



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Pastiche	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3 09/01/23	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
1	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
2	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
3	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
4	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Abstract	Art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.
7	Academic	Relating to education and scholarship
8	Brand	A type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name
9	Celebrity	A famous person, especially in entertainment or sport
10	Civil	Relating to ordinary citizens and their concerns

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
2	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
3	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
4	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
5	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.
6	Corporate	Relating to a large company or group
7	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
8	Diversity	The state of being diverse; variety
9	Emotion	A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others
10	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
6	Enlightenment	The action or state of attaining or having attained spiritual knowledge or insight
7	Enterprise	A project or undertaking, especially a bold or complex one
8	Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates
9	Ethical	Relating to moral principles or the branch of knowledge dealing with these
10	European	Relating to or characteristic of Europe or its inhabitants

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
5	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.
6	Excellence	The quality of being outstanding or extremely good
7	Fair	Treating people equally without favouritism or discrimination
8	Faith	complete trust or confidence in someone or something
9	Freedom	The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants
10	Fundamentalism	A form of a religion, especially Islam or Protestant Christianity, that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
6	Global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide.
7	Identity	The fact of being who or what a person or thing is
8	Independent	Free from outside control; not subject to another's authority
9	Information	Facts provided or learned about something or someone
10	Legitimate	Conforming to the law or to rules

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
4	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
6	Life	The condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter
7	Marriage	The legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship
8	Mentor	An experienced and trusted adviser
9	Opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
10	Perform	Carry out, accomplish, or fulfil (an action, task, or function)

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
6	Political	Relating to the government or public affairs of a country
7	Relativism	The doctrine that knowledge, truth, and morality exist in relation to culture, society, or historical context, and are not absolute
8	Responsibility	The state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone
9	Rhetoric	The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
10	Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secular	Not connected with religious or spiritual matters
2	Security	The state of being free from danger or threat.
3	Sexuality	A person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are typically attracted; sexual orientation
4	Terror	Extreme fear
5	Text	A book or other written or printed work, regarded in terms of its content rather than its physical form.
6	Truth	The quality or state of being true
7	Urban	Denoting or relating to popular dance music associated with black performers
8	Value	The regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something
9	Victim	A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action
10	Well-being	The state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy

Business Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	start-up costs	the costs incurred when setting up a business
2	operating (running) costs	the costs incurred in the day-to-day running of a business. These can also be known as overheads
3	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)

4	variable costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
5	Direct Costs	Costs that are directly linked to making the product
6	indirect costs	Costs that aren't directly linked to making the product
7	total costs	All of your costs added together
8	Profit	revenue is more than expenditure
9	loss	expenditure is more than revenue
10	Revenue	How much money is coming into the business

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expenditure	What businesses spend their money on
2	Break Even	Works out how many items a business must sell in order to make a profit
3	Margin of Safety	The difference between the sales made and the break even point
4	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
5	Variable Costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
6	Total Costs	All of your costs added together
7	Break-Even Point	When the amount of money spent on making/buying in the product is the same as the money made from selling the product
8	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
9	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
10	Changes to Variable or Fixed Costs	If variable costs decrease, each unit costs less to make. This means they have to sell less to break even. If revenue stays the same they will make a bigger profit

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Changes to Sale Price	If the selling price increases the break even point will be lower so they need to sell less. This could affect sales as people won't pay as much so revenue would be less
2	Budget	Shows how much money a business is going to spend & receive over a certain time period
3	Cash Flow Forecast	A cash flow forecast shows what money will come in and go out of the business each month. It shows if they have enough money to pay its debts (bills).
4	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
5	Cash Outflow	The sources and destination of money leaving the business
6	start-up costs	the costs incurred when setting up a business
7	operating (running) costs	the costs incurred in the day-to-day running of a business. These can also be known as overheads
8	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
9	variable costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
10	Direct Costs	Costs that are directly linked to making the product

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
2	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
3	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
4	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number

5	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product
6	indirect costs	Costs that aren't directly linked to making the product
7	total costs	All of your costs added together
8	Profit	revenue is more than expenditure
9	loss	expenditure is more than revenue
10	Revenue	How much money is coming into the business

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross Profit = Revenue – Cost of Sales	
2	Net Profit = Gross Profit – Expenditure	
3	Shareholders funds	shows the capital in a business from both internal external sources
4	external sources	Money from outside the business
5	internal sources	Money from inside the business
6	Expenditure	What businesses spend their money on
7	Break Even	Works out how many items a business must sell in order to make a profit
8	Margin of Safety	The difference between the sales made and the break even point
9	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
10	Variable Costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross Profit	Gross Profit is how much money is left from selling an item after you have deducted the cost of making it.
2	Net Profit	Net Profit is how much money is left after you have deducted all the costs of the business from your gross profit
3	Financial Statements	Financial statements show whether or not a business is doing well. Their purpose is to record the financial activities of the business. Provide an overview of the financial position and whether the business is well managed and successful.
4	Income statement	Profit and Loss Account
5	Statement of Financial Position	Balance Sheet
6	Total Costs	All of your costs added together
7	Break-Even Point	When the amount of money spent on making/buying in the product is the same as the money made from selling the product
8	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
9	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
10	Changes to Variable or Fixed Costs	If variable costs decrease, each unit costs less to make. This means they have to sell less to break even. If revenue stays the same they will make a bigger profit

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Working Capital	(Net Current Assets) is the money the business needs every day to trade and pay its bills. Current Assets need to be more than Current Liabilities. This means you have enough money to pay your bills and have money left over.

2	Working Capital	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
3	Fixed Assets	Something of worth that lasts a long time.
4	Current Assets	Assets which can be easily converted into cash
5	Assets	items the business owns or are owed to the business
6	Changes to Sale Price	If the selling price increases the break even point will be lower so they need to sell less. This could affect sales as people won't pay as much so revenue would be less
7	Budget	Shows how much money a business is going to spend & receive over a certain time period
8	Cash Flow Forecast	A cash flow forecast shows what money will come in and go out of the business each month. It shows if they have enough money to pay its debts (bills).
9	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
10	Cash Outflow	The sources and destination of money leaving the business

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Liabilities	DEBTS OWED by the business.
2	Current Liabilities	Debts that need to be paid soon
3	Long-term Liabilities	Funds borrowed over a long time such as a mortgage
4	Balance Sheet	The purpose of a balance sheet is to show the financial position of the business at a certain time. It shows how the business spends its money (assets & liabilities) and how it is funded (capital)
5	Retained profit	previous profits the owner has kept in the business
6	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
7	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
8	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
9	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
10	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Working Capital (Net Current Assets)	is the money the business needs every day to trade and pay its bills. Current Assets need to be more than Current Liabilities. This means you have enough money to pay your bills and have money left over.
2	Working Capital	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
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9	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
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Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Liabilities	Debts owed by the business.
2	Current Liabilities	Debts that need to be paid soon
3	Long-term Liabilities	Funds borrowed over a long time such as a mortgage
4	Balance Sheet	The purpose of a balance sheet is to show the financial position of the business at a certain time. It shows how the business spends its money (assets & liabilities) and how it is funded (capital)
5	Retained profit	previous profits the owner has kept in the business
6	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
7	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
8	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
9	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
10	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
2	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
3	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament
4	Rules	These are regulations or statements that govern behaviour within a specific area of activity.
5	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.
6	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
7	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
8	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.
9	Deterrence	Use of sentencing to prevent the offender committing the offence.
10	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	The title given to the head of the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service).

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	European Convention on Human Rights	This is a Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
2	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated

		during a time of war.
3	Equality Act 2010	These are 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
4	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
5	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
7	Barristers	These are graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
8	Aggravating Circumstances	This is something that makes a crime more serious.
9	Chief Constable	This is the chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
10	Common Law	This is a law based on judges' ruling in court.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
2	Queens Counsel	This is when barristers apply to become QC's to become recognised as experts in their field.
3	Tribunals	These are inferior and more informal to courts and are more specialised.
4	Arbitration	This is the process where parties agree to have their dispute heard by a private arbitrator who will make a binding decision.
5	Recorded Crime	These are crimes that are reported and recorded by the police.
6	Rules	These are regulations or statements that govern behaviour within a specific area of activity.
7	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.
8	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
9	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
10	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Life sentences	These are sentences for the most serious crimes, that means they will never be released from prison, e.g. Ian Brady, Rosemary West.
2	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on licence' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
3	Fines	This is a financial sentence given out by courts. Magistrates and Crown Courts have powers to set unlimited fine levels.
4	Community sentences	This is a sentence that combines punishment with activity, e.g. unpaid work, attending meetings, keeping to a curfew.
5	Suspended sentences	This is a custodial sentence of between 14 days and 2 years that is suspended unless they commit another crime in the period of 2 years.
6	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
7	Equality Act 2010	These are 116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals

		from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
8	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
9	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
10	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
2	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
3	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
4	Mass Media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
5	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
6	Life sentences	These are sentences for the most serious crimes, that means they will never be released from prison, e.g. Ian Brady, Rosemary West.
7	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on licence' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
8	Fines	This is a financial sentence given out by courts. Magistrates and Crown Courts have powers to set unlimited fine levels.
9	Arbitration	This is the process where parties agree to have their dispute heard by a private arbitrator who will make a binding decision.
10	Recorded Crime	These are crimes that are reported and recorded by the police.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
2	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
3	Nature vs nurture	This means whether a person's identity and personality are affected by their biological background or how they are brought up.
4	Identity	These are the characteristics that determine who or what a person is.
5	Volunteering	This means to give up your time without pay to help others.
6	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer

1	Neighbourhood Watch	This is a voluntary scheme which help people in a community work with the police to reduce crime.
2	Citizens Journalist	This is a citizen that works to gather news and distribute it through social media.
3	Advocacy	This is when a representative speaks on behalf of a person or organisation.
4	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
5	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
6	Nature vs nurture	This means whether a person's identity and personality are affected by their biological background or how they are brought up.
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10	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
2	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
3	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
4	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
5	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all-powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
6	Mass Media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
7	Social Media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
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9	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on licence' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
10	Fines	This is a financial sentence given out by courts. Magistrates and Crown Courts have powers to set unlimited fine levels.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.
2	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
3	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
4	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.
5	Deterrence	Use of sentencing to prevent the offender committing the offence.
6	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.

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6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
7	Barristers	These are graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
8	Aggravating Circumstances	This is something that makes a crime more serious.
9	Chief Constable	This is the chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
10	Common Law	This is a law based on judges' ruling in court.

Drama Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
2	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
5	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
7	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
8	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
9	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
10	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
2	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
3	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
4	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
5	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
2	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
3	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
4	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
5	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mary Warren	The Proctor's house girls. Friends with Abigail.
2	Betty Parris	Reverend Parris' daughter, Abigail's cousin.
3	Ruth Putnam	The only surviving daughter of the Putnams.
4	Mercy Lewis	Friends with Abigail, runs away with her at the end of the play.
5	Tituba	Reverend Paris' slave.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam

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

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
7	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
8	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
9	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
10	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mary Warren	The Proctor's house girls. Friends with Abigail.
2	Betty Parris	Reverend Parris' daughter, Abigail's cousin.
3	Ruth Putnam	The only surviving daughter of the Putnams.
4	Mercy Lewis	Friends with Abigail, runs away with her at the end of the play.
5	Tituba	Reverend Paris' slave.
6	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam
7	Ann Putnam	Wife to Thomas Putnam, mother to Ruth Putnam.
8	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
9	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
10	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their non-living environment.
2	Abiotic	The nonliving parts of an ecosystem eg. rocks and water.
3	Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem eg. plants and animals.
4	Producer	An organism that creates its own energy.
5	Consumer	An organism that eats a plant and/or animal.
6	Apex predator	The top consumer that is not eaten by anything else.
7	Herbivore	An organism that only eats plants.
8	Carnivore	An organism that only eats meat.
9	Omnivore	An organism that eats plants and meat.
10	Decomposer	The breaking down of plant and animal matter to return nutrients to the soil.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life.
2	Insolation	The amount of the sun's rays reaching a given area.
3	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
4	Surface run-off	When water travels across the top of land.
5	Soil fertility	The amount of nutrients in the soil.
6	Adaptation	A change in an organism to become more suited to its environment.
7	Deforestation	The chopping down and removal of forest.
8	Commercial farming	Farming on a large scale for a profit.
9	Logging	The activity of felling trees and preparing timber.
10	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to towns and cities.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mineral extraction	The removal of valuable minerals from the earth.
2	Climate change	A long -term change in the earth's climate.
3	Carbon sink	A natural environment eg. trees and water that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
4	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
5	Ecotourism	The responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment whilst sustaining the wellbeing of locals.
6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their non-living environment.

7	Abiotic	The nonliving parts of an ecosystem eg. rocks and water.
8	Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem eg. plants and animals.
9	Producer	An organism that creates its own energy.
10	Consumer	An organism that eats a plant and/or animal.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Afforestation	The planting of trees.
2	Tourism	The commercial organisation of people going on holiday.
3	Permafrost	A thick layer of soil that remains frozen throughout the year.
4	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
5	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.
6	Apex predator	The top consumer that is not eaten by anything else.
7	Herbivore	An organism that only eats plants.
8	Carnivore	An organism that only eats meat.
9	Omnivore	An organism that eats plants and meat.
10	Decomposer	The breaking down of plant and animal matter to return nutrients to the soil.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
2	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
3	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
4	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life.
7	Insolation	The amount of the sun's rays reaching a given area.
8	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
9	Surface run-off	When water travels across the top of land.
10	Soil fertility	The amount of nutrients in the soil.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
2	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
3	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
6	Adaptation	A change in an organism to become more suited to its environment.

7	Deforestation	The chopping down and removal of forest.
8	Commercial farming	Farming on a large scale for a profit.
9	Logging	The activity of felling trees and preparing timber.
10	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to towns and cities.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Patient to doctor ratio	The number of patients the average doctor is responsible for in a place.
2	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water in a place.
3	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
4	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
5	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
6	Mineral extraction	The removal of valuable minerals from the earth.
7	Climate change	A long -term change in the earth's climate.
8	Carbon sink	A natural environment eg. trees and water that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
9	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
10	Ecotourism	The responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment whilst sustaining the wellbeing of locals.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
2	Primary industry	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
3	Secondary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
4	Tertiary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
5	Quaternary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
6	Afforestation	The planting of trees.
7	Tourism	The commercial organisation of people going on holiday.
8	Permafrost	A thick layer of soil that remains frozen throughout the year.
9	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
10	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
2	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
3	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.

4	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
7	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Patient to doctor ratio	The number of patients the average doctor is responsible for in a place.
2	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water in a place.
3	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
4	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
5	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
6	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
7	Primary industry	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
8	Secondary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
9	Tertiary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
10	Quaternary industry	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
2	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
3	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
4	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
5	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.

6	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
7	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
8	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
9	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
2	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
3	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
4	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
5	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.
6	Palliative care	Support for people who have an illness or disease that has no cure.
7	Physiotherapy	Involves massages, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical health.
8	Hospice at home	A service that provides expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses who wish to stay in their own homes.
9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
10	Clinical support staff	Dental support worker, maternity support worker, health care assistant, theatre support worker, donor carer.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type of obstacle	Emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, achievable targets, lack of support, specific to the individual, barriers to identified services.
2	Person-centred approach	A method used to devise a health and wellbeing improvement plan that includes a person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
3	Mitigation	Obstacles can be prevented from occurring by knowing as much about the person as possible when devising a plan.
4	Target	Challenges to help a person complete the action to reach their goal for health and wellbeing improvement.
5	SMART targets	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time related.
6	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
7	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
8	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
9	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
10	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.

2	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
3	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
4	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
5	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
6	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
7	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
8	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
9	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
10	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steps to health improvement	1) Health issue and goal 2) Recommended actions 3) Target 4) Support 5) overcoming obstacles
2	Types of communication	Verbal, non-verbal, sign language, written, electronic.
3	Care values	Empowerment, Dignity, Respect, Communication, Anti-discriminatory practice, Confidentiality, Safeguarding.
4	Empowerment	Being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
5	Dignity	Having high self-concept and being treated with respect.
6	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
7	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
8	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
9	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
10	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Respect	Listening to and respecting an individual's opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
2	Anti-discriminatory practice	When people are treated fairly and equally.
3	Confidentiality	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
4	Safeguarding	Protecting people from harm, abuse or neglect.
5	Alcohol consumption	The amount of alcohol you drink.
6	Palliative care	Support for people who have an illness or disease that has no cure.
7	Physiotherapy	Involves massages, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical health.
8	Hospice at home	A service that provides expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses who wish to stay in their own homes.
9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

10	Clinical support staff	Dental support worker, maternity support worker, health care assistant, theatre support worker, donor carer.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical risks of smoking	Heart attack, cancers, respiratory problems, fitness, sick leave, infertility, miscarriage.
2	Barriers to quitting smoking	Being addicted, peer-pressure, fear of gaining weight, lack of awareness of support services, failure to quit in the past.
3	Types of physiological indicators	Pulse, Peak flow, Blood pressure, BMI.
4	Lifestyle indicators	Information about lifestyle choices such as: weekly alcohol consumption, smoking habits, levels of physical activity and exercise.
5	Emotional/psychological obstacles	Lack of motivation, self-concept, acceptance of current state.
6	Type of obstacle	Emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, achievable targets, lack of support, specific to the individual, barriers to identified services.
7	Person-centred approach	A method used to devise a health and wellbeing improvement plan that includes a person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
8	Mitigation	Obstacles can be prevented from occurring by knowing as much about the person as possible when devising a plan.
9	Target	Challenges to help a person complete the action to reach their goal for health and wellbeing improvement.
10	SMART targets	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time related.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
2	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
3	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
4	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
5	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.
6	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
7	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
8	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
9	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
10	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steps to health improvement	1) Health issue and goal 2) Recommended actions 3) Target 4) Support 5) overcoming obstacles

2	Types of communication	Verbal, non-verbal, sign language, written, electronic.
3	Care values	Empowerment, Dignity, Respect, Communication, Anti-discriminatory practice, Confidentiality, Safeguarding.
4	Empowerment	Being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
5	Dignity	Having high self-concept and being treated with respect.
6	Respect	Listening to and respecting an individual's opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
7	Anti-discriminatory practice	When people are treated fairly and equally.
8	Confidentiality	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
9	Safeguarding	Protecting people from harm, abuse or neglect.
10	Alcohol consumption	The amount of alcohol you drink.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical risks of smoking	Heart attack, cancers, respiratory problems, fitness, sick leave, infertility, miscarriage.
2	Barriers to quitting smoking	Being addicted, peer-pressure, fear of gaining weight, lack of awareness of support services, failure to quit in the past.
3	Types of physiological indicators	Pulse, Peak flow, Blood pressure, BMI.
4	Lifestyle indicators	Information about lifestyle choices such as: weekly alcohol consumption, smoking habits, levels of physical activity and exercise.
5	Emotional/psychological obstacles	Lack of motivation, self-concept, acceptance of current state.
6	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
7	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
8	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
9	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
10	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
2	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
3	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
4	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
5	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.

6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
8	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
9	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.
10	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
2	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
3	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
4	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
5	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.
6	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
7	KDF	This is the abbreviation for the Strength through Joy programme introduced by the Nazis and was state operated leisure activities.
8	Kinder Kirche Küche	This means Children, Church, Kitchen in German.
9	Nuremberg Laws	These were anti-semitic and racist laws introduced by the Nazis in 1935.
10	Total War	This is when a war directly involves civilians as well as soldiers.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passive resistance	This means non-violent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
2	Occupation	This is the takeover of territory or a country using military force.
3	Einsatzgruppen	This was the mobile killing squad that carried out mass murders in the east after 1939
4	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
5	Deport	This means to remove someone from a country by force.
6	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
7	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
8	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
9	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
10	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles and the amount of power and wealth they had.
2	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something. E.g. in

		1066 there were three of these who claimed they should be the next king.
3	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons at the top of Senlac Hill during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
4	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch. Harold Godwinson was chosen by the Witan Post Obitum.
5	Sub-regulus	A stand in king who represents the king of England when he is unavailable. Harold Godwinson held this role when Edward the Confessor was king.
6	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
7	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
8	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
9	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.
10	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Witan	A group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
2	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
3	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy and made from wood so could be erected quickly.
4	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
5	Murdrum fines	If a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon the whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
6	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
7	KDF	This is the abbreviation for the Strength through Joy programme introduced by the Nazis and was state operated leisure activities.
8	Kinder Kirche Küche	This means Children, Church, Kitchen in German.
9	Nuremberg Laws	These were anti-semitic and racist laws introduced by the Nazis in 1935.
10	Total War	This is when a war directly involves civilians as well as soldiers.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	American expansion	This was the movement of settlers into the American West.
2	The Missouri Compromise	This was an agreement passed by the U.S. Congress in 1820 in which Congress agreed to admit Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.
3	The Indian Removal Act	This law authorised the president to negotiate with southern Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory.
4	Founding fathers	These were the people that signed the Declaration of Independence.
5	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
6	Passive resistance	This means non-violent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
7	Occupation	This is the takeover of territory or a country using military force.
8	Einsatzgruppen	This was the mobile killing squad that carried out mass murders in the east after 1939
9	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.

10	Deport	This means to remove someone from a country by force.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
2	The Oregon Trail	This was a 2,170-mile east-west, large-wheeled wagon route and emigrant trail in the United States that connected the Missouri River to valleys in Oregon.
3	Union	This was a shorter name for the United States used by the Northern states in their war against the confederacy.
4	Confederacy	This was the name taken by the Southern states when they tried to break away from the Union and form their own nation.
5	Mass migration	This refers to the migration of large groups of people from one geographical area to another.
6	Feudal system	This was a way of organising society into different groups based on their roles and the amount of power and wealth they had.
7	Claimant	This is a person who competes with another to achieve something. E.g. in 1066 there were three of these who claimed they should be the next king.
8	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons at the top of Senlac Hill during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
9	Post Obitum	This meant after death and referred to choosing the next monarch. Harold Godwinson was chosen by the Witan Post Obitum.
10	Sub-regulus	A stand in king who represents the king of England when he is unavailable. Harold Godwinson held this role when Edward the Confessor was king.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
2	Justices of the Peace	This is a person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
3	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
4	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
5	Rehabilitate	This is when people/organisations help someone to become a law-abiding citizen.
6	Witan	A group of leading nobles and churchmen that made important decisions during the Middle Ages.
7	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
8	Motte and Bailey	These were the first castles built in England. They were built by William of Normandy and made from wood so could be erected quickly.
9	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
10	Murdrum fines	If a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon the whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	American expansion	This was the movement of settlers into the American West.
2	The Missouri Compromise	This was an agreement passed by the U.S. Congress in 1820 in which

		Congress agreed to admit Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.
3	The Indian Removal Act	This law authorised the president to negotiate with southern Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory.
4	Founding fathers	These were the people that signed the Declaration of Independence.
5	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
6	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
7	The Oregon Trail	This was a 2,170-mile east-west, large-wheeled wagon route and emigrant trail in the United States that connected the Missouri River to valleys in Oregon.
8	Union	This was a shorter name for the United States used by the Northern states in their war against the confederacy.
9	Confederacy	This was the name taken by the Southern states when they tried to break away from the Union and form their own nation.
10	Mass migration	This refers to the migration of large groups of people from one geographical area to another.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
2	Justices of the Peace	This is a person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
3	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
4	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
5	Rehabilitate	This is when people/organisations help someone to become a law-abiding citizen.
6	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
7	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
8	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
9	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
10	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Customer need	What customers require when purchasing a product or service.
2	Market research	The action or activity of gathering information about consumers' needs and preferences.

3	Customer expectations	The feelings, needs, and ideas that customers have towards certain products or services.
4	Hierarchy	A hierarchy is an arrangement of items in which the items are ranked in order of authority.
5	Legislation	A law or set of laws e.g.: Health and Safety at Work Act
6	Efficiency	Being able to complete a task successfully with a minimum effort, cost or waste.
7	Brigade	A system of hierarchy found in restaurants and hotels employing extensive staff.
8	Workload	The amount of work to be done by someone or something.
9	Reservation	Booking a table or room
10	Data	Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protection	To prevent people or things from being harmed or damaged.
2	Records	A piece of evidence about the past, usually an account kept in writing or some other permanent form.
3	Accidents	An unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury.
4	Personal details	Information that relates to an individual e.g address, date of birth.
5	Uniform	The distinctive clothing worn by members of the same company.
6	Appearance	The way that someone or something looks.
7	Security	All measures taken to protect a place or ensure only people with permission can enter.
8	CCTV	A system used for recording, monitoring and surveillance purposes.
9	Equipment	The tools used in a task or activity e.g.: wooden spoon, chopping board, saucepan.
10	Powered equipment	All machinery operated by a motor e.g.: electric whisk, oven, kettle.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hand held equipment	A tool that can be used in the hand e.g.: hand whisk, wooden spoon, knife.
2	Weighing scale	A device used to measure weight or mass.
3	Industrial equipment	Equipment designed to be used in a hospitality and catering establishment.
4	Energy efficient	To reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services.
5	Food presentation	The art of modifying, arranging and decorating food to enhance its appearance.
6	Customer need	What customers require when purchasing a product or service.
7	Market research	The action or activity of gathering information about consumers' needs and preferences.
8	Customer expectations	The feelings, needs, and ideas that customers have towards certain products or services.
9	Hierarchy	A hierarchy is an arrangement of items in which the items are ranked in order of authority.
10	Legislation	A law or set of laws e.g.: Health and Safety at Work Act

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	First impressions	An event where one person first encounters another person or place and forms a mental image e.g.: a job interview
2	Customer service	The assistance and advice provided by a company to those people who buy or use its products or services.
3	Establishments	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Expectations	Strong hopes or beliefs that something will happen or you will get something that you want.
5	Complaints	A statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation or service.
6	Efficiency	Being able to complete a task successfully with a minimum effort, cost or waste.
7	Brigade	A system of hierarchy found in restaurants and hotels employing extensive staff.
8	Workload	The amount of work to be done by someone or something.
9	GDPR	The General Data Protection Regulation is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy in the European Union and the European Economic Area.
10	Data	Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk	A situation involving exposure to danger that could lead to loss or injury.
2	Health and safety	Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accidents or injuries in workplaces or public environments.
3	Rights	What you are morally or legally entitled (allowed) to do or have.
4	Control measure	Actions or activities that are taken to prevent, eliminate or reduce a hazard that you have identified e.g.: wet floor sign to prevent a slip
5	HASAWA	The primary piece of legislation (laws) covering health and safety in Great Britain. Health and Safety at Work Act
6	Protection	To prevent people or things from being harmed or damaged.
7	Records	A piece of evidence about the past, usually an account kept in writing or some other permanent form.
8	Accidents	An unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury.
9	Personal details	Information that relates to an individual e.g address, date of birth.
10	Uniform	The distinctive clothing worn by members of the same company.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RIDDOR	A Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations legislation (law) that requires employers to report accidents if they happen out of or in connection with work.
2	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. A legislation (law) that prevents or reduces employees contact with chemicals and harmful materials reducing the risk from ill health when working.
3	MHOR	Manual Handling Operations Regulations. A legislation (law) that is used when employees are handling, transporting or supporting a heavy load.
4	PPE	Personal protective Equipment. Clothing or equipment worn by employees designed to protect the body from injury or infection e.g.: goggles, apron, gloves.
5	Hazard	A danger or risk e.g.: spillage on the floor.

6	Uniform	The distinctive clothing worn by members of the same company.
7	Appearance	The way that someone or something looks.
8	Security	All measures taken to protect a place or ensure only people with permission can enter.
9	CCTV	A system used for recording, monitoring and surveillance purposes.
10	Equipment	The tools used in a task or activity e.g.: wooden spoon, chopping board, saucepan.
	Powered equipment	All machinery operated by a motor e.g.: electric whisk, oven, kettle.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	A process used to evaluate the potential risks that may be involved in an activity.
2	Control measure	Actions or activities that are taken to prevent, eliminate or reduce the occurrence of a hazard that you have identified.
3	Back of house	All the behind-the-scenes areas that customers will not see e.g.: kitchen, employee break rooms, offices.
4	Front of house	All of the areas in an establishment where customers can go e.g.: restaurant, reception, bar.
5	Employee	A person who is paid wages or a salary to work for someone else.
6	Hand held equipment	A tool that can be used in the hand e.g.: hand whisk, wooden spoon, knife.
7	Weighing scale	A device used to measure weight or mass.
8	Industrial equipment	Equipment designed to be used in a hospitality and catering establishment.
9	Energy efficient	To reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services.
10	Food presentation	The art of modifying, arranging and decorating food to enhance its appearance.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Employer	A person who pays wages or a salary to an employee to work for them.
2	Supplier	A person or organisation that provides something needed such as a product or service.
3	Customer trend	Habits or behaviours common among consumers of goods or services.
4	Injury	Damage done to a person's body e.g.: cut, bruise, burn.
5	Corporate	Relating to a large company or group.
6	First impressions	An event where one person first encounters another person or place and forms a mental image e.g.: a job interview
7	Customer service	The assistance and advice provided by a company to those people who buy or use its products or services.
8	Establishments	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Expectations	Strong hopes or beliefs that something will happen or you will get something that you want.
10	Complaints	A statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation or service.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk	A situation involving exposure to danger that could lead to loss or injury.
2	Health and safety	Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accidents or injuries in

		workplaces or public environments.
3	Rights	What you are morally or legally entitled (allowed) to do or have.
4	Control measure	Actions or activities that are taken to prevent, eliminate or reduce a hazard that you have identified e.g.: wet floor sign to prevent a slip
5	HASAWA	The primary piece of legislation (laws) covering health and safety in Great Britain. Health and Safety at Work Act
6	RIDDOR	A Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations legislation (law) that requires employers to report accidents if they happen out of or in connection with work.
7	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. A legislation (law) that prevents or reduces employees contact with chemicals and harmful materials reducing the risk from ill health when working.
8	MHOR	Manual Handling Operations Regulations. A legislation (law) that is used when employees are handling, transporting or supporting a heavy load.
9	PPE	Personal protective Equipment. Clothing or equipment worn by employees designed to protect the body from injury or infection e.g.: goggles, apron, gloves.
10	Hazard	A danger or risk e.g.: spillage on the floor.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	A process used to evaluate the potential risks that may be involved in an activity.
2	Control measure	Actions or activities that are taken to prevent, eliminate or reduce the occurrence of a hazard that you have identified.
3	Back of house	All the behind-the-scenes areas that customers will not see e.g.: kitchen, employee break rooms, offices.
4	Front of house	All of the areas in an establishment where customers can go e.g.: restaurant, reception, bar.
5	Employee	A person who is paid wages or a salary to work for someone else.
6	Employer	A person who pays wages or a salary to an employee to work for them.
7	Supplier	A person or organisation that provides something needed such as a product or service.
8	Customer trend	Habits or behaviours common among consumers of goods or services.
9	Injury	Damage done to a person's body e.g.: cut, bruise, burn.
10	Corporate	Relating to a large company or group.

BTEC Sport Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Feedback	Information about a person's performance in a task which is used as a basis for improvement.
2	Feedback sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participants 2. Supervisors 3. Observers 4. Self analysis

3	Analyse	Examine something methodically and in detail in order to explain and interpret it.
4	Ways to gather feedback	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaires 2. Comment cards 3. Observation checklist 4. Direct verbal feedback
5	Targets for development	It is important to set out a development plan to document what you will do to improve in a specific time frame.
6	Opportunities for further development	Training courses and qualifications that will help you achieve your goals.
7	Rules	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity in a correct and fair manner.
8	Regulations	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity safely.
9	Scoring systems	Methods or requirements for victory in a sport or activity.
10	Roles	The behaviour expected of an individual who occupies a given position or status - e.g. a referee.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic Endurance	The ability of the cardiorespiratory system to work efficiently, supplying nutrients and oxygen to working muscles during sustained physical activity.
2	Muscular Endurance	The ability of the muscular system to work efficiently, where a muscle can continue contracting continuously against a light to moderate fixed resistance load.
3	Flexibility	Having an adequate range of motion in all joints of the body, ability to move a joint fluidly through its complete range of movement.
4	Speed	Distance travelled divided by time taken (m/s). The faster an athlete runs over a given distance, the greater the speed. $\text{Distance} \div \text{Time} = \text{Speed}$
5	Muscular Strength	The maximum force (in kg or N) that can be generated by a muscle or muscle group.
6	Power	The product of strength and speed
7	Agility	The ability of a sports performer to quickly and precisely move or change direction without losing balance or time.
8	Types of balance	Static and Dynamic.
9	Balance	The ability to maintain the centre of mass over the base of support.
10	Coordination	The smooth flow of movement needed to perform a motor task efficiently and accurately.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Demonstrating skills and qualities, and fulfilling responsibilities	It is important that you exhibit the attributes of a sports leader for your session to be successful.
2	Three types of speed	Accelerative Speed - Up to 30 metres, Pure Speed - Up to 60 metres, Speed Endurance - Sprints with short recovery periods in-between.
3	Reaction Time	The time taken for a sports performer to respond to a stimulus (starting gun) and the initiation (start) of their response.
4	Body Composition	The relative ratio of fat to fat free mass.
5	Fitness tests	Used to determine the fitness levels of participants.
6	Feedback	Information about a person's performance in a task which is used as a basis for improvement.
7	Feedback sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participants

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Supervisors 3. Observers 4. Self analysis
8	Analyse	Examine something methodically and in detail in order to explain and interpret it.
9	Ways to gather feedback	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaires 2. Comment cards 3. Observation checklist 4. Direct verbal feedback
10	Targets for development	It is important to set out a development plan to document what you will do to improve in a specific time frame.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Training programme	Used to improve an area of fitness
2	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire
3	Principles of Training	Examples are; Specificity, Progressive Overload, Reversibility
4	FITT	Frequency, Intensity, Time, Type
5	Training diary	Used to record training sessions, successes and what improvements are needed
6	Opportunities for further development	Training courses and qualifications that will help you achieve your goals.
7	Rules	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity in a correct and fair manner.
8	Regulations	The guidelines or instructions of participating in a sport or activity safely.
9	Scoring systems	Methods or requirements for victory in a sport or activity.
10	Roles	The behaviour expected of an individual who occupies a given position or status - e.g. a referee.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normative data	Provides the average result that should be achieved according to your age and gender for each fitness test.
2	Illinois agility test	Fitness test for Agility.
3	Multi Stage Fitness test	Fitness test for Aerobic Endurance.
4	1 minute sit up and press up test	Fitness test for Muscular Endurance.
5	Hand grip dynamometer test	Fitness test for Muscular Strength.
6	Aerobic Endurance	The ability of the cardiorespiratory system to work efficiently, supplying nutrients and oxygen to working muscles during sustained physical activity.
7	Muscular Endurance	The ability of the muscular system to work efficiently, where a muscle can continue contracting continuously against a light to moderate fixed resistance load.
8	Flexibility	Having an adequate range of motion in all joints of the body, ability to move a joint fluidly through its complete range of movement.
9	Speed	Distance travelled divided by time taken (m/s). The faster an athlete runs over a given distance, the greater the speed. Distance ÷ Time = Speed
10	Muscular Strength	The maximum force (in kg or N) that can be generated by a muscle or muscle group.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
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30/01/23		
1	Frequency	How many sessions you complete during your programme.
2	Intensity	How hard are you working.
3	Time	Duration of each training session.
4	Type	The method of training used.
5	Tedium	Another word for boring.
6	Power	The product of strength and speed
7	Agility	The ability of a sports performer to quickly and precisely move or change direction without losing balance or time.
8	Types of balance	Static and Dynamic.
9	Balance	The ability to maintain the centre of mass over the base of support.
10	Coordination	The smooth flow of movement needed to perform a motor task efficiently and accurately.

Week 7 06/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RPE (Borg) Scale	Measured from 6-20 in relation to intensity.
2	Maximum Heart Rate (MHR)	220-Age =
3	Aerobic training zone	Working between 60-85% of MHR.
4	Anaerobic training zone	Working above 85% of MHR.
5	Fat burning zone	Working between 50-60% of MHR.
6	Demonstrating skills and qualities, and fulfilling responsibilities	It is important that you exhibit the attributes of a sports leader for your session to be successful.
7	Three types of speed	Accelerative Speed - Up to 30 metres, Pure Speed - Up to 60 metres, Speed Endurance - Sprints with short recovery periods in-between.
8	Reaction Time	The time taken for a sports performer to respond to a stimulus (starting gun) and the initiation (start) of their response.
9	Body Composition	The relative ratio of fat to fat free mass.
10	Fitness tests	Used to determine the fitness levels of participants.

Week 8 13/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular system	Includes; atria, ventricles, aorta, vena cava, pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein.
2	Muscular system	Includes; deltoid, biceps, triceps, pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi, external obliques, gluteus maximus, quadriceps, hamstrings, gastrocnemius and tibialis anterior.
3	Skeletal system	Includes; cranium, clavicle, scapula, ribs, sternum, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia and fibula.
4	Respiratory system	Includes; lungs, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, diaphragm.
5	Synovial joints	Hip, shoulder, knee and elbow are all examples of.
6	Training programme	Used to improve an area of fitness
7	PAR-Q	Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire
8	Principles of Training	Examples are; Specificity, Progressive Overload, Reversibility
9	FITT	Frequency, Intensity, Time, Type
10	Training diary	Used to record training sessions, successes and what improvements are needed

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normative data	Provides the average result that should be achieved according to your age and gender for each fitness test.
2	Illinois agility test	Fitness test for Agility.
3	Multi Stage Fitness test	Fitness test for Aerobic Endurance.
4	1 minute sit up and press up test	Fitness test for Muscular Endurance.
5	Hand grip dynamometer test	Fitness test for Muscular Strength.
6	Frequency	How many sessions you complete during your programme.
7	Intensity	How hard are you working.
8	Time	Duration of each training session.
9	Type	The method of training used.
10	Tedium	Another word for boring.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RPE (Borg) Scale	Measured from 6-20 in relation to intensity.
2	Maximum Heart Rate (MHR)	$220 - \text{Age} =$
3	Aerobic training zone	Working between 60-85% of MHR.
4	Anaerobic training zone	Working above 85% of MHR.
5	Fat burning zone	Working between 50-60% of MHR.
6	Cardiovascular system	Includes; atria, ventricles, aorta, vena cava, pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein.
7	Muscular system	Includes; deltoid, biceps, triceps, pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi, external obliques, gluteus maximus, quadriceps, hamstrings, gastrocnemius and tibialis anterior.
8	Skeletal system	Includes; cranium, clavicle, scapula, ribs, sternum, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia and fibula.
9	Respiratory system	Includes; lungs, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, diaphragm.
10	Synovial joints	Hip, shoulder, knee and elbow are all examples of.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para mí, el mayor problema global	for me, the biggest global <u>problem</u>
2	es el problema del medioambiente	is the problem of the environment

3	en muchos países se destruyen la selva	in many countries they destroy the forest
4	y por eso, tenemos que hacer	and therefore, we have to do
5	<u>proyectos de conservación</u>	conservation <u>projects</u>
6	y usar <u>productos</u> verdes	and use green <u>products</u>
7	otro <u>problema</u> grande	another big <u>problem</u>
8	es la <u>desigualdad</u> social	is social <u>inequality</u>
9	tenemos que apoyar	we have to support
10	<u>proyectos</u> de ayuda en el tercer mundo	aid <u>projects</u> in the third world

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría participar en más eventos	I would like to participate in more events
2	para ayudar a otra gente	(in order) to help other people
3	también en casa, hay mucho que podemos hacer	also at home, there is a lot that we can do
4	se debe apagar la luz para ahorrar energía	you should turn off lights in order to save energy
5	hay que evitar el uso de plástico	you must avoid using plastic
6	se puede solucionar los <u>problemas</u> medioambientales	you can solve environmental <u>problems</u>
7	intento de comer una <u>dieta</u> sana	I try to eat a healthy <u>diet</u>
8	me gustaría practicar más deporte	I would like to practice more sports
9	y evitar demasiado azúcar	and avoid too much sugar
10	hay un <u>problema</u> serio del <u>consumo</u> de drogas	there is a serious <u>problem</u> with drug <u>consumption</u>

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi opinión es un <u>problema</u> grave	in my opinion, it is a severe <u>problem</u>
2	porque muchos de mis amigos las hacen	because a lot of my friends do <u>them</u>
3	pienso que beber alcohol es una tontería	I think that drinking alcohol is silly
4	porque es muy perjudicial para la salud	because it is very harmful to health
5	y afecta tu capacidad para tomar decisiones	and it affects your ability to make (to take) decisions
6	for me, the biggest global <u>problem</u>	para mí, el mayor <u>problema</u> global
7	is the problem of the environment	es el problema del medioambiente
8	in many countries they destroy the forest	en muchos países se destruyen la selva
9	and therefore, we have to do	y por eso, tenemos que hacer

10	conservation <u>projects</u>	<u>proyectos</u> de conservación
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Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	you can solve environmental <u>problems</u>	se puede solucionar los <u>problemas</u> medioambientales
2	I try to eat a healthy <u>diet</u>	intento de comer una <u>dieta</u> sana
3	I would like to practice more sports	me gustaría practicar más deporte
4	and avoid too much sugar	y evitar demasiado azúcar
5	there is a serious <u>problem</u> with drug <u>consumption</u>	hay un problema serio del <u>consumo</u> de drogas
6	and use green <u>products</u>	y usar <u>productos</u> verdes
7	another big <u>problem</u>	otro <u>problema</u> grande
8	is social <u>inequality</u>	es la <u>desigualdad</u> social
9	we have to support	tenemos que apoyar
10	aid <u>projects</u> in the third world	<u>proyectos</u> de ayuda en el tercer mundo

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para cuidar el medio ambiente <i>se debería</i>	in order to care for the environment, <i>we should</i>
2	apagar la luz	turn off the lights
3	nos duchamos <i>en vez de bañarnos</i>	we shower <i>instead of</i> having a bath
4	<i>cuando vamos</i> de compras	<i>when we go</i> shopping
5	nunca usamos las <u>bolsas</u> plásticas	we never use plastic <u>bags</u>
6	I would like to participate in more events	me gustaría participar en más eventos
7	(in order) to help other people	para ayudar a otra gente
8	also, at home, there is a lot that we can do	también, en casa, hay mucho que podemos hacer
9	you should turn off lights in order to save energy	se debe apagar la luz para ahorrar energía
10	you must avoid using plastic	hay que evitar el uso de plástico

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en Cheltenham	I live in Cheltenham
2	que es una <u>ciudad</u> <i>bastante</i> pequeña	which is <i>quite</i> a small <u>city</u>
3	cerca de Bristol	near Bristol
4	está situado en el suroeste de Inglaterra	it is located in the southwest of England
5	y por eso no hace buen tiempo	and therefore, it does not have (make) good weather
6	you can solve environmental <u>problems</u>	se puede solucionar los <u>problemas</u> medioambientales
7	I try to eat a healthy <u>diet</u>	intento de comer una <u>dieta</u> sana

8	I would like to practice more sports	me gustaría practicar más deporte
9	and avoid too much sugar	y evitar demasiado azúcar
10	there is a serious <u>problem</u> with drug <u>consumption</u>	hay un <u>problema</u> serio del <u>consumo</u> de drogas

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¡ Siempre llueve!	It always rains!
2	diría que	I would say that
3	no hay mucho que hacer en mi pueblo	there is not much to do in my town
4	sin embargo tenemos suerte	however we are (have) lucky (luck)
5	dado que hay un cine	given that there is a cinema
6	in order to care for the environment, <i>we should</i>	para cuidar el medio ambiente <i>se debería</i>
7	turn off the lights	apagar la luz
8	we shower instead of having a bath	nos duchamos en vez de bañarnos
9	<i>when we go</i> shopping	<i>cuando vamos</i> de compras
10	we never use plastic <u>bags</u>	nunca usamos las <u>bolsas</u> plásticas

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo	before my town was quiet
2	pero ahora lo peor de mi pueblo	but now the worst thing about my town
3	es que hay tanto tráfico	is that there is so much traffic
4	mi <u>fiesta</u> favorita es la navidad	my favourite <u>holiday</u> is Christmas
5	se celebra en diciembre	it is celebrated in December
6	I live in Cheltenham	vivo en Cheltenham
7	which is quite a small <u>city</u>	que es una <u>ciudad</u> <i>bastante</i> pequeña
8	near Bristol	cerca de Bristol
9	it is located in the southwest of England	está situado en el suroeste de Inglaterra
10	and therefore, it does not have (make) good weather	y por eso no hace buen tiempo

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	It always rains!	¡ Siempre llueve!
2	I would say that	diría que
3	there is not much to do in my town	no hay mucho que hacer en mi pueblo
4	however, we are (have) lucky (luck)	sin embargo tenemos suerte

5	given that there is a cinema	dado que hay un cine
6	before my town was quiet	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo
7	but now the worst thing about my town	pero ahora lo peor de mi pueblo
8	is that there is so much traffic	es que hay tanto tráfico
9	my favourite <u>holiday</u> is Christmas	mi <u>fiesta</u> favorita es la navidad
10	it is celebrated in December	se celebra en diciembre

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I celebrate it each year	la celebro cada año
2	with my parents, my grandparents and my siblings	con mis padres, mis abuelos y mis hermanos
3	typically, we celebrate at my house	típicamente celebramos en mi casa
4	two weeks ago,	hace dos semanas
5	I went to a birthday <u>party</u>	fui a la <u>fiesta</u> de cumpleaños
6	I still have a way to go/lots to do	me queda mucho por hacer
7	I realised that	me di cuenta de que
8	puts me off	me quita las ganas
9	saddens me	me entristece (n)
10	makes me <u>proud</u>	me da <u>orgullo</u>

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God exists or not.
2	Atheist	This is a person who believes there is no God.
3	Design argument	This is the idea that the world is designed so God exists as the designer, also known as the Teleological argument.
4	First Cause	This is the idea that the world was the result of something causing it.
5	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.
6	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
7	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
8	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
9	Impersonal	This is the idea that God is beyond human capacity to understand; distant (in intellectual and emotional terms)

10	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not be able to happen, and are inexplicable by science.
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Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
2	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
3	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
4	Polytheist	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
5	Reality	This is what is real or actual.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
3	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
5	Tawhid	This is the Islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.
6	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God exists or not.
7	Atheist	This is a person who believes there is no God.
8	Design argument	This is the idea that the world is designed so God exists as the designer, also known as the Teleological argument.
9	First Cause	This is the idea that the world was the result of something causing it.
10	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brahman	This is the ultimate reality or supreme existence within Hindu scriptures.
2	Vishnu	He is a god in Hinduism. He is the preserver and protector of the universe, his role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil.
3	Shiva	This is a god in Hinduism. He is known as 'the destroyer'.
4	Trimurti	This is the triad of three gods in Hinduism: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
5	Lakshmi	This is the Hindu goddess of fortune and beauty.
6	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
7	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.

8	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
9	Impersonal	This is the idea that God is beyond human capacity to understand; distant (in intellectual and emotional terms)
10	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not be able to happen, and are inexplicable by science.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Summa Theologica	This is St Thomas Aquinas' book which gave his proofs for the existence of God.
2	Natural Theology	This is William Paley's book which contains his proof and arguments for the existence of God.
3	Faith	This is to have complete trust and confidence in someone or something.
4	Damascus	This is the capital of Syria.
5	Saul	This is the Apostle Paul's Hebrew name of Saul.
6	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
7	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
8	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
9	Polytheist	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
10	Reality	This is what is real or actual.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angel Jibril	This is the 'bringer of good news' in Islam. The angel who brought Allah's words to the Prophet Muhammad.
2	Lord Ganesh	This is a Hindu god. He is the elephant-headed god of beginnings.
3	Mara	This is a demonic celestial king in Buddhism associated with death, rebirth and desire.
4	The Dalai Lama	He is considered to be the successor in a line of tulkus, the Bodhisattva of Compassion.
5	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
4	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.

5	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
6	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
7	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
8	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
9	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
10	Tawhid	This is the islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Faith	This is to have complete trust and confidence in someone or something.
2	Damascus	This is the capital of Syria.
3	Saul	This is the Apostle Paul's Hebrew name of Saul.
4	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
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7	Vishnu	He is a god in Hinduism . He is the preserver and protector of the universe, his role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil
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10	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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		morally good behaviour of human beings.
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