is when	lo peor de todo es cuando
10	I have to take out the rubbish	tengo que sacar la basura

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para mí, el mayor <u>problema</u> global	for me, the biggest global <u>problem</u>
2	es el problema del medioambiente	is the problem of the environment
3	en muchos países se destruyen la selva	in many countries they destroy the forest
4	y por eso, tenemos que hacer	and therefore, we have to do
5	<u>proyectos</u> de conservación	conservation <u>projects</u>
6	I would like to learn another <u>language</u>	me gustaría aprender otra <u>lengua</u>
7	I am fluent in English, but in my opinion	domino el inglés, pero en mi opinión
8	it is very important to learn another language	es muy importante aprender otro idioma
9	since it allows <u>you</u>	puesto que te permite
10	to discover new cultures	descubrir nuevas culturas