



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

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

Example page:

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1	KO						
	Online						
2	KO						
	Online						
3	KO						
	Online						
4	KO						
	Online						
5	KO						
	Online						
6	KO						
	Online						
7	KO						
	Online						
8	KO						
	Online						
9	KO						
	Online						
10	KO						
	Online						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

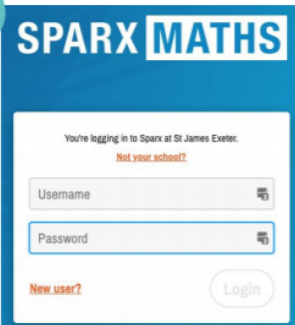
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

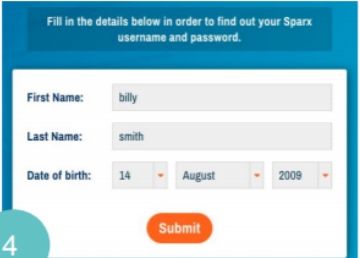
1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk), click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the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

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

3



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sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
2	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
3	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
4	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
5	R _f Value	The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the solvent.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	'Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vector Quantity	A quantity with both magnitude and direction.
2	Velocity	A vector - a speed in a defined direction. Unit is m/s.
3	Displacement	A vector - a distance travelled in a defined direction. Unit is m.
4	A push or a pull	Force
5	Magnetism, Gravity and Electrostatic Forces	Examples of non-contact forces.
6	Centre of Mass	The point through which the weight of an object can be taken to act.
7	Resultant Force	A single force replacing a number of forces acting upon an object.
8	The unit of work and energy	Joule (J).
9	F=Ke	Hooke's Law.
10	Elastic Deformation	An object returns to its original length after being stretched/compressed.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inelastic Deformation	An object does not return to its original length after it has been stretched.
2	Extension	The difference between the stretched and unstretched lengths of a spring.
3	Limit of Proportionality (Elastic limit)	The point beyond which a spring will be permanently deformed.
4	Magnetic	Materials that are attracted by a magnet
5	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet in which a magnetic force acts on magnetic objects or other magnets.
6	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
7	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
8	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
9	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
10	R _f Value	The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the solvent.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Permanent Magnet	A magnet which produces its own magnetic field - it always has a north and south pole.
2	Induced Magnet	A magnet which becomes magnetic when placed in a magnetic field - temporary.
3	Solenoid	A long coil of wire.
4	Flux Density	the number of lines of magnetic flux on a given area.
5	Motor Effect	The force produced between a conductor carrying a current within a magnetic field and the magnet producing the field.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biomass	A resource made from living or recently living organisms.
2	Hydrocarbon	A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only.
3	Alkane	A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n+2})
4	Alkene	A homologous series of unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n})
5	Fractional Distillation	A method used to separate miscible liquids with different boiling points.
6	Vector Quantity	A quantity with both magnitude and direction.
7	Velocity	A vector - a speed in a defined direction. Unit is m/s.
8	Displacement	A vector - a distance travelled in a defined direction. Unit is m.
9	A push or a pull	Force
10	Magnetism, Gravity and Electrostatic Forces	Examples of non-contact forces.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Viscosity	How easily a liquid flows.
2	Cracking	Thermal decomposition of long alkanes into shorter alkanes and alkenes.
3	Thinking Distance	The distance a car travels while the driver reacts.
4	Braking Distance	The distance a car travels once the brakes have been applied to stop the car.
5	Stopping Distance	The sum of thinking distance and braking distance.
6	Centre of Mass	The point through which the weight of an object can be taken to act.
7	Resultant Force	A single force replacing a number of forces acting upon an object.
8	The unit of work and energy	Joule (J).
9	$F=Ke$	Hooke's Law.
10	Elastic Deformation	An object returns to its original length after being stretched/compressed.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1.5m/s	Typical walking speed.
2	3m/s	Typical running speed.
3	6m/s	Typical cycling speed.
4	Inertia	Objects remain in their existing state of motion unless acted on by an unbalanced force.
5	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.
6	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
7	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
8	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
9	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
10	R _f Value	The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the solvent.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Newton's First Law	When the resultant force acting on an object is zero, forces are balanced and the object does not accelerate.
2	Newton's Second Law	When an unbalanced force acts upon an object it accelerates or it changes direction.
3	Newton's Third Law	Every force has a paired equal and opposite force.
4	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
5	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	'Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biomass	A resource made from living or recently living organisms.
2	Hydrocarbon	A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only.
3	Alkane	A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n+2})
4	Alkene	A homologous series of unsaturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n})
5	Fractional Distillation	A method used to separate miscible liquids with different boiling points.
6	Viscosity	How easily a liquid flows.
7	Cracking	Thermal decomposition of long alkanes into shorter alkanes and alkenes.
8	Thinking Distance	The distance a car travels while the driver reacts.
9	Braking Distance	The distance a car travels once the brakes have been applied to stop the car.
10	Stopping Distance	The sum of thinking distance and braking distance.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1.5m/s	Typical walking speed.
2	3m/s	Typical running speed.
3	6m/s	Typical cycling speed.
4	Inertia	Objects remain in their existing state of motion unless acted on by an unbalanced force.
5	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.
6	Newton's First Law	When the resultant force acting on an object is zero, forces are balanced and the object does not accelerate.
7	Newton's Second Law	When an unbalanced force acts upon an object it accelerates or it changes direction.
8	Newton's Third Law	Every force has a paired equal and opposite force.
9	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
10	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rotation	A transformation that turns a figure around a point.
2	Reflection	A transformation that flips a figure across a line of symmetry.
3	Translation	A transformation that slides a figure in one direction.
4	Enlargement	A transformation that changes the size of a figure.
5	Scale factor	The number used to multiply the lengths of the sides of a figure in order to change the size of the figure.
6	Centre of rotation	The fixed point around which a figure is rotated.
7	Centre of enlargement	The point from which the distances to each point are multiplied by the scale factor in order to enlarge a figure.
8	Vector	Describes a movement from one point to another.
9	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$	Speed =
10	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	π	The relationship between the circumference of a circle and its diameter.
2	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$	Time =
3	10	Millimetres (mm) in one centimetre (cm).
4	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
5	Distance-time graph	The gradient represents the speed.
6	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
7	$A = b \times h$	Area of a parallelogram, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
8	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle.
9	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$	Density =
10	Prism	A 3D shape with a constant cross-section.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\text{Density} \times \text{Volume}$	Mass.
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
3	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
4	Independent event	An event where the result of the second event is not affected by the result of the first event.
5	Dependent event	An event where the result of the second event is affected by the result of the first event.

6	Rotation	A transformation that turns a figure around a point.
7	Reflection	A transformation that flips a figure across a line of symmetry.
8	Translation	A transformation that slides a figure in one direction.
9	Enlargement	A transformation that changes the size of a figure.
10	Scale factor	The number used to multiply the lengths of the sides of a figure in order to change the size of the figure.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conditional Probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring, based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.
2	Sample Space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
3	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
4	Relative Frequency	The number of times the event occurs divided by the total number of trials.
5	Velocity-time graph	The gradient represents the acceleration.
6	Centre of rotation	The fixed point around which a figure is rotated.
7	Centre of enlargement	The point from which the distances to each point are multiplied by the scale factor in order to enlarge a figure.
8	Vector	Describes a movement from one point to another.
9	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$	Speed =
10	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
2	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
3	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
4	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	π	The relationship between the circumference of a circle and its diameter.
7	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$	Time =
8	10	Millimetres (mm) in one centimetre (cm).
9	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
10	Distance-time graph	The gradient represents the speed.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
2	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
3	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$	Volume =

4	Plan View	The view of a 3D shape when it is looked at from above.
5	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.
6	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
7	$A = b \times h$	Area of a parallelogram, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
8	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle.
9	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$	Density =
10	Prism	A 3D shape with a constant cross-section.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Median	The middle value of an ordered data set.
2	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
3	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
4	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter.
6	$\text{Density} \times \text{Volume}$	Mass.
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
8	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
9	Independent event	An event where the result of the second event is not affected by the result of the first event.
10	Dependent event	An event where the result of the second event is affected by the result of the first event.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
2	$A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b) \times h$	Area of a trapezium, where a and b are the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular height.
3	Mode	The most common value, it has the highest frequency.
4	$\text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$	Distance =
5	$V = l \times w \times h$	Volume of a cuboid, where l is the length, w is the width and h is the height.
6	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
7	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
8	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$	Volume =
9	Plan View	The view of a 3D shape when it is looked at from above.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$Density \times Volume$	Mass.
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
3	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
4	Independent event	An event where the result of the second event is not affected by the result of the first event.
5	Dependent event	An event where the result of the second event is affected by the result of the first event.
6	Conditional Probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring, based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.
7	Sample Space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
8	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
9	Relative Frequency	The number of times the event occurs divided by the total number of trials.
10	Velocity-time graph	The gradient represents the acceleration.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
2	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
3	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
4	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
5	$\frac{Diameter}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
7	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
8	$\frac{Mass}{Volume}$	Volume =
9	Plan View	The view of a 3D shape when it is looked at from above.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutually Exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
2	Conditional Probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring, based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.
3	Sample Space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
4	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
5	Relative Frequency	The number of times the event occurs divided by the total number of trials.
6	Venn Diagram	A diagram that uses circles to show the relationships among groups of things.
7	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$	Speed =
8	Pressure	The physical force exerted on an object per unit area.
9	Acceleration	The change in velocity over the change in time
10	Velocity	The rate of travel of an object, along with its direction (Speed).

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inverse Proportion	Occurs when one value increases and the other decreases.
2	Direct proportion	A situation where an increase in one quantity causes a corresponding increase in the other quantity, or a decrease in one quantity results in a decrease in the other quantity.
3	Distance-time graph	The gradient represents the speed.
4	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.
5	Similar	Figures that are the same shape but different sizes.
6	$\frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$	$\sin \theta =$
7	$1 - P(\text{event happens})$	$P(\text{event does not happen})$
8	Positive correlation	As one quantity increases, so does the other.
9	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder.
10	Population	A whole set of individuals, items or data from which a statistical sample is drawn.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bias	Something that skews our results and makes them inaccurate.
2	Stratified Sample	A technique used to select a sample that is representative of different groups. If the groups are of different sizes, the number of items selected from each group will be proportional to the number of items in that group.
3	Random Sample	A subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen.
4	Cumulative Frequency	The total of a frequency and all frequencies so far in a frequency distribution.

		It is the 'running total' of frequencies.
5	Box Plot	A diagram showing the spread of information by displaying 5 key points and dividing the data into 4 equal proportions.
6	Mutually Exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
7	Conditional Probability	The likelihood of an event or outcome occurring, based on the occurrence of a previous event or outcome.
8	Sample Space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
9	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
10	Relative Frequency	The number of times the event occurs divided by the total number of trials.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Velocity-time graph	The gradient represents the acceleration.
2	$\frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$	$\cos \theta =$
3	Lower Quartile (LQ)	The median of the lower half of a data set.
4	Upper Quartile (UQ)	The median of the upper half of a data set.
5	UQ - LQ	The Interquartile Range.
6	Venn Diagram	A diagram that uses circles to show the relationships among groups of things.
7	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$	Speed =
8	Pressure	The physical force exerted on an object per unit area.
9	Acceleration	The change in velocity over the change in time
10	Velocity	The rate of travel of an object, along with its direction (Speed).

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
2	$A = b \times h$	Area of a parallelogram, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
3	Outlier	A value that "lies outside" (is much smaller or larger than) most of the other values in a set of data.
4	Sketch	A neat drawing, but not necessarily to scale.
5	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$	Time =
6	Inverse Proportion	Occurs when one value increases and the other decreases.
7	Direct proportion	A situation where an increase in one quantity causes a corresponding increase in the other quantity, or a decrease in one quantity results in a decrease in the other quantity.
8	Distance-time graph	The gradient represents the speed.
9	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.
10	Similar	Figures that are the same shape but different sizes.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
2	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
3	$\frac{Mass}{Volume}$	Density =
4	$\frac{360^\circ}{n}$	Exterior angle for any regular polygon, where n is the number of sides.
5	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.
6	$\frac{Opposite}{Hypotenuse}$	$\sin \theta =$
7	$1 - P(\text{event happens})$	$P(\text{event does not happen})$
8	Positive correlation	As one quantity increases, so does the other.
9	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder.
10	Population	A whole set of individuals, items or data from which a statistical sample is drawn.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alternate angles	Equal angles on opposite sides of a transversal.
2	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
3	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
4	$\frac{Adjacent}{Hypotenuse}$	$\tan \theta =$
5	$Density \times Volume$	Mass.
6	Bias	Something that skews our results and makes them inaccurate.
7	Stratified Sample	A technique used to select a sample that is representative of different groups. If the groups are of different sizes, the number of items selected from each group will be proportional to the number of items in that group.
8	Random Sample	A subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen.
9	Cumulative Frequency	The total of a frequency and all frequencies so far in a frequency distribution. It is the 'running total' of frequencies.
10	Box Plot	A diagram showing the spread of information by displaying 5 key points and dividing the data into 4 equal proportions.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{Frequency}{Group\ width}$	Frequency density =
2	$Speed \times Time$	Distance =
3	Vector	Describes a movement from one point to another.
4	$\frac{Mass}{Volume}$	Volume =
5	Reciprocal	One of a pair of numbers that, when multiplied together, equal 1.
6	Alternate angles	Equal angles on opposite sides of a transversal.

7	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
8	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
9	$\frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$	$\text{Tan } \theta =$
10	$\text{Density} \times \text{Volume}$	Mass.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bias	Something that skews our results and makes them inaccurate.
2	Stratified Sample	A technique used to select a sample that is representative of different groups. If the groups are of different sizes, the number of items selected from each group will be proportional to the number of items in that group.
3	Random Sample	A subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen.
4	Cumulative Frequency	The total of a frequency and all frequencies so far in a frequency distribution. It is the 'running total' of frequencies.
5	Box Plot	A diagram showing the spread of information by displaying 5 key points and dividing the data into 4 equal proportions.
6	Velocity-time graph	The gradient represents the acceleration.
7	$\frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$	$\text{Cos } \theta =$
8	Lower Quartile (LQ)	The median of the lower half of a data set.
9	Upper Quartile (UQ)	The median of the upper half of a data set.
10	UQ - LQ	The Interquartile Range.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
2	$A = b \times h$	Area of a parallelogram, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
3	Outlier	A value that "lies outside" (is much smaller or larger than) most of the other values in a set of data.
4	Sketch	A neat drawing, but not necessarily to scale.
5	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$	Time =
6	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
7	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
8	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$	Density =
9	$\frac{360^\circ}{n}$	Exterior angle for any regular polygon, where n is the number of sides.
10	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	accusatory	tone containing a charge of wrongdoing, guilt or blame
2	antagonistic	acting in opposition; opposing, especially mutually.
3	apprehensive	uneasy or fearful about something that might happen
4	arrogant	making claims or pretensions to superior importance or rights; overbearingly assuming; overly proud
5	authoritative	having the power to control, command, or determine
6	belligerent	hostile and aggressive
7	bitter	feeling or showing anger, hurt, or resentment because of bad experiences or a sense of unjust treatment
8	candid	truthful and straightforward, frank
9	clinical	very efficient and without feeling; coldly detached
10	compassionate	feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	complimentary	expressing praise, admiration or approving
2	conciliatory	intended or likely to placate, pacify or make amends
3	condemnatory	expressing strong disapproval
4	condescending	having or showing an attitude of patronising superiority
5	contemplative	expressing or involving prolonged thought
6	contemptuous	expressing the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration
7	conversational	used in a talk, especially an informal one, between two or more people
8	cynical	doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile
9	defiant	showing open resistance; bold disobedience
10	derogatory	showing a critical or disrespectful attitude

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	detached	separate, disconnected, aloof and objective
2	disgruntled	angry or dissatisfied
3	earnest	resulting from or showing sincere and intense conviction
4	enthusiastic	having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval
5	euphoric	the feeling intense excitement and happiness
6	accusatory	tone containing a charge of wrongdoing, guilt or blame

7	antagonistic	acting in opposition; opposing, especially mutually.
8	apprehensive	uneasy or fearful about something that might happen
9	arrogant	making claims or pretensions to superior importance or rights; overbearingly assuming; overly proud
10	authoritative	having the power to control, command, or determine

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	fearful	causing or likely to cause people to be afraid; horrifying
2	forthright	direct and outspoken
3	frivolous	not having any serious purpose or value: carefree and superficial
4	hostile	showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly
5	humble	having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance
6	belligerent	hostile and aggressive
7	bitter	feeling or showing anger, hurt, or resentment because of bad experiences or a sense of unjust treatment
8	candid	truthful and straightforward, frank
9	clinical	very efficient and without feeling; coldly detached
10	compassionate	feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	inflammatory	arousing or intended to arouse angry or violent feelings
2	insistent	continuing in a prolonged and demanding way
3	intimate	closely acquainted, familiar, cosy, private
4	jovial	cheerful and friendly
5	melancholic	feeling or expressing pensive sadness
6	complimentary	expressing praise, admiration or approving
7	conciliatory	intended or likely to placate, pacify or make amends
8	condemnatory	expressing strong disapproval
9	condescending	having or showing an attitude of patronising superiority
10	contemplative	expressing or involving prolonged thought

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	moralistic	overfond of making judgements about others' behaviour; based on principles of right and wrong
2	nonchalant	feeling or appearing casually calm and relaxed; not displaying anxiety, interest, or enthusiasm
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen

4	patronising	treat in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority
5	pleading	the action of making an emotional or earnest appeal to someone
6	contemptuous	expressing the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration
7	conversational	used in a talk, especially an informal one, between two or more people
8	cynical	doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile
9	defiant	showing open resistance; bold disobedience
10	derogatory	showing a critical or disrespectful attitude

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	reluctant	unwilling and hesitant
2	resigned	having accepted something unpleasant that one cannot do anything about
3	ridiculing	subject to mocking and dismissive language or behaviour
4	romanticised	view in an idealised or unrealistic fashion; making it seem better or more appealing than it really is
5	sentimental	feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia
6	detached	separate, disconnected, aloof and objective
7	disgruntled	angry or dissatisfied
8	earnest	resulting from or showing sincere and intense conviction
9	enthusiastic	having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval
10	euphoric	the feeling intense excitement and happiness

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	solemn	formal and dignified, serious
2	soothing	having a gently calming effect
3	speculative	based on opinion rather than knowledge or fact
4	urgent	earnest and persistent
5	zealous	showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective
6	fearful	causing or likely to cause people to be afraid; horrifying
7	forthright	direct and outspoken
8	frivolous	not having any serious purpose or value: carefree and superficial
9	hostile	showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly
10	humble	having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	inflammatory	arousing or intended to arouse angry or violent feelings
2	insistent	continuing in a prolonged and demanding way
3	intimate	closely acquainted, familiar, cosy, private
4	jovial	cheerful and friendly
5	melancholic	feeling or expressing pensive sadness
6	moralistic	overfond of making judgements about others' behaviour; based on principles of right and wrong
7	nonchalant	feeling or appearing casually calm and relaxed; not displaying anxiety, interest, or enthusiasm
8	ominous	giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen
9	patronising	treat in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority
10	pleading	the action of making an emotional or earnest appeal to someone

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	reluctant	unwilling and hesitant
2	resigned	having accepted something unpleasant that one cannot do anything about
3	ridiculing	subject to mocking and dismissive language or behaviour
4	romanticised	view in an idealised or unrealistic fashion; making it seem better or more appealing than it really is
5	sentimental	feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia
6	solemn	formal and dignified, serious
7	soothing	having a gently calming effect
8	speculative	based on opinion rather than knowledge or fact
9	urgent	earnest and persistent
10	zealous	showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
2	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
3	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
4	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
5	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social, bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
2	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
3	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
4	Repentance	Sincere regret (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
5	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent
6	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
8	Caricature	A description, or imitation of a person which exaggerates characteristics in someone for a comic or grotesque effect.
9	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.
10	Thomas Malthus (Malthusian)	An economist who thought the population was growing faster than food was available, and so starvation and disease were a natural cure to the problem.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
2	Enjambment	When the meaning in a line of poetry runs from one line into the next, with no punctuation at the end of the line.

3	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
4	Volta	a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
5	Refrain	A line or lines that are repeated in music or in poetry.
6	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
7	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
8	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
9	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
10	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic monologue	A type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader.
2	Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story.
3	Allusion	A figure of speech that refers to a famous person, place, or historical event—either directly or through implication.
4	Effects of regular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something ongoing, everlasting, repetitive, complete, a feeling of consistency or imprisonment.
5	Effects of free verse	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: lack of control, freedom, instability, or it can sound more narrative, like a story or spoken word.
6	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social, bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
7	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
8	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
9	Repentance	Sincere regret (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
10	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effects of irregular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something transient (non-lasting), a lack of connection, something incomplete, unpredictability.
2	Harmartia (noun)	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
3	Hubris (noun)	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
4	Machiavellian (adj)	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
5	Emasculate (verb)	Make (someone or something, usually a man) feel weaker or less effective.
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable

10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly
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Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fatal flaw (noun)	An imperfection in someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have.
2	Exploit (verb)	To take advantage of someone in an unfair way. Synonyms: abuse, manipulate, misuse
3	Heinous (adj)	(About a person's actions) to be utterly wicked, evil or shocking. Synonyms: abhorrent, atrocious, despicable
4	Regicide (noun)	The action of killing a King. Synonyms: execution, murder, slaying/Macbeth slays
5	Valour (noun)	To show great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle. Synonyms: Daring, Macbeth shows heroism, courage
6	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
8	Caricature	A description, or imitation of a person which exaggerates characteristics in someone for a comic or grotesque effect.
9	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.
10	Thomas Malthus (Malthusian)	An economist who thought the population was growing faster than food was available, and so starvation and disease were a natural cure to the problem.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sceptical (adj)	To be unconvinced, having doubts or reservations. Synonyms: Doubtful, dubious, mistrustful
2	Ambition (noun)	A strong desire to achieve something. Synonyms: to desire, to have motivation, to yearn for
3	Usurp (verb)	To take (a position of power or importance) illegally by force. Synonyms: to overthrow, to seize, wrest e.g. Macbeth wrest the throne
4	Equivocate (verb)	To use ambiguous (unclear language) to conceal the truth. Synonyms: to be evasive, to prevaricate, to be vague
5	Malevolent (adj)	Having and showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonyms: malicious, spiteful, vindictive
6	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
7	Enjambment	When the meaning in a line of poetry runs from one line into the next, with no punctuation at the end of the line.
8	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
9	Volta	a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
10	Refrain	A line or lines that are repeated in music or in poetry.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Duplicitous (adj)	To be deceitful (a liar) or dishonest. Synonyms: Devious, unscrupulous, wily
2	The Industrial Revolution	The change from a farming dominated form of work, to factories being the main form of producing goods, in the cities.
3	The 1834 Poor Law	This law reduced the amount of help available for the poor, if they required help them had to go to a workhouse.
4	The workhouses	These facilities were terrible, there was forced child labour, long hours, malnutrition, beatings and neglect.
5	The Ragged Schools	Charitable organisations that provided free education to destitute children.
6	Dramatic monologue	A type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader.
7	Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story.
8	Allusion	A figure of speech that refers to a famous person, place, or historical event—either directly or through implication.
9	Effects of regular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something ongoing, everlasting, repetitive, complete, a feeling of consistency or imprisonment.
10	Effects of free verse	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: lack of control, freedom, instability, or it can sound more narrative, like a story or spoken word.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effects of irregular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something transient (non-lasting), a lack of connection, something incomplete, unpredictability.
2	Hamartia (noun)	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
3	Hubris (noun)	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
4	Machiavellian (adj)	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
5	Emasculate (verb)	Make (someone or something, usually a man) feel weaker or less effective.
6	Fatal flaw (noun)	An imperfection in someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have.
7	Exploit (verb)	To take advantage of someone in an unfair way. Synonyms: abuse, manipulate, misuse
8	Heinous (adj)	(About a person's actions) to be utterly wicked,evil or shocking. Synonyms: abhorrent, atrocious, despicable
9	Regicide (noun)	The action of killing a King. Synonyms: execution, murder, slaying/Macbeth slays
10	Valour (noun)	To show great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle. Synonyms: Daring, Macbeth shows heroism, courage

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sceptical (adj)	To be unconvinced, having doubts or reservations. Synonyms: Doubtful, dubious, mistrustful
2	Ambition (noun)	A strong desire to achieve something. Synonyms: to desire, to have motivation, to yearn for
3	Usurp (verb)	To take (a position of power or importance) illegally by force. Synonyms: to overthrow, to seize, wrest e.g. Macbeth wrest the throne
4	Equivocate (verb)	To use ambiguous (unclear language) to conceal the truth. Synonyms: to be evasive, to prevaricate, to be vague
5	Malevolent (adj)	Having and showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonyms: malicious, spiteful, vindictive
6	Duplicitous (adj)	To be deceitful (a liar) or dishonest. Synonyms: Devious, unscrupulous, wily
7	The Industrial Revolution	The change from a farming dominated form of work, to factories being the main form of producing goods, in the cities.
8	The 1834 Poor Law	This law reduced the amount of help available for the poor, if they required help they had to go to a workhouse.
9	The workhouses	These facilities were terrible, there was forced child labour, long hours, malnutrition, beatings and neglect.
10	The Ragged Schools	Charitable organisations that provided free education to destitute children.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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