



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1*

*Year 8*

*Class of 2026*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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## **Homework Guidance:**

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

A demonstrational video can be found here: <https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

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

**look ☞ repeatedly say aloud ☞ cover ☞ write ☞ check**

1. **Identify** the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the day from your homework timetable.
2. **Open up your practice book** and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin. On the other side of the margin line, write the Title (the subject you are completing) the Week (which week you are completing). Write the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
3. **Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you.** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat the process several times, until you are confident to write the knowledge point down.
4. **Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser** or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory, ensuring there are no blank lines.
5. **Check it and correct any mistakes.** Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.
6. **If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly,** go back to step 3 and **in purple pen,** repeat the process again for the same piece of information (cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly, tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment.
7. **Repeat the steps above** until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

### Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

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

### Self-tracker:

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



## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

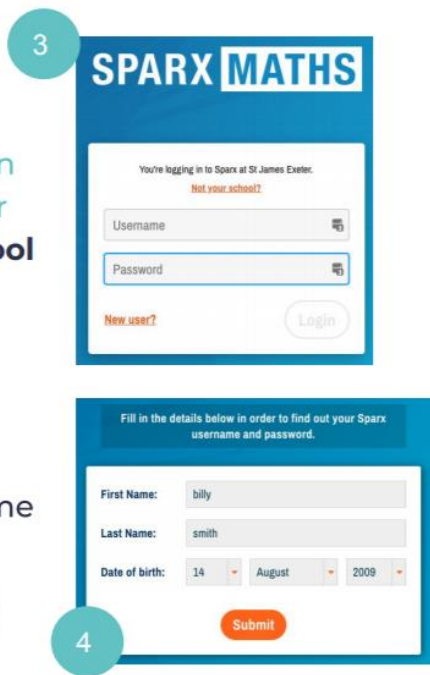
**Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!**

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

### How to log in to Sparx - new students

1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://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** :)



**3**

**4**

**sparx**

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 05/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
2	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
3	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
4	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
5	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
6	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values $\div$ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 2 12/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic Respiration.	Releasing energy in the presence of oxygen.
2	Anaerobic Respiration	Releasing energy when there is a lack of oxygen.
3	Reactants	A substance/s added at the start of a chemical reaction.
4	Products	A substance/s made during a chemical reaction.
5	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
6	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 3 19/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ethanol + Carbon dioxide	Products made from Anaerobic respiration in Yeast + Plants.
2	Fermentation	Anaerobic respiration in Yeast. Used for the manufacture of bread and alcoholic drinks.
3	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
4	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
5	Mean	Total of all of the values $\div$ The number of values.
6	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
7	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
8	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made

		E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
9	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
10	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.

Week 4 26/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart	An organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system, to the lungs, and to the rest of the body.
2	Red blood cells	The component of the blood which carries oxygen.
3	Pulmonary Artery	A blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs.
4	Cardiac muscle	The main type of tissue in the heart wall.
5	Hormones, Carbon dioxide & Glucose.	Three chemical substances transported by blood plasma.
6	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 5 03/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
2	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
3	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
4	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
5	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
6	Aerobic Respiration.	Releasing energy in the presence of oxygen.
7	Anaerobic Respiration	Releasing energy when there is a lack of oxygen.
8	Reactants	A substance/s added at the start of a chemical reaction.
9	Products	A substance/s made during a chemical reaction.
10	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.

Week 6 10/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
2	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.
3	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm
4	Corrosive	A substance that can dissolve/ burn your skin or other materials.
5	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.



6	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
7	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
10	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 7 17/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atrium	Upper chamber of the heart.
2	Litmus paper	Blue for a base/alkali, red for an acid.
3	pH probe	Produces a precise digital reading of the pH of a solution.
4	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
5	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
6	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
7	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
8	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
9	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
10	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.

Week 8 31/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electromagnet	A non-permanent magnet turned on and off by the current.
2	Solenoid	A wire wound into a coil.
3	Magnetic poles	The ends of a magnetic field, called north seeking (N) and south seeking (S).
4	Power	How quickly energy is transferred by a device.
5	Renewable	An energy resource that can be replaced. For example, solar, wind, waves.
6	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Mean	Total of all of the values ÷ The number of values.
10	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.

Week 9 07/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
2	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
3	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
4	Acid + Alkali → Salt +	A neutralisation reaction.

	Water	
5	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
6	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
7	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.
8	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm
9	Corrosive	A substance that can dissolve/ burn your skin or other materials.
10	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.

Week 10 14/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atrium	Upper chamber of the heart.
2	Litmus paper	Blue for a base/alkali, red for an acid.
3	pH probe	Produces a precise digital reading of the pH of a solution.
4	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
5	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
6	Electromagnet	A non-permanent magnet turned on and off by the current.
7	Solenoid	A wire wound into a coil.
8	Magnetic poles	The ends of a magnetic field, called north seeking (N) and south seeking (S).
9	Power	How quickly energy is transferred by a device.
10	Renewable	An energy resource that can be replaced. For example, solar, wind, waves.

### Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 06/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>vivo</b> en un pueblo	<b>I live</b> in a town
2	que <b>se llama</b> Gloucester	which <b>is called (calls itself)</b> Gloucester
3	y <b>está</b> situado	and <b>is</b> located
4	en el suroeste de Inglaterra	in the south-west of England
5	<b>es</b> un <u>pueblo</u> pequeño	<b>it's</b> a small <u>town</u>
6	cerca de Cheltenham	near to Cheltenham
7	y <b>es</b> bastante moderno(a)	and <b>it's</b> quite modern (feminine)
8	y muy animado(a)	and very lively (feminine)
9	en mi opinión <b>hay</b>	in my opinion <b>there are</b>
10	muchas cosas que <b>hacer</b>	lots of things <b>to do</b>

Week 2 13/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>se puede ir</b>	<b>one/you can go</b>
2	al <u>centro</u> comercial	to the shopping <u>centre</u>
3	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately
4	<b>no hay</b> estadio	<b>there is not</b> a stadium
5	que <b>es</b> una pena	which <b>is</b> a shame
6	porque <b>me encanta</b> el fútbol	because <b>I love</b> football
7	antes, en mi pueblo, <b>había</b>	before, in my town, <b>there was</b>
8	demasiado tráfico y ruido	too much traffic and noise
9	sin embargo ahora <b>es</b>	however now <b>it's</b>
10	más tranquilo(a)	more calm (feminine)

Week 3 20/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>vivo</b> en una <u>casa</u> pequeña	<b>I live</b> in a small <u>house</u>
2	con mis padres	with my parents
3	en mi casa <b>hay</b>	in my house <b>there is</b>
4	una <u>cocina</u> moderna	a modern <u>kitchen</u>
5	en la <u>planta</u> baja	on the ground <u>floor</u>
6	<b>I live</b> in a town	<b>vivo</b> en un pueblo
7	which <b>is called (calls itself)</b> Gloucester	que <b>se llama</b> Gloucester
8	and <b>is</b> located	y <b>está</b> situado
9	in the south-west of England	en el suroeste de Inglaterra
10	<b>it's</b> a <u>small</u> town	<b>es</b> un pueblo <u>pequeño</u>

Week 4 27/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	before, in my town, <b>there was</b>	antes, en mi pueblo, <b>había</b>
2	too much traffic and noise	demasiado tráfico y ruido

3	however now <b>it's</b>	sin embargo ahora <b>es</b>
4	more calm (feminine)	más tranquilo(a)
5	<b>I live</b> in a small <u>house</u>	<b>vivo</b> en una <u>casa</u> pequeña
6	near to Cheltenham	cerca de Cheltenham
7	and <b>it's</b> quite modern (feminine)	y <b>es</b> bastante moderno(a)
8	and very lively (feminine)	y muy animado(a)
9	in my opinion <b>there are</b>	en mi opinión <b>hay</b>
10	lots of things <b>to do</b>	muchas cosas que <b>hacer</b>

Week 5 04/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>one/you can go</b>	<b>se puede ir</b>
2	to the shopping <u>centre</u>	al <u>centro</u> comercial
3	but unfortunately	pero por desgracia
4	<b>there is not</b> a stadium	<b>no hay</b> un estadio
5	which <b>is</b> a shame	que <b>es</b> una pena
6	encima de mi escritorio	on my desk
7	donde <b>puedo jugar</b> a los videojuegos	where <b>I can play</b> video games
8	y <b>hacer</b> mis deberes	and <b>do</b> my homework
9	¡Siempre <b>he soñado con vivir</b> en España!	<b>I have always dreamed of living in Spain!</b>
10	y si <b>fuera</b> rico(a), <b>compraría</b>	and if <b>I were</b> rich (feminine), <b>I would buy</b>

Week 6 11/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	una <u>casa</u> enorme en Barcelona	an enormous <u>house</u> in Barcelona
2	y en el primer piso	and on the first floor
3	<b>hay</b> mi dormitorio	<b>there is</b> my bedroom
4	y un <u>cuarto de baño</u> enorme	and a huge <u>bathroom</u>
5	<b>me chifla</b> mi dormitorio	<b>I love</b> my room
6	sin embargo, a menudo	however, often
7	<b>tengo que limpiar</b> mi dormitorio	<b>I have to clean</b> my room
8	porque es desordenado(a)	because <b>it is</b> messy (feminine)
9	dado que <b>tengo</b> mi propio ordenador	because <b>I have</b> my own computer
10	on the ground <u>floor</u>	en la <u>planta</u> baja

Week 7 18/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	antes de desayunar	before (eating) breakfast
2	with my parents	con mis padres
3	en el jardín	in the garden
4	<b>leo</b> un libro en la cama	<b>I read</b> a book in bed
5	<b>I have</b> always <b>dreamed of living</b> in Spain!	¡Siempre <b>he soñado con vivir</b> en España!
6	and if <b>I were</b> rich (feminine), <b>I would buy</b>	y si <b>fuera</b> rico(a), <b>compraría</b>
7	an enormous <u>house</u> in Barcelona	una <u>casa</u> enorme en Barcelona
8	with a modern <u>kitchen</u>	con una <u>cocina</u> moderna

9	at the weekend	los fines de semana
10	generalmente por la noche	usually in the evening

Week 8 01/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>veo</b> la tele y	<b>I watch</b> TV and
2	<b>preparo</b> la cena	<b>I prepare</b> dinner
3	<b>me acuesto</b> a las diez y	<b>I go (myself) to bed</b> at 10 and
4	<b>escucho</b> música	<b>I listen</b> to music
5	because <b>I love</b> football	porque <b>me encanta</b> el fútbol
6	<b>I love</b> my room	<b>me chifla</b> mi dormitorio
7	so much	tanto
8	if it <b>is (does)</b> nice weather	si <b>hace</b> buen tiempo
9	<b>I get (myself) up early</b>	<b>me levanto temprano</b>
10	and <b>I listen</b> to music	y <b>escucho</b> música

Week 9 08/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in the garden	en el jardín
2	before ( <b>eating</b> ) <b>breakfast</b>	antes de <b>desayunar</b>
3	however, often	sin embargo, a menudo
4	<b>I have to clean</b> my room	<b>tengo que limpiar</b> mi dormitorio
5	because <b>it is</b> messy (feminine)	porque es desordenado(a)
6	usually in the evening	generalmente por la noche
7	<b>I watch</b> TV and	<b>veo</b> la tele y
8	<b>I prepare</b> dinner	<b>preparo</b> la cena
9	<b>I go (myself) to bed</b> at 10 and	<b>me acuesto</b> a las diez y
10	<b>I read</b> a book in bed	<b>leo</b> un libro en la cama

Week 10 15/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	on my desk	encima de mi escritorio
2	where <b>I can play</b> videogames	donde <b>puedo jugar</b> a los videojuegos
3	and <b>do</b> my homework	y <b>hacer</b> mis deberes
4	because <b>I have</b> my own computer	dado que <b>tengo</b> mi propio ordenador
5	and on the first floor	y en el primer piso
6	<b>there is</b> my bedroom	<b>hay mi</b> dormitorio
7	and a huge <u>bathroom</u>	y un <u>cuarto de baño</u> enorme
8	los fines de semana	at the weekend
9	si <b>hace</b> buen tiempo	if it <b>is (does)</b> nice weather
10	<b>me levanto</b> temprano	<b>I get (myself) up</b> early

## Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 07/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gothic genre	Death, darkness, supernatural, curses, madness, mystery, terror and suspense, volatile and threatening weather which is often used symbolically.
2	Gothic settings	Wild landscapes, gloomy, decayed, ruined environments, remote or uninhabited places, medieval style castles, churches and abbeys.
3	Gothic characters	Monsters, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, powerful, tyrannical male figures, threatening women who are monsters and vampires.
4	Archetype	This is an idea, symbol, pattern, setting, or character-type, in a story. It's any story element that appears again and again in stories from cultures around the world, and symbolises something universal in the human experience.
5	Gothic	The term comes from the Germanic tribe 'the Goths' who were a nomadic Germanic people, who fought against Roman rule in the late 300s and early 400s A.D. They helped to bring about the downfall of the Roman Empire, which had controlled much of Europe for centuries.
6	Age of Enlightenment	This era took place between 1685 and 1815. People at this time believed that scientific progress was the only way to advance society. They tried to rid Europe of superstition and ignorance.
7	Rational	This is a term to describe something that makes sense or could be based in fact. It could also describe someone who behaves and thinks logically, clearly and sensibly.
8	Irrational	This is a term to describe something or someone that doesn't act in a logical or reasonable manner.
9	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
10	Romantic movement	This movement was a time in history when people reacted to the scientific, logical information they were being taught about and placed more importance on nature, imagination and emotion.

Week 2 14/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Romanticism	A literary movement spanning roughly 1790–1850. It was characterised by a celebration of nature and the common man, a focus on individual experience, an idealisation of women, and embracing isolation and melancholy.
2	The Dark Ages	The term was coined by an Italian scholar named Francesco Petrarch. He used this label to describe what he saw as a lack of quality in the Latin literature of his day. Others expanded on this to include a lack of culture in general.
3	Galvanism	A method of animating tissue in the body using electricity developed by Aldini and Galvani.
4	Grotesque	An adjective to describe the strange, mysterious, hideous, ugly, incongruous, unpleasant, or disgusting, and thus is often used to describe weird shapes and distorted forms.
5	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
6	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth. It originates from the Latin humanitas for "human nature, kindness," so it can also mean the compassion and kindness we show towards one another.
7	Neo Victorian	Writers who try to write in a particular style to mimic the Victorian style of writing. E.g.: Susan Hill's, Woman in Black.

8	Evolution	The change in a species over a long time, it often refers to the origins of mankind being found in apes.
9	Fall of man	A term used in Christianity to describe the transition of the first man and woman from a state of innocent obedience to God, to a state of guilty disobedience.
10	Creationism	The theory that God created the earth and all its life forms.

Week 3 21/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
2	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
3	Allegory	A story or message in a narrative which reveals a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one
4	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.
5	Pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.
6	Typical features of the Gothic genre	Conventional elements are: death, darkness, supernatural, curses, madness, mystery, terror and suspense, volatile and threatening weather which is often used symbolically.
7	Gothic settings	Conventional elements are: wild landscapes, gloomy, decayed, ruined environments, remote or uninhabited places, medieval style castles, churches and abbeys.
8	Gothic characters	Conventional characters are: monsters, ghosts, vampires, werewolves, powerful, tyrannical male figures, threatening women who are monsters and vampires.
9	Archetype	This is an idea, symbol, pattern, setting, or character-type, in a story. It's any story element that appears again and again in stories from cultures around the world, and symbolises something universal in the human experience.
10	Gothic	The term comes from the Germanic tribe 'the Goths' who were a nomadic Germanic people, who fought against Roman rule in the late 300s and early 400s A.D. They helped to bring about the downfall of the Roman Empire, which had controlled much of Europe for centuries.

Week 4 28/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
2	Unreliable narrator	A character whose telling of the story is not completely accurate, convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
3	Personification	Giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects.
4	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
5	Gothic	Writing that employs dark scenery and an atmosphere of mystery, fear and dread.
6	Age of Enlightenment	This era took place between 1685 and 1815. People at this time believed that scientific progress was the only way to advance society. They tried to rid Europe of superstition and ignorance.
7	Rational	This is a term to describe something that makes sense or could be based in fact. It could also describe someone who behaves and thinks logically, clearly and sensibly.
8	Irrational	This is a term to describe something or someone that doesn't act in a logical



		or reasonable manner.
9	Supernatural	Events or things that cannot be explained by nature or science and that are assumed to come from beyond, or to originate from otherworldly forces.
10	Romantic movement	This movement was a time in history when people reacted to the scientific, logical information they were being taught about and placed more importance on nature, imagination and emotion.

Week 5 05/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed (become mad).
2	Behaviour of Gothic characters	Gothic characters showed all their emotions such as anger, which was seen as uncouth (uncivilised) in real society.
3	Gothic females	Gothic women were strong and powerful, unlike women of the times who were seen as delicate and were controlled by men.
4	Femme fatale	This archetypal woman uses her appeal, or her sexuality, to entrap men. She may want to kill them or she may need them to do her bidding.
5	Byronic Hero	A dangerous, attractive outsider who struggles with melancholy (sadness).
6	Romanticism	A literary movement spanning roughly 1790–1850. It was characterised by a celebration of nature and the common man, a focus on individual experience, an idealisation of women, and embracing isolation and melancholy.
7	The Dark Ages	The term was coined by an Italian scholar named Francesco Petrarch. He used this label to describe what he saw as a lack of quality in the Latin literature of his day. Others expanded on this to include a lack of culture in general.
8	Galvanism	A method of animating tissue in the body using electricity developed by Aldini and Galvani.
9	Grotesque	An adjective to describe the strange, mysterious, hideous, ugly, incongruous, unpleasant, or disgusting, and thus is often used to describe weird shapes and distorted forms.
10	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.

Week 6 12/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy.
2	Emily Bronte	An English novelist and poet who is best known for her only novel, 'Wuthering Heights', now considered a classic of English literature.
3	Mary Shelley	An English novelist who wrote 'Frankenstein'. She also edited and promoted the works of her husband, the Romantic poet and philosopher Percy Bysshe Shelley.
4	Edgar Allen Poe	An American writer and poet. He is best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre. He was a central figure of Romanticism in America and he was one of the country's earliest practitioners of the short story.
5	Charlotte Bronte	English novelist noted for Jane Eyre, a strong narrative of a woman in conflict with her natural desires and social condition. The novel gave new truthfulness to Victorian fiction.
6	Humanity	This refers to the human race, which includes everyone on Earth. It

		originates from the Latin <i>humanitas</i> for "human nature, kindness," so it can also mean the compassion and kindness we show towards one another.
7	Neo Victorian	Writers who try to write in a particular style to mimic the Victorian style of writing. E.g.: Susan Hill's, <i>Woman in Black</i> .
8	Evolution	The change in a species over a long time, it often refers to the origins of mankind being found in apes.
9	Fall of man	A term used in Christianity to describe the transition of the first man and woman from a state of innocent obedience to God, to a state of guilty disobedience.
10	Creationism	The theory that God created the earth and all its life forms.

Week 7 19/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Horace Walpole	An English writer, best known for his novel 'The Castle of Otranto', the first Gothic novel in the English language and one of the earliest literary horror stories.
2	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for 'Treasure Island' and Gothic horror, 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'.
3	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American novelist, dark romantic, and short story writer. His works often focus on history, morality, and religion.
4	William Blake	William Blake was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age.
5	Arthur Conan Doyle	A British writer and medical doctor. He created the character Sherlock Holmes in 1887 and published more than fifty short stories about Holmes and Dr. Watson.
6	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
7	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
8	Allegory	A story or message in a narrative which reveals a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one
9	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.
10	Pathetic fallacy	A literary device that attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature.

Week 8 02/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bram Stoker	An Irish author, best known today for his 1897 Gothic horror novel <i>Dracula</i> , this immensely popular novel has been re-created as a play and as a film.
2	Angela Carter	An English novelist, short story writer, poet, and journalist, known for her feminist, magical realism, and picaresque works (Picaresque fiction describes the adventures of a rough and dishonest but appealing hero.)
3	Susan Hill	An English author of fiction and non-fiction works. She was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in the 2012 Birthday Honours for services to literature.
4	Daphne Du Maurier	Classed as a romantic novelist, with overtones of the paranormal. She was awarded DBE - The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is a British order of chivalry, rewarding contributions to the arts and sciences.

5	Anne Rice	Anne Rice is an American author of gothic fiction, and Christian literature. She is perhaps best known for her series of novels, The Vampire Chronicles,
6	Narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
7	Unreliable narrator	A character whose telling of the story is not completely accurate, convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
8	Personification	Giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects.
9	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
10	Gothic	Writing that employs dark scenery and an atmosphere of mystery, fear and dread.

Week 9 09/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Madness	Gothic writers were fascinated with the psychological exploration of the mind and what made people become psychologically disturbed (become mad).
2	Behaviour of Gothic characters	Gothic characters showed all their emotions such as anger, which was seen as uncouth (uncivilised) in real society.
3	Gothic females	Gothic women were strong and powerful, unlike women of the times who were seen as delicate and were controlled by men.
4	Femme fatale	This archetypal woman uses her appeal, or her sexuality, to entrap men. She may want to kill them or she may need them to do her bidding.
5	Byronic Hero	A dangerous, attractive outsider who struggles with melancholy (sadness).
6	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy.
7	Emily Bronte	An English novelist and poet who is best known for her only novel, 'Wuthering Heights', now considered a classic of English literature.
8	Mary Shelley	An English novelist who wrote 'Frankenstein'. She also edited and promoted the works of her husband, the Romantic poet and philosopher Percy Bysshe Shelley.
9	Edgar Allen Poe	An American writer and poet, he is best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre. He was a central figure of Romanticism in America and he was one of the country's earliest practitioners of the short story.
10	Charlotte Bronte	English novelist noted for Jane Eyre, a strong narrative of a woman in conflict with her natural desires and social condition. The novel gave new truthfulness to Victorian fiction.

Week 10 16/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Horace Walpole	An English writer, best known for his novel 'The Castle of Otranto', the first Gothic novel in the English language and one of the earliest literary horror stories.
2	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for 'Treasure Island' and Gothic horror, 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'.
3	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American novelist, dark romantic, and short story writer. His works often focus on history, morality, and religion.
4	William Blake	William Blake was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age.

5	Arthur Conan Doyle	A British writer and medical doctor. He created the character Sherlock Holmes in 1887 and published more than fifty short stories about Holmes and Dr. Watson.
6	Bram Stoker	An Irish author, best known today for his 1897 Gothic horror novel Dracula, this immensely popular novel has been re-created as a play and as a film.
7	Angela Carter	An English novelist, short story writer, poet, and journalist, known for her feminist, magical realism, and picaresque works (Picaresque fiction describes the adventures of a rough and dishonest but appealing hero.)
8	Susan Hill	An English author of fiction and non-fiction works. She was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in the 2012 Birthday Honours for services to literature.
9	Daphne Du Maurier	Classed as a romantic novelist, with overtones of the paranormal. She was awarded DBE - The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is a British order of chivalry, rewarding contributions to the arts and sciences.
10	Anne Rice	Anne Rice is an American author of gothic fiction, and Christian literature. She is perhaps best known for her series of novels, The Vampire Chronicles,

### History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 08/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Elizabeth I	This was the Queen of England until 1603 she was the last of the Tudor Monarchs.
2	Mary Queen of Scots	She was the cousin of Elizabeth I and was a rival for the throne of England, to many she was seen as the rightful heir to the English throne.
3	Babington Plot	This was the plot led by Anthony Babington to replace Elizabeth with Mary and it led to Mary's execution.
4	Robert Dudley	He was Queen Elizabeth's childhood friend, many assumed that they would marry.
5	Phillip II of Spain	He was the king of Spain and Brother-in-law to Queen Elizabeth I.
6	Exile	This means to remove somebody from their native country usually for political reasons.
7	Northern Rebellion	This was the failed rebellion of Northern Lords against Elizabeth I.
8	Secretary of State	This was one of the most important of Elizabeth's advisors and led the Privy council.
9	Excommunicate	This means to ban someone from participation in Christian church services.
10	Gentry	These are people of good social position such as wealthy landowners.

Week 2 15/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Spanish Armada	This was the fleet of 151 ships and 34,000 soldiers sent to invade England in 1588.
2	Sir Francis Drake	He was an explorer, adventurer and military leader responsible for the defeat of the Spanish in 1588.
3	Francis Walsingham	He was Elizabeth I Secretary of State and spymaster and was one of her closest advisors..
4	Protestantism	This is a form of Christianity that was founded in the 16th Century as a protest against what were seen as errors in the Catholic church.
5	Puritan	This is an extreme form of Protestantism that sought to remove all connections to Catholicism from the church.
6	Privy council	This was the most important group of Elizabeth's advisors who gave advice on foreign policy and military matters.
7	Foreign relations	This is a term used to describe the relations of governments from different countries.
8	Succession	This is the process of taking over a title, usually associated with the monarchy.
9	Roanoke	This was the first English colony in America, founded in 1587.
10	Poor Law	This was the law that allowed local councils to raise taxes to support the poor in the local area.

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Golden Age	This is a period of great achievement, prosperity and happiness
2	Ruff	This was a large round collar worn by both men and women popular in the 17th Century.
3	Poverty	During the Early Modern Period this meant to be extremely poor.
4	Globe theatre	This building associated with Shakespeare was destroyed by fire in 1613
5	Shakespeare	He was an English poet, playwright and actor, born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.
6	Elizabeth I	This was the Queen of England until 1603 she was the last of the Tudor Monarchs.
7	Mary Queen of Scots	She was the cousin of Elizabeth I and was a rival for the throne of England, to many

		she was seen as the rightful heir to the English throne.
8	Babington Plot	This was the plot led by Anthony Babington to replace Elizabeth with Mary and led to Mary's execution.
9	Robert Dudley	He was Queen Elizabeth's childhood friend, many assumed that they would marry.
10	Phillip II of Spain	He was the king of Spain and Elizabeth I brother - in law.

Week 4 29/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	James I	He was the successor to Elizabeth I in 1603 until his death in 1625
2	Gunpowder Plot	This was the attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill James I in 1605.
3	Guy Fawkes	He was the man otherwise known as Guido Fawkes who was arrested under the House of Lords.
4	House of Lords	This is the chamber of Parliament where the monarch sits during parliamentary sessions.
5	Charles I	He was the King of England from 1625 until his death in 1649.
6	Exile	This means to remove somebody from their native country usually for political reasons.
7	Northern Rebellion	This was the failed rebellion of Northern Lords against Elizabeth I.
8	Secretary of State	This was one of the most important of Elizabeth's advisors and led the Privy council.
9	Excommunicate	This means to ban someone from participation in Christian church services.
10	Gentry	These are people of good social position such as wealthy landowners.

Week 5 06/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Roundheads	This is a common name for soldiers of Parliament because of the shape of their haircuts.
2	Cavaliers	This is a common name for the supporters of the monarchy because of their use of cavalry.
3	Catholic	This is the main religion in Europe during the 17th Century, the head of which is the Pope in Rome.
4	Protestant	This is the official religion of England in the 17th Century, the head of which is the King or Queen.
5	Oliver Cromwell	This was the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War.
6	Spanish Armada	This was the fleet of 151 ships and 34,000 soldiers sent to invade England in 1588.
7	Sir Francis Drake	He was an explorer, adventurer and military leader responsible for the defeat of the Spanish in 1588.
8	Francis Walsingham	He was Elizabeth I Secretary of State and spymaster and was one of her closest advisors..
9	Protestantism	This is a form of Christianity that was founded in the 16th Century as a protest against what were seen as errors in the Catholic church.
10	Puritan	This is an extreme form of Protestantism that sought to remove all connections to Catholicism from the church.



Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil War	This is a war between two sides within the same nation or group.
2	Royalists	This is a group of people who support the King over the growing power of Parliament.
3	Parliamentarian	This is the name of someone who supported parliament over the power of the King.
4	Interregnum	This is the period of time before the Restoration when Oliver Cromwell was in power and England was a Republic
5	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch.
6	Privy council	This was the most important group of Elizabeth's advisors who gave advice on foreign policy and military matters.
7	Foreign relations	This is a term used to describe the relations of governments from different countries.
8	Succession	This is the process of taking over a title, usually associated with the monarchy.
9	Roanoke	This was the first English colony in America, founded in 1587.
10	Poor Law	This was the law that allowed local councils to raise taxes to support the poor in the local area.

Week 7 20/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Restoration	This is the action of returning something to its former owner or condition.
2	Charles II	This is the monarch restored to the throne in 1660 after the death of Oliver Cromwell.
3	The Plague	This lasted from 1665 to 1666, was the last major epidemic of the bubonic plague to occur in England
4	Great Fire of London	This was a major fire that swept through the central parts of London from Sunday, 2 September to Thursday, 6 September 1666.
5	Pudding Lane	This is the street in London where the Great Fire is believed to have started.
6	Golden Age	This is a period of great achievement, prosperity and happiness
7	Ruff	This was a large round collar worn by both men and women popular in the 17th Century.
8	Poverty	During the Early Modern Period this meant to be extremely poor.
9	Globe theatre	This building associated with Shakespeare was destroyed by fire in 1613
10	Shakespeare	He was an English poet, playwright and actor, born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glorious Revolution	This took place in 1688 when parliament replaced the last Catholic monarch of England with a Protestant, William III.
2	James II	He became king in 1685 after the death of his brother Charles II. He was the last Catholic monarch of England.
3	William III	Also known as William of Orange he successfully invaded England and became king.
4	Conversion	This means changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
5	Declaration of Indulgence	This gave people in England freedom to be either Catholic or Protestant without fear of being punished.
6	James I	He was the successor to Elizabeth I in 1603 until his death in 1625

7	Gunpowder Plot	This was the attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill James I in 1605.
8	Guy Fawkes	He was the man otherwise known as Guido Fawkes who was arrested under the House of Lords.
9	House of Lords	This is the chamber of Parliament where the monarch sits during parliamentary sessions.
10	Charles I	He was the King of England from 1625 until his death in 1649.

Week 9 10/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Roundheads	This is a common name for soldiers of Parliament because of the shape of their haircuts.
2	Cavaliers	This is a common name for the supporters of the monarchy because of their use of cavalry.
3	Catholic	This is the main religion in Europe during the 17th Century, the head of which is the Pope in Rome.
4	Protestant	This is the official religion of England in the 17th Century, the head of which is the King or Queen.
5	Oliver Cromwell	This was the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War.
6	Civil War	This is a war between two sides within the same nation or group.
7	Royalists	This is a group of people who support the King over the growing power of Parliament.
8	Parliamentarian	This is the name of someone who supported parliament over the power of the King.
9	Interregnum	This is the period of time before the Restoration when Oliver Cromwell was in power and England was a Republic
10	Republic	This is a country where power is held by elected representatives, not a hereditary monarch.

Week 10 17/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Restoration	This is the action of returning something to its former owner or condition.
2	Charles II	This is the monarch restored to the throne in 1660 after the death of Oliver Cromwell.
3	The Plague	This lasted from 1665 to 1666, was the last major epidemic of the bubonic plague to occur in England
4	Great Fire of London	This was a major fire that swept through the central parts of London from Sunday, 2 September to Thursday, 6 September 1666.
5	Pudding Lane	This is the street in London where the Great Fire is believed to have started.
6	Glorious Revolution	This took place in 1688 when parliament replaced the last Catholic monarch of England with a Protestant, William III.
7	James II	He became king in 1685 after the death of his brother Charles II. He was the last Catholic monarch of England.
8	William III	Also known as William of Orange he successfully invaded England and became king.
9	Conversion	This means changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.
10	Declaration of Indulgence	This gave people in England freedom to be either Catholic or Protestant without fear of being punished.

### Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

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

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

Week 3 22/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$ .	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
2	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium
3	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram

4	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4
5	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9
6	60	Seconds in one minute
7	60	Minutes in one hour
8	24	Hours in one day
9	52	Weeks in a year
10	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12

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

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

Week 6 13/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2a$	$a + a$
2	$a^2$	$a \times a$
3	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
4	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart
5	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$
6	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers
7	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers
8	Area	Area is the amount of space occupied by a two-dimensional figure
9	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape: the sum of all the sides of a 2D shape
10	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.

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

Week 8 03/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^\circ$
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$

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

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

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

### Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 09/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
2	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
3	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
4	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
5	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
6	Transpiration	This is the process where a plant gives off water vapour.
7	Groundwater flow	This is the process of water travelling under the land.
8	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
9	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 2 16/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Confluence	This is the meeting point of two rivers.
2	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.
3	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
4	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
5	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
6	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
7	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
9	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
10	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.

Week 3 23/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
2	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
3	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in the river channel.
4	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed/ sea bed.
5	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed/ sea bed.

6	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
7	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
8	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
9	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
10	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.

Week 4 30/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the river channel/ sea.
2	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the discharge.
3	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
4	Bedload	The material within the river channel that spends most of its time on the river bed.
5	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
6	Transpiration	This is the process where a plant gives off water vapour.
7	Groundwater flow	This is the process of water travelling under the land.
8	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
9	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 5 07/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Floodplain	A flat area of land forming the valley floor on either side of a river.
2	Levee	A raised river bank.
3	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.
4	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
5	Flash flood	A flood that happens quickly due to heavy rainfall or fast melting snow/ice.
6	Confluence	This is the meeting point of two rivers.
7	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.
8	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
9	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
10	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.

Week 6 14/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hard engineering	The building of artificial structures using concrete or steel to disrupt or stop erosion and flooding.
2	Dam	A barrier built across a valley to interrupt river flow.



3	Reservoir	A man-made lake to store water and control river discharge.
4	Embankment	A man-made raised river bank.
5	Soft engineering	The use of natural material to reduce the impact of flooding and erosion.
6	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
7	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
9	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
10	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.

Week 7 21/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death.
2	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
4	Solar output	Increased periods of intense solar radiation heating the earth.
5	Volcanic activity	Sulphur dioxide in eruptions reflects solar radiation cooling the earth.
6	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
7	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
8	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in the river channel.
9	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the river bed/ sea bed.
10	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the river bed/ sea bed.

Week 8 04/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
2	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
3	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
4	Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to stop/slow down global warming eg. carbon capture.
5	Adaptation	Actions taken to reduce the impacts of climate change eg. building a sea wall.
6	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the river channel/ sea.
7	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the discharge.
8	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
9	Bedload	The material within the river channel that spends most of its time on the river bed.
10	Meander	This is a bend in a river.

Week 9 11/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Floodplain	A flat area of land forming the valley floor on either side of a river.
2	Levee	A raised river bank.
3	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.
4	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
5	Flash flood	A flood that happens quickly due to heavy rainfall or fast melting snow/ice.
6	Hard engineering	The building of artificial structures using concrete or steel to disrupt or stop erosion and flooding.
7	Dam	A barrier built across a valley to interrupt river flow.
8	Reservoir	A man-made lake to store water and control river discharge.
9	Embankment	A man-made raised river bank.
10	Soft engineering	The use of natural material to reduce the impact of flooding and erosion.

Week 10 18/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death.
2	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
4	Solar output	Increased periods of intense solar radiation heating the earth.
5	Volcanic activity	Sulphur dioxide in eruptions reflects solar radiation cooling the earth.
6	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
7	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
8	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
9	Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to stop/slow down global warming eg. carbon capture.
10	Adaptation	Actions taken to reduce the impacts of climate change eg. building a sea wall.

**Drama, Music, RS and Art Knowledge Organisers - Weekends**

Drama Week 1 10/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
3	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
4	The Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Devising	To create a performance based on a stimulus through careful planning.
6	Still Image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
7	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
8	Cross Cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
9	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
10	Alienation effect	Brecht's techniques to remind the audience they are watching a play.

Music Week 2 17/09/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Rhythm	A repeating pattern of loud and soft beats.
2	Off-beat	Accents on beat 3 and beat 4 often played on the snare drum of a drum kit.
3	Drum kit	A set of drums and cymbals played by one person.
4	Riff	A word used in pop music to describe a repeating sequence.
5	Fret	Metal bars that are set into the neck of a guitar.
6	Strumming	A string instrument playing technique in which the player runs their fingers across the strings to produce a sound.
7	Fingerpicking	A string instrument technique in which the player uses their fingers to pluck the strings.
8	Chord	A group of two or more notes played together at the same time.
9	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat.
10	Ensemble skills	A term for communication skills that are used when playing in an ensemble (group) such as counting beats, listening, keeping a steady tempo.

RS Week 3 24/09/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NRM	This is known as alternative spirituality or a new religious movement. It is a religious or spiritual group that has modern origins.
2	Mormon	This is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a religion founded in the US in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr.
3	Joseph Smith	This is the religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830. He was born in 1805 and died in 1844.
4	Polygamy	This is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
5	Brigham Young	This is the religious leader of the Mormon Church after the assassination of Joseph Smith.
6	Salt Lake City	This is in the USA state of Utah. This was founded in 1847 as the world capital

		of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church).
7	UFO	This is a mysterious object seen in the sky for which it is claimed no scientific explanation can be found, often supposed to be a vehicle carrying extraterrestrials.
8	Roswell	This is a city in southeastern New Mexico. It's renowned as the site of an alleged 1947 UFO crash.
9	Extraterrestrials	This is often referred to as alien life. It is life that may occur outside Earth and which did not originate on Earth.
10	Aetherius	This person is believed to be a Cosmic Master from Venus.

Art Week 4 01/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary Source	Real objects, or your own photos that you have taken yourself.
2	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or books.
3	Still Life	Artwork of man-made or natural objects e.g books, flowers, skulls.
4	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work
5	Perspective	A drawing from a certain view point.
6	Media	The materials which an artist has used.
7	Stylised	An image that is recognisable, but simplified or abstracted.
8	Symmetric	Opposite sides are the same.
9	Abstract	Art that does not represent something that is physical/real.
10	Symbolism	Representing meaning or ideas through colour/form/line.

Drama Week 5 08/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Levels	The use of different heights on a performance space.
2	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
3	Development	When initial ideas are worked on to create a performance piece.
4	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
5	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.
6	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
7	Stage Left	The left hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
8	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
9	Upstage	The area of the performance space furthest away from the audience.
10	Downstage	The area of the performance space closest to the audience.

Music Week 6 15/10/22	Piece of information	Explanation
1	Bar	A short section of music that contains a specific number of beats.
2	Time signature	A sign consisting of two numbers stacked on top of each other. The top number tells you how many beats are in a single bar.
3	Quaver	A note with the duration of 1/2 a crotchet beat.
4	Semibreve	A note with the duration of 4 crotchet beats.

5	Ground bass	A composition device containing a bass part that recurs over and over while the melody and voices over it develop and change.
6	Clef symbol	A symbol that appears at the beginning of every music staff to indicate the range of pitches displayed on a staff.
7	Treble clef	A sign on a staff which indicates the range of notes to the right of middle C (the C near the middle of a piano keyboard).
8	Bass clef	A sign on a staff which indicates the range of notes to the left of middle C (the C near the middle of a piano keyboard).
9	Rest	A musical notation sign that indicates a pause or silence.
10	Minim	A note with the duration of 2 crotchet beats.

RS Week 7 22/10/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aetherius Society	This is a new religious movement founded by George King in the mid-1950s. King claimed contact was made with extraterrestrial intelligences, to whom he referred as "Cosmic Masters".
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	Human welfare	This is the Humanist idea that in the absence of an afterlife and any purpose to the universe, human beings can act to give their own lives meaning by seeking happiness in this life and helping others to do the same.
4	The one and only life and world	This is the Humanist belief about human life, welfare and happiness.
5	Evolution	This is the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
6	Atheist	This is a person who believes there is no God.
7	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God exists or not.
8	New Atheism	This is the idea that supports the view that superstition, religion and irrationalism should not simply be tolerated.
9	Non-believers	This is a person who does not believe in something.
10	Richard Dawkins	This person is a British evolutionary biologist and author who is also an outspoken atheist,

Art Week 8 05/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mono-printing	A form of print making that can only be done once.
2	Realism	Paintings/drawings that have been made in a realistic or photographic way.
3	Digital Art	Art made using software, computers, or other electronic devices.
4	Landscape	One of the principal types or genres of subject in art. It can be rural or urban.
5	Negative Space	The space around an object rather than the object itself.
6	Tonal Drawing	Refers to the technique of drawing in which there are no lines only shading.
7	Monochromatic	Artwork that only has only one colour.
8	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
9	Two-Dimensional	A flat, geometric form.
10	Three-Dimensional	An object that appears to have length, width and height.

Week 9 12/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
3	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
4	The Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Devising	To create a performance based on a stimulus through careful planning.
6	Rhythm	A repeating pattern of loud and soft beats.
7	Off-beat	Accents on beat 3 and beat 4 often played on the snare drum of a drum kit.
8	Drum kit	A set of drums and cymbals played by one person.
9	Riff	A word used in pop music to describe a repeating sequence.
10	Fret	Metal bars that are set into the neck of a guitar.

Week 10 19/11/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NRM	This is known as alternative spirituality or a new religious movement. It is a religious or spiritual group that has modern origins.
2	Mormon	This is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a religion founded in the US in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr.
3	Joseph Smith	This is the religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830. He was born in 1805 and died in 1844.
4	Polygamy	This is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
5	Brigham Young	This is the religious leader of the Mormon Church after the assassination of Joseph Smith.
6	Primary Source	Real objects, or your own photos that you have taken yourself.
7	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or books.
8	Still Life	Artwork of man-made or natural objects e.g books, flowers, skulls.
9	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain view point.

# Character Education

## Our vision

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

## How to earn and record your badges

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

## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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



# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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