



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

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	Artist Transcription	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	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Land art	Art that is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land itself into earthworks or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks or twigs.
7	Landscape	One of the principal types or genres of subject in Western art. It can be rural or urban.
8	Line drawing	Refers to a kind of drawing in which there are only lines and no shading.

9	Low resolution	Small size images suitable only for viewing on the web
10	Luminosity	The brightness of an area arranged by the amount of light it reflects or diffuses.

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	Maquette	A small scale model or rough draft of an unfinished sculpture.
7	Media (in art)	Refers to the materials you use to create your art. Mixed media is artwork in the making of which more than one medium has been employed.
8	Medium	Can refer to both to the type of art (painting, sculpture, printmaking) as well as the materials an artwork is made from.
9	Minimalism	A style that uses pared-down design elements (uncomplicated, kept purposefully simple).
10	Monochromatic	Having only one colour. Descriptive of work in which one hue, perhaps with variations of value and intensity, predominates.

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	Narrative art	A form of art that tells a story.
7	Negative space	The space around an object rather than the object itself.
8	Oil paint	Slow drying paint in which the pigment is mixed with an oil such as linseed or poppy that forms a hard coloured surface when dry.
9	Overexposure	The opposite of under exposure. Happens when a sensor or film receives too much light and does not record the detail in the highlights.
10		

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	Personal response	Belonging to or affecting you rather than anyone else. How you feel about your artwork.
7	Photomontage	Another name for a composite image, which is made by combining pictures from different sources into a single image.
8	Pigment	A colouring substance made from plants, earth, or minerals and may include other synthetic elements. When mixed with binders it becomes paint, ink or crayon.
9	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
10	Resolution	The resolution of an image is an important factor in deciding the attainable output quality. The higher the resolution of an image, the less pixelated it will be and the curves of the image will appear smoother.

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	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
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	Shibori	The technique where a fabric is folded, gathered, pleated, wrapped and bound prior to the application of dye. It is often seen in the textiles of Japan.
7	Still life	One of the principal genres (subject types) of Western art – essentially, the subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead.
8	Composition	The arrangement of elements within a work of art.
9	Chiaroscuro	An Italian term which refers to the use of the dramatic contrast of light and dark in a painting.
10	Brushwork	Refers to the way paint is applied in a painting, describing texture of the paint surface applied with a brush.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
2	Stencil	A fast, subtractive technique commonly used with spray paint.
3	Spray paint	A material within a tin can, commonly used by urban artists.
4	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.

5	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.
6	Street art	Related to graffiti art in that it is created in public locations and is usually unsanctioned, but it covers a wider range of media and is more connected with graphic design.
7	Surrealism	A movement in art and literature that flourished in the early twentieth century. Surrealism aimed at expressing imaginative dreams and visions free from conscious rational control.
8	Tint	A colour is made lighter by adding white, this is called a tint.
9	Tonal drawing	Refers to the technique of drawing in which there are no lines only shading.
10	Typography	The art of arranging type – which includes letters, numbers, and symbols.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vanishing point	The point at which the receding lines in perspective appear to meet.
2	Vintage	Something classic or was made a long time ago.
3	Wash	Application of a thin or dilute colour to a surface.
4	Watercolour	A painting technique using coloured pigment suspended in a transparent medium.
5	Weft	The threads which run from right to left across the width of a woven fabric.
6	Wood engraving	A technique of printing in which lines are cut into a woodblock with a very fine grain.
7	Heat transfer paper	Digital images or text can be printed onto this type of paper using a computer. The content can be transferred to material by placing the paper onto a fabric and ironing on the reverse with a hot iron.
8	Historical	Historical painting was introduced in the seventeenth century to describe artwork with subject matter drawn from classical history, mythology and the Bible.
9	Futurism	An artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early twentieth century. It emphasised speed, technology, youth, and violence, and objects such as the car, the aeroplane, and the industrial city.
10	Foreshortening	The technique of depicting an object or human body in a picture so as to produce an illusion of projection or extension in space.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environmental art	Art that is large enough for viewers to enter and move about in.

		Art designed for display in the outdoor environment. Art that actually transforms the natural landscape.
2	Engraving	To print designs by cutting the surface of a metal plate.
3	Embellishment	The application of stitching, trimmings, threads, braid, ribbons and beads to decorate a fabric or textile.
4	Element	Any distinct part of a layout such as the logo, headline, images, or borders.
5	Digital art	Refers to art made or presented using digital technology.
6	Depth of field	The distance between the nearest and furthest point in focus in an image.
7	Decorative	Art that is meant to be useful as well as beautiful, it is inclusive of different crafts such as ceramics, furniture, interior design, jewellery, and textiles.
8	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
9	Cubism	A movement in modern art that emphasised the geometrical depiction of natural forms.
10	Craft	Craft is a form of making which generally produces an object that has a function.

Business Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sole trader	A business owned by one person, it has unlimited liability.
2	Partnership	A business owned by 2-20 people, it has unlimited liability.
3	Limited liability	You and the business have separate identities. You are not responsible for any debts the business makes. If the business goes bankrupt you only lose the money you invested.
4	Limited company	A business owned by shareholders with limited liability.
5	Shareholders	Owners of a limited company. They invest money into the company in return for a share of the profits. They are not usually involved in business decisions.
6	Dividend payment	A share of the profits given to shareholders.
7	Capital	Money invested into the business by shareholders, owners or the bank.
8	Credit	The amount of money that a finance institution will allow a business to use (it must be paid back).
9	Positive cashflow	More money coming into the business than out.
10	Negative cashflow	More money going out of the business than coming in.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Private limited company (LTD)	A business owned by shareholders who are personally invited to buy a share and cannot sell shares on the stock exchange. The business has limited liability and has to publish some financial data to Companies House.
2	Public limited company (PLC)	A business owned by shareholders that can sell shares on the stock exchange. The business has limited liability and has to publish all of its financial data as well as other key information to Companies House.
3	Stock exchange	An internationally recognised space for buying and selling shares.
4	Board of directors	The people chosen by shareholders to run the company.
5	Shares	A part of the business that can be bought and sold in exchange for investment.
6	Franchise	When a business sells the right to another to trade using its name, branding and product. Examples are Mcdonalds and Starbucks.
7	Franchisor	The person selling the rights to the business.
8	Franchisee	The person buying the right to use the franchise.
9	Brand	The personality of a business. The things the business is recognised by; logo, brand name, slogans.
10	Reputation	How the business is known to the general public.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cash inflow	The money flowing into a business e.g. sales, loans.
2	Cash outflow	The money flowing out of a business e.g. costs such as wages, rent, bills.
3	Net cash flow	Cash inflow - cash outflow.
4	Opening balance	The money a business has in its bank account at the start of each month. This will be the same as the previous months closing balance.
5	Closing balance	The money a business has in its bank account at the end of each month.
6	Sole trader	A business owned by one person, it had unlimited liability.
7	Partnership	A business owned by 2-20 people, it had unlimited liability.
8	Limited liability	You and the business have separate identities. You are not responsible for any debts the business makes. If the business goes bankrupt you only lose the money you invested.
9	Limited company	A business owned by shareholders with limited liability.
10	Shareholders	Owners of a limited company. They invest money into the company in return for a share of the profits. They are not usually involved in business decisions.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insolvent	A business is unable to pay its debts.
2	Consumables	Items that get used up such as pens, paper, staples that a business has to replace regularly.
3	Overdraft	A bank allows you to borrow small amounts of money through your bank account when your bank account is empty. Interest rates are high so you should pay it back quickly.
4	Trade credit	Your supplier gives you the materials you need and gives you 1-3 months to pay them for the goods. This way you can gain cash inflow before paying off this particular outflow.
5	Personal savings	When an owner uses their own money.
6	Dividend payment	A share of the profits given to shareholders.

7	Capital	Money invested into the business by shareholders, owners or the bank.
8	Credit	The amount of money that a finance institution will allow a business to use (it must be paid back).
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Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Venture capital	Businesses or individuals fund high risk business ideas in return for a stake in the company (a little like dragons den).
2	Share capital	Capital is raised through selling shares in the business.
3	Loan	Borrowing money from the bank and paying it bank in monthly installments over a long period of time.
4	Retained profit	Using profits to fund the business rather than keeping them for yourself.
5	Crowdfunding	funding your business by raising money from a large number of people who each contribute a relatively small amount, typically via the internet.
6	Private limited company (LTD)	A business owned by shareholders who are personally invited to buy a share and cannot sell shares on the stock exchange. The business has limited liability and has to publish some financial data to Companies House.
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Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Factors influencing business location:	Proximity to: market, labour, materials and competitors.
2	E-commerce	Business transactions taking place online.
3	Bricks and clicks	A business that has a physical location as well as an online one.
4	The marketing mix	Product, price , place, promotion.
5	Marketing	The process of ensuring customers are aware of your business and want to turn that awareness into a purchase.
6	Franchise	When a business sells the right to another to trade using its name, branding and product. Examples are Mcdonalds and Starbucks.
7	Franchisor	The person selling the rights to the business.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advertising	Using the media to promote your business.
2	Sponsorship	Paying to have your business name/logo represented at an event/on a sports team/ in a place.

3	Public relations	Ensuring the business is being talked about by the public (i.e. in newspaper stories etc.
4	High volume low margin pricing	Charging a low price to ensure lots of items are sold.
5	High margin low volume strategy	Charging a high price but only selling a few items, a high profit margin per product is made to ensure high revenue.
6	Cash inflow	The money flowing into a business e.g. sales, loans.
7	Cash outflow	The money flowing out of a business e.g costs such as wages, rent, bills.
8	Net cash flow	Cash inflow - cash outflow.
9	Opening balance	The money a business has in its bank account at the start of each month. This will be the same as the previous month's closing balance.
10	Closing balance	The money a business has in its bank account at the end of each month.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Business plan	A document that allows you to map out the details of your business idea in order to reduce risk and obtain finance.
2	Financial forecasts	Predictions of what the money coming in and out of your business might look like.
3	Stakeholder	Any party with an interest in your business.
4	Employee	Someone who works for the business.
5	Manager	A person hired to manage employees within the business. They are still an employee but have added responsibility and power.
6	Insolvent	A business is unable to pay its debts.
7	Consumables	Items that get used up such as pens, paper, staples that a business has to replace regularly.
8	Overdraft	A bank allows you to borrow small amounts of money through your bank account when your bank account is empty. Interest rates are high so you should pay it back quickly.
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2	Financial forecasts	Predictions of what the money coming in and out of your business might look like.
3	Stakeholder	Any party with an interest in your business.
4	Employee	Someone who works for the business.
5	Manager	A person hired to manage employees within the business. They are still an employe but have added responsibility and power.
6	Pressure groups	Organisations with strong feelings about a cause such as the environment or testing on animals. Their actions are designed to disrupt business activity until they deem the business to have changed its immoral behaviour.
7	Business rates	A fee charged to businesses with a physical location to contribute to the upkeep of their local area.
8	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country.
9	Corporation tax	A tax on company profits.
10	Value added tax	A tax on the price of a product charge to consumers.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.
2	AO1	Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning.
3	AO2	Demonstrate performance skills - physical and vocal.
4	AO4	Analyse and evaluate your own work.
5	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
6	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.
7	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
8	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
9	Structure	The order the story will be told in.
10	Style	How the story will be told in the performance space.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.

2	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
6	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.
7	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
8	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
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Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
2	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
3	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
4	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
5	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
6	AO1	Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning.
7	AO2	Demonstrate performance skills - physical and vocal.
8	AO4	Analyse and evaluate your own work.
9	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
10	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflect	Thinking back carefully and considering the process objectively.
2	Analyse	Considering the impact of your creative decisions.
3	Evaluate	Examining what did and did not go well, the reasons why and what you would do differently.
4	Feedback	Collecting comments from your audience to gauge their understanding of the piece.
5	Process	A term for the overall journey when creating a piece of drama, from the stimulus to the final performance.
6	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
7	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
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Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
4	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Still image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
2	Cross cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
3	Split stage	When a performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.

4	Thought tracking	When a character explains their inner thoughts to the audience while other characters are in a still image.
5	Physical theatre	When performers use their bodies to communicate meaning the audience non-naturalistically and without dialogue.
6	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
7	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
8	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
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Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
4	Transition	Your ability to move from one scene or one character to another smoothly.
5	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
6	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
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Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched. Compressive strength –The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.
2	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted
3	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
4	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
5	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
6	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
7	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
8	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
9	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
10	material removal	sawing, filing, milling, turning shaping and manipulation – milling, turning,

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive and non-destructive testing	A range of methods used to test individual parts or complete products to determine performance or material behaviour.
2	Electronic Design	The design and development of electronic systems such as printed circuit boards (PCB's) and integrated circuits in products etc.
3	Mechanical Advantage	The advantage gained by using a mechanism in transmitting force such as a cantilever to raise heavy objects.
4	Mechanical Design	The design of components and systems of a mechanical nature such as machines, products and instruments.
5	Smart Technologies	Materials that have properties which allow them to change reversibly depending on their environment or physical stimulus.
6	Structural Design	The design of structural elements in buildings and products. Structural design focuses on strength and rigidity and involves the use of science and mathematics to calculate outcomes.
7	Sustainable Materials	Materials which have a relatively positive impact on both communities and

		the environment that are used to build products, services and buildings.
8	Velocity Ratio	A ratio of the distance that the effort must move and the distance that the load moves.
9	joining and assembly	The use of adhesives, screws nuts and bolts etc
10	heat and chemical treatment	The use of annealing, normalising, tempering and hardening; etching, electroplating, galvanising and anodizing.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.
2	BS8888 Conventions	BS 8888 is the UK's national framework standard for engineering drawings
3	CAD Visuals	These are printed or digital outcomes which show a pictorial representation of the final engineering solution.
4	Datum Points	Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
5	Ergonomics	A branch of science that aims to learn about human abilities and limitations, and then apply this learning to improve people's interaction with products, systems and environments.
6	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched. Compressive strength –The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.
7	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
10	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Isometric View	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
2	Manufacturing specification	A set of instructions which list key manufacturing steps or information such as tolerances, finishes etc.
3	OHM's law	A formula used to calculate the relationship between voltage, current and resistance in an electrical circuit.
4	Operational parameters	Parameters that are applied during manufacture which may then be fed back about operations during the production stages to improve quality or productivity.

5	Orthographic View	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
6	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
7	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
8	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
9	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
10	material removal	sawing, filing, milling, turning shaping and manipulation – milling, turning,

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Data sheets	Information sources which display a range of typical engineering information, such as feed rates for cutting various materials, tapping drill sizes, thread details and finishing detail, etc.
2	Detail views	These are views that focus on a particular part of an engineering drawing, often used to enlarge complex parts of a design or engineering drawing.
3	Engineering Drawing	Detailed drawings containing the dimensions and appearances of a product.
4	Isometric drawing	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
5	Job sheets	Specific instructions that explain the task/job to be done. These are completed after the work is complete and the sheets are updated based on the work undertaken.
6	Destructive and non-destructive testing	A range of methods used to test individual parts or complete products to determine performance or material behaviour.
7	Electronic Design	The design and development of electronic systems such as printed circuit boards (PCB's) and integrated circuits in products etc.
8	Mechanical Advantage	The advantage gained by using a mechanism in transmitting force such as a cantilever to raise heavy objects.
9	Mechanical Design	The design of components and systems of a mechanical nature such as machines, products and instruments.
10	Smart Technologies	Materials that have properties which allow them to change reversibly depending on their environment or physical stimulus.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Manufacturing specification	Contains all the information that is needed to make the product. It describes the stages of manufacture and the materials needed, using flowcharts, diagrams, notes and samples.
2	Material stock sizes	These are the sizes that materials are generally sold in from a supplier. They form the starting point of where components or parts are manufactured from in the workshop
3	Orthographic projection	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
4	Planning documentation	A series of documents provided to an engineer to assist in the designing or manufacturing of a product.
5	Risk assessment	A document that focuses on the potential for accidents and harm and puts into place mitigations to prevent accidents and unsafe working practices, based on the severity of risk.
6	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.
7	BS8888 Conventions	BS 8888 is the UK's national framework standard for engineering drawings
8	CAD Visuals	These are printed or digital outcomes which show a pictorial representation of the final engineering solution.
9	Datum Points	Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
10	Ergonomics	A branch of science that aims to learn about human abilities and limitations, and then apply this learning to improve people's interaction with products, systems and environments.

Week 7 06/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sectional view	These are detailed drawings showing a 'cut through' of a product or component. It allows details of items such as gaskets, seals and springs to be clearly shown.
2	Third angle projection	These are the standard conventions used in laying out an engineering drawing (see orthographic drawing) as laid out under British standards (BS 8888).
3	Title block	Should be present on all engineering drawings and should give additional information about what is on the sheet. They include details such as plan number, number of sheets, sheet title, dates and names of who created and checked the sheet and when, in what scale the drawing is, tolerances, etc. Title blocks can also give information on materials, finishes, etc.
4	Tolerance	This is the maximum and minimum (+/-) allowance that a manufactured part/component can be off from the stated size on a drawing
5	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.

6	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched. Compressive strength –The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.
7	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
10	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hidden detail	This occurs when a feature of an object cannot be seen in one or more views.
2	plan view	A view of an object as projected on a horizontal plane. This means the view of an object from directly above
3	exploded view	This type of drawing is a diagram, picture, schematic or technical drawing of an object, that shows the relationship or order of assembly of various parts.
4	research and development	This area of engineering refers to innovative activities undertaken by corporations or governments in developing new services or products, or improving existing ones
5	manufacturing organisations	This is any business that uses components, parts or raw materials to make a finished good.
6	Data sheets	Information sources which display a range of typical engineering information, such as feed rates for cutting various materials, tapping drill sizes, thread details and finishing detail, etc.
7	Detail views	These are views that focus on a particular part of an engineering drawing, often used to enlarge complex parts of a design or engineering drawing.
8	Engineering Drawing	Detailed drawings containing the dimensions and appearances of a product.
9	Isometric drawing	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
10	Job sheets	Specific instructions that explain the task/job to be done. These are completed after the work is complete and the sheets are updated based on the work undertaken.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structural Design	The design of structural elements in buildings and products. Structural design focuses on strength and rigidity and involves the use of science and mathematics to calculate outcomes.
2	Sustainable Materials	Materials which have a relatively positive impact on both communities and the environment that are used to build products, services and buildings.

3	Velocity Ratio	A ratio of the distance that the effort must move and the distance that the load moves.
4	joining and assembly	Adhesives, screws nuts and bolts etc
5	heat and chemical treatment	Annealing, normalising, tempering and hardening; etching, electroplating, galvanising and anodizing.
6	Destructive and non-destructive testing	A range of methods used to test individual parts or complete products to determine performance or material behaviour.
7	Electronic Design	The design and development of electronic systems such as printed circuit boards (PCB's) and integrated circuits in products etc.
8	Mechanical Advantage	The advantage gained by using a mechanism in transmitting force such as a cantilever to raise heavy objects.
9	Mechanical Design	The design of components and systems of a mechanical nature such as machines, products and instruments.
10	Smart Technologies	Materials that have properties which allow them to change reversibly depending on their environment or physical stimulus.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manufacturing specification	Contains all the information that is needed to make the product. It describes the stages of manufacture and the materials needed, using flowcharts, diagrams, notes and samples.
2	Material stock sizes	These are the sizes that materials are generally sold in from a supplier. They form the starting point of where components or parts are manufactured from in the workshop
3	Orthographic projection	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
4	Planning documentation	A series of documents provided to an engineer to assist in the designing or manufacturing of a product.
5	Risk assessment	A document that focuses on the potential for accidents and harm and puts into place mitigations to prevent accidents and unsafe working practices, based on the severity of risk.
6	Sectional view	These are detailed drawings showing a 'cut through' of a product or component. It allows details of items such as gaskets, seals and springs to be clearly shown.
7	Third angle projection	These are the standard conventions used in laying out an engineering drawing (see orthographic drawing) as laid out under British standards (BS 8888).
8	Title block	Should be present on all engineering drawings and should give additional information about what is on the sheet. They include details such as plan number, number of sheets, sheet title, dates and names of who created and checked the sheet and when, in what scale the drawing is, tolerances, etc. Title blocks can also give information on materials, finishes, etc.

9	Tolerance	This is the maximum and minimum (+/-) allowance that a manufactured part/component can be off from the stated size on a drawing
10	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Demographic transition	As a country develops, its population changes.
2	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
5	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
6	Rural urban migration	This is moving from the countryside to a town or city.
7	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
8	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
9	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
10	Microfinance	This is a small loan.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industrialisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
2	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
3	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
4	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.
5	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
6	Nollywood	Based in Nigeria, this is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
7	Super Eagles	Nigeria's famous national football team.
8	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claim to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
9	Primary goods	Products that are grown or extracted from the ground e.g. crops, coal, fish.
10	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
3	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
4	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)
5	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.
6	Demographic transition	As a country develops, its population changes.
7	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
8	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
9	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
10	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Investment in infrastructure	Where the government spends tax income on improving roads, railways, water and electricity services.
2	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
3	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
4	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
5	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.
6	Rural urban migration	This is moving from the countryside to a town or city.
7	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
8	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
9	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
10	Microfinance	This is a small loan.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
2	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
3	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
4	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	Industrialisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
7	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
8	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
9	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.

10	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
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Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
2	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
3	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
4	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
5	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
6	Nollywood	Based in Nigeria, this is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
7	Super Eagles	Nigeria's famous national football team.
8	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claim to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
9	Primary goods	Products that are grown or extracted from the ground e.g. crops, coal, fish.
10	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
2	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
3	Ageing population	Where the average age in a population increases.
4	Transport infrastructure	The road, rail, water and air networks that ensure a country/countries can run effectively.
5	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
6	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
7	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
8	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
9	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)
10	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Smart Motorways	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.
2	European Union	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
3	Brexit	When the UK voted to leave the European Union.
4	Commonwealth	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
5	United Nations (UN)	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.
6	Investment in infrastructure	Where the government spends tax income on improving roads, railways, water and electricity services.
7	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.

8	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
9	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
10	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
2	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
3	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
4	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
7	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
8	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
9	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
10	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
2	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
3	Ageing population	Where the average age in a population increases.
4	Transport infrastructure	The road, rail, water and air networks that ensure a country/countries can run effectively.
5	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
6	Smart Motorways	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.
7	European Union	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
8	Brexit	When the UK voted to leave the European Union.
9	Commonwealth	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
10	United Nations (UN)	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Relationship changes	The building or breakdown of friendships or relationships.
3	Life circumstances	The way a person lives their life, their day-to-day life and the choices they make.
4	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
5	Unexpected life events	Events that are unlikely to happen and therefore cannot be planned for.
6	Physical illness	Illness affecting the body systems.
7	Mental illness	Illness affecting the mind.
8	Divorce	When a married couple is legally separated.
9	Parenthood	The act of being parents.
10	Bereavement	The death of someone close to you.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exclusion	When someone is removed from education.
2	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
3	Redundancy	Losing your employment as your role is no longer required.
4	Retirement	The act of leaving work or ceasing employment.
5	Character traits	A person's disposition and whether they are positive or negative about events and circumstances.
6	Disposition	A person's personality or character. Are they a positive or negative person?
7	Emotional intelligence	The ability to control and express emotions.
8	Resilience	The ability to recover from an incident.
9	Accepting change	Accepting what has happened in order to adapt to the event.
10	Adapt	Adjust to new conditions or circumstances.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Self-esteem	How we value ourselves and our abilities.
2	Examples of character traits	Emotional intelligence, Resilience, Self-esteem, Disposition.
3	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
4	Reassurance	The action of removing someone's doubts or fears.
5	Encouragement	The action of giving someone support, confidence or hope.
6	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
7	Relationship changes	The building or breakdown of friendships or relationships.
8	Life circumstances	The way a person lives their life, their day-to-day life and the choices they make.
9	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
10	Unexpected life events	Events that are unlikely to happen and therefore cannot be planned for.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advice	Guidance or recommendations offered by someone.
2	Examples of practical help	Supporting with shopping, providing childcare, helping with transport.
3	Faith-based organisation	Groups formed by individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs and traditionally support people with their religious or cultural needs.
4	Food banks	Provide food to people with financial difficulties.
5	Community groups	Non-profit groups that work at the local level to support the particular needs of the people living in the same neighbourhood.
6	Physical illness	Illness affecting the body systems.
7	Mental illness	Illness affecting the mind.
8	Divorce	When a married couple is legally separated.
9	Parenthood	The act of being parents.
10	Bereavement	The death of someone close to you.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volunteers	Someone who is funded by donations and does not make a profit.
2	Examples of professional carers and services	Counsellors, Nurses, Dieticians, Mental health teams, Occupational therapists, Social workers, Home carers etc.
3	Private health and care services	Services paid for by the person receiving the care.
4	Statutory care services	Services provided and paid for by the state e.g. NHS
5	Professional support	Support provided by professional carers and services who have the skills and experience to understand and support each person's needs.
6	Exclusion	When someone is removed from education.
7	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
8	Redundancy	Losing your employment as your role is no longer required.
9	Retirement	The act of leaving work or ceasing employment.
10	Character traits	A person's disposition and whether they are positive or negative about events and circumstances.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute services	Services that provide care for illnesses or injuries that become serious very quickly but to not last very long
2	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.
3	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.
4	Multi-agency working	When a number of agencies work together in a planned way.
5	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.
6	Disposition	A person's personality or character. Are they a positive or negative person?
7	Emotional intelligence	The ability to control and express emotions.
8	Resilience	The ability to recover from an incident.
9	Accepting change	Accepting what has happened in order to adapt to the event.
10	Adapt	Adjust to new conditions or circumstances.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal support	Physical, emotional, practical support provided by trained professionals e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers etc.
2	Informal support	Unpaid physical, emotional or practical support from family and friends.
3	Voluntary support	Local or national groups and charities which support people with a specific need.
4	Domestic chores	Tasks such as cleaning, washing, vacuuming.
5	Respite care	Temporary care of an individual with ill health to provide relief for their parent(s) or usual carer.
6	Self-esteem	How we value ourselves and our abilities.
7	Examples of character traits	Emotional intelligence, Resilience, Self-esteem, Disposition.
8	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
9	Reassurance	The action of removing someone's doubts or fears.
10	Encouragement	The action of giving someone support, confidence or hope.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effective support	Giving people the confidence they need to adapt to a situation.
2	Emotional support	Having someone to talk to to make them feel secure and come to terms with and adapt to change.
3	Information and advice	Support that helps people to understand where to go for support, the choices available and how to make healthy choices.
4	Practical help	Helping to ease the stress that people may be experiencing by undertaking tasks the person finds difficult.
5	Financial assistance	Supporting people by lending or giving money or paying for items.
6	Advice	Guidance or recommendations offered by someone.
7	Examples of practical help	Supporting with shopping, providing childcare, helping with transport.
8	Faith-based organisation	Groups formed by individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs and traditionally support people with their religious or cultural needs.
9	Food banks	Provide food to people with financial difficulties.
10	Community groups	Non-profit groups that work at the local level to support the particular needs of the people living in the same neighbourhood.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volunteers	Someone who is funded by donations and does not make a profit.
2	Examples of professional carers and services	Counsellors, Nurses, Dieticians, Mental health teams, Occupational therapists, Social workers, Home carers etc.
3	Private health and care services	Services paid for by the person receiving the care.
4	Statutory care services	Services provided and paid for by the state e.g. NHS
5	Professional support	Support provided by professional carers and services who have the skills and experience to understand and support each person's needs.
6	Acute services	Services that provide care for illnesses or injuries that become serious very quickly but to not last very long
7	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.

8	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.
9	Multi-agency working	When a number of agencies work together in a planned way.
10	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal support	Physical, emotional, practical support provided by trained professionals e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers etc.
2	Informal support	Unpaid physical, emotional or practical support from family and friends.
3	Voluntary support	Local or national groups and charities which support people with a specific need.
4	Domestic chores	Tasks such as cleaning, washing, vacuuming.
5	Respite care	Temporary care of an individual with ill health to provide relief for their parent(s) or usual carer.
6	Effective support	Giving people the confidence they need to adapt to a situation.
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8	Information and advice	Support that helps people to understand where to go for support, the choices available and how to make healthy choices.
9	Practical help	Helping to ease the stress that people may be experiencing by undertaking tasks the person finds difficult.
10	Financial assistance	Supporting people by lending or giving money or paying for items.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The president	This is the head of the American state, elected by voters every four years.
2	The constitution	These are the rules by which the American nation is governed.
3	The territories	This is the name given to areas of land that were owned by the USA but not yet ready to become states.
4	American expansion	This was the movement of settlers into the American West.
5	The cotton gin	This is a machine for separating cotton fibres.
6	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.
7	Abolitionists	This is a person who opposed slavery.
8	The five civilised tribes	This refers to five Native American nations—the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. These are the first five tribes that European Americans generally considered to be "civilised".
9	The Indian Removal Act	This law authorised the president to negotiate with southern Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory.
10	Trail of Tears	This was part of a series of forced displacements of approximately 60,000 Native Americans of the Five Civilised Tribes.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Buffalo Dance	This was a special dance to encourage the buffalo to return each year.
2	Congress	This is the name of the body that passes laws in the USA.
3	Founding fathers	These were the people that signed the Declaration of Independence.
4	The plains	This was the area of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
5	A slave holder	This was a person who owned slaves.
6	Plantations	These were large farms which grow a single crop, for example cotton.
7	Segregation	This is the act of dividing or keeping something or someone apart, for example blacks from whites.
8	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
9	Underground Railroad	This was a secret organisation which helped slaves to escape to free states.
10	Sharecroppers	These were people who rented land by giving up a share of their crops each year.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
2	The Plains Indians	This was a member of any of various North American peoples who formerly inhabited the Great Plains.
3	Migrants	This is a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.
4	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.
5	Manifest Destiny	This was a belief in a God-given right to take over the whole of America.
6	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.
7	Abolitionists	This is a person who opposed slavery.
8	The five civilised tribes	This refers to five Native American nations—the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. These are the first five tribes that European Americans generally considered to be "civilised".
9	The Indian Removal Act	This law authorised the president to negotiate with southern Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory.
10	Trail of Tears	This was part of a series of forced displacements of approximately 60,000 Native Americans of the Five Civilised Tribes.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Mormons	These were followers of the teachings of Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon.
2	Gold miners	This is a miner who digs or pans for gold in a gold field.
3	The Pike's Peak gold rush	This was the boom in gold prospecting and mining in the Pike's Peak Country of western Kansas Territory .
4	Civil War	This is a war between citizens of the same country.
5	War of Independence	This was the conflict between the American colonies and Great Britain, 1775-83.
6	The president	This is the head of the American state, elected by voters every four years.

7	The constitution	These are the rules by which the American nation is governed.
8	The territories	This is the name given to areas of land that were owned by the USA but not yet ready to become states.
9	American expansion	This was the movement of settlers into the American West.
10	The cotton gin	This is a machine for separating cotton fibres.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Union	This was a shorter name for the United States used by the Northern states in their war against the confederacy.
2	Confederacy	This was the name taken by the Southern states when they tried to break away from the Union and form their own nation.
3	Democrats	This is a person who believes in the political or social equality of all people.
4	Republicans	This is a system of government where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect.
5	Reconstruction	This was the rebuilding of America after the Civil War.
6	Buffalo Dance	This was a special dance to encourage the buffalo to return each year.
7	Congress	This is the name of the body that passes laws in the USA.
8	Founding fathers	These were the people that signed the Declaration of Independence.
9	The plains	This was the area of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
10	A slave holder	This was a person who owned slaves.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Balck Codes	These were laws that discriminated against black Americans.
2	The Supreme Court	This is the highest court in the USA that has to decide if new laws fit into the constitution.
3	Ku Klux Klan	This was a violent, racist, white supremacist group.
4	Homesteaders	These were the people that settled on the plains.
5	Reservations	This was an area of land set aside for Indian settlement.
6	Plantations	These were large farms which grow a single crop, for example cotton.
7	Segregation	This is the act of dividing or keeping something or someone apart, for example blacks from whites.
8	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
9	Underground Railroad	This was a secret organisation which helped slaves to escape to free states.
10	Sharecroppers	These were people who rented land by giving up a share of their crops each year.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jim Crow Laws	These were racist laws which attempted to reduce the powers of black Americans.
2	Lynching	This was the murder of black people by white racists, often done by hanging.
3	Mass migration	This refers to the migration of large groups of people from one geographical area to another.
4	Capitalist	This is a system which encourages individuals to make money for personal profit.

5	Dawes Act	This was a law which allowed Plains Indians to become citizens in return for giving up tribal claims to land.
6	The American Dream	This was the view of the opportunities which the USA could offer immigrants.
7	The Plains Indians	This was a member of any of various North American peoples who formerly inhabited the Great Plains.
8	Migrants	This is a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.
9	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.
10	Manifest Destiny	This was a belief in a God-given right to take over the whole of America.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emancipation Proclamation	This was a statement made on 1st January 1863 by President Lincoln that stated that all slaves would be freed.
2	Frontiersmen	These were people who lived beyond the western borders of the American colonies.
3	Homestead Act	This was a law passed in 1862 which promised 160 acres of land to anyone willing to work it for five years.
4	Transcontinental	This is something that crosses a whole continent, for example a railroad in the USA.
5	Civil Rights	These are the rights that people have as citizens of a country, affecting their daily lives.
6	The Mormons	These were followers of the teachings of Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon.
7	Gold miners	This is a miner who digs or pans for gold in a gold field.
8	The Pike's Peak gold rush	This was the boom in gold prospecting and mining in the Pike's Peak Country of western Kansas Territory .
9	Civil War	This is a war between citizens of the same country.
10	War of Independence	This was the conflict between the American colonies and Great Britain, 1775-83.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Union	This was a shorter name for the United States used by the Northern states in their war against the confederacy.
2	Confederacy	This was the name taken by the Southern states when they tried to break away from the Union and form their own nation.
3	Democrats	This is a person who believes in the political or social equality of all people.
4	Republicans	This is a system of government where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect.
5	Reconstruction	This was the rebuilding of America after the Civil War.
6	The Balck Codes	These were laws that discriminated against black Americans.
7	The Supreme Court	This is the highest court in the USA that has to decide if new laws fit into the constitution.
8	Ku Klux Klan	This was a violent, racist, white supremacist group.
9	Homesteaders	These were the people that settled on the plains.
10	Reservations	This was an area of land set aside for Indian settlement.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jim Crow Laws	These were racist laws which attempted to reduce the powers of black Americans.
2	Lynching	This was the murder of black people by white racists, often done by hanging.
3	Mass migration	This refers to the migration of large groups of people from one geographical area to another.
4	Capitalist	This is a system which encourages individuals to make money for personal profit.
5	Dawes Act	This was a law which allowed Plains Indians to become citizens in return for giving up tribal claims to land.
6	Emancipation Proclamation	This was a statement made on 1st January 1863 by President Lincoln that stated that all slaves would be freed.
7	Frontiersmen	These were people who lived beyond the western borders of the American colonies.
8	Homestead Act	This was a law passed in 1862 which promised 160 acres of land to anyone willing to work it for five years.
9	Transcontinental	This is something that crosses a whole continent, for example a railroad in the USA.
10	Civil Rights	These are the rights that people have as citizens of a country, affecting their daily lives.

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
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.

Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	British Invasion	A musical genre where bands in the United Kingdom became popular in the United States.
2	Lead Guitar	A guitar part which consists of melodies and solos rather than chord progressions.
3	Rhythm Guitar	A guitar part which consists of chord progressions rather than melodies and solos.
4	Vocal Harmonies	More than one vocal line sang at the same time.
5	Record Player	A machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it.
6	Jukebox	A machine that plays a selected musical recording when a coin is inserted.
7	Riff	A short, repeated musical phrase, often played on a guitar.
8	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
9	Bass Line	The lowest part in a piece of music, often played by a bass guitar.
10	Line Up	The instruments used in a piece of music.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
2	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
3	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
4	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
5	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120bpm.
2	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
3	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
4	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
5	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
6	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
7	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
8	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
9	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
10	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
2	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
3	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
4	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
5	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
2	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
3	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
4	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
5	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it
6	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120bpm.
7	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
8	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
9	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
10	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
2	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes within the scale.
3	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
4	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
5	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.
6	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
7	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
8	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
9	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
10	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
2	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
3	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
4	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
5	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.
6	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
7	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
8	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
9	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
10	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air

		through it
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Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
2	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
3	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
4	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
5	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.
6	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
7	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes within the scale.
8	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
9	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
10	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chromatic	Going up or down by one semitone at a time.
2	Scalic	Moving up or down in a scale pattern.
3	Conjunct	Moving up or down by step.
4	Disjunct	Moving up or down by leap.
5	Sequence	A small pattern of notes repeated up or down in pitch.
6	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
7	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
8	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
9	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
10	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonal	Not in a key. Often sounds dissonant.
2	Consonant	A piece of music that sounds not clashy. Sounds 'nice'.
3	Dissonant	A piece of music that sounds 'clashy'
4	Arpeggio	Going up or down the notes of a chord one at a time, ascending or descending.
5	Ostinato	A repeating pattern.
6	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
7	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
8	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
9	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
10	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High intensity interval training	Training that involves period of very high-intensity work and rest.
2	Repetition (rep)	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
3	Set of repetitions (set)	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
4	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
5	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.
6	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
7	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resist the movement.
8	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
9	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
10	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Adaptability	Flexibility to adapt a programme if, for any reason, the session being performed cannot be followed precisely.
2	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/nu, numbers, which can allow a performer to monitor improvement.
3	Fartlek training	Speed play, which generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
4	Chambers	Sections of the heart that allow blood to flow through.
5	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins.
6	Ventricles	Lower chambers of the heart that pump blood out through arteries.
7	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood.
8	Deoxygenated	Venous blood (in veins) that does not carry oxygen.
9	Oxygenated	Arterial blood (in arteries) that carries oxygen.
10	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries (which carry blood away from the heart) and veins (which carry blood back to the heart).
2	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs.
3	Carbon dioxide	Gas that produced as a waste product during internal respiration.
4	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.
5	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to lungs.

6	High intensity interval training	Training that involves period of very high-intensity work and rest.
7	Repetition (rep)	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
8	Set of repetitions (set)	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
9	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
10	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange.
2	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs.
3	bronchioles	Air passage inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli.
4	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck.
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel.
6	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
7	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
8	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
9	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
10	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of a blood vessel to increase blood flow through that vessel.
2	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries.
3	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump out in one minute.
4	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction.
5	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting.
6	Adaptability	Flexibility to adapt a programme if, for any reason, the session being performed cannot be followed precisely.
7	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/numbers, which can allow a performer to monitor improvement.
8	Fartlek training	Speed play, which generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
9	Chambers	Sections of the heart that allow blood to flow through.
10	Artia	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed.
2	Inhalation	Breathing in.
3	Exhalation	Breathing out.
4	Intercostal muscles	Muscles located between the ribs.
5	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

6	Ventricles	Lower chambers of the heart that pump blood out through arteries.
7	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood.
8	Deoxygenated	Venous blood (in veins) that does not carry oxygen.
9	Oxygenated	Arterial blood (in arteries) that carries oxygen.
10	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood.
2	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools.
3	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data.
4	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data.
5	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place.
6	High intensity interval training	Training that involves period of very high-intensity work and rest.
7	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
8	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
9	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
10	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sphygmomanometer	Blood pressure reader.
2	Spirometry traces	Measurement of breathing volumes.
3	Spirometer	Machine that produces a spirometry trace of breathing volumes.
4	Vital capacity	Amount of air expelled from your lung when you take a deep breath and then exhale fully.
5	Pulse oximeter	Device used to measure how efficiently oxygen is being carried to the extremities by the heart (blood oxygen level).
6	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
7	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
8	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
9	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
10	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of a blood vessel to increase blood flow through that vessel.
2	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries.
3	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump out in one minute.
4	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction.

5	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting.
6	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed.
7	Inhalation	Breathing in.
8	Exhalation	Breathing out.
9	Intercostal muscles	Muscles located between the ribs.
10	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of the body and the blood.
2	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools.
3	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data.
4	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data.
5	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place.
6	Sphygmomanometer	Blood pressure reader.
7	Spirometry traces	Measurement of breathing volumes.
8	Spirometer	Machine that produces a spirometry trace of breathing volumes.
9	Vital capacity	Amount of air expelled from your lung when you take a deep breath and then exhale fully.
10	Pulse oximeter	Device used to measure how efficiently oxygen is being carried to the extremities by the heart (blood oxygen level).

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en Gloucester	I live in Gloucester
2	que es una <u>ciudad bastante</u> pequeña	which is quite 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	hay un supermercado <u>muy grande</u> y muchos restaurantes	there is a <u>very big</u> supermarket and lots of restaurants
6	<u>lo que más me gusta es</u> visitar el zoo	<u>what I like most is</u> to visit the zoo
7	porque me chiflan los animales	because I love animals
8	además, hay muchos museos y eventos artísticos	furthermore, there are lots of museums and <u>artistic events</u>

9	donde se puede disfrutar la cultura	where one (you) can enjoy culture
10	este fin de semana	this weekend

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	quisiera comprar <u>los pendientes</u> por favor	I would like to buy the <i>earrings</i> please
2	<u>el llavero cuesta cuatro euros noventa</u>	<u>the keyring costs</u> 4 euros and 90 cents
3	mañana iré a la <u>peluquería</u>	tomorrow I will go to <u>the hairdresser</u>
4	donde se puede cortar el pelo	where one can have a haircut
5	¡será estupendo!	it will be amazing!
6	<u>what I like most</u> is to visit the zoo	<u>lo que más me gusta es visitar</u> el zoo
7	because I love animals	porque me chiflan los animales
8	furthermore, there are lots of museums and <u>artistic events</u>	además, hay muchos museos y eventos artísticos
9	where one (you) can enjoy culture	donde se puede disfrutar la cultura
10	this weekend	este fin de semana

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el <u>año</u> pasado fui a Manchester	last <u>year</u> I went to Manchester
2	que es una <u>ciudad</u> grande en el norte de Inglaterra	which is a big <u>city</u> in the north of England
3	lo mejor fue cuando visitamos el estadio	the best thing was when we visited the stadium
4	porque me chifla el fútbol	because I love football
5	vi un partido en el <u>estadio</u> famoso	I saw a match in the famous <u>stadium</u>
6	I live in Gloucester	vivo en Gloucester
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	there is a <u>very big</u> supermarket and lots of restaurants	hay un supermercado <u>muy grande</u> y muchos restaurantes

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>la semana que viene</u> iremos al centro comercial	<u>next week we will</u> go to the shopping centre
2	y podrás comprar <u>regalos</u>	and you can buy <u>presents</u>

3	si no hace viento, podremos hacer <u>piragüismo</u>	if it is not windy we can go <u>canoeing</u>
4	mi zona está <u>rodeada de</u> <u>sierra</u>	my zone is <u>surrounded by</u> mountains
5	y el clima es <u>templado</u>	the climate is <u>temperate</u>
6	I would like to buy the <u>earrings</u> please	quisiera comprar <u>los pendientes</u> por favor
7	<u>the keyring costs</u> 4 euros and 90 cents	<u>el llavero cuesta</u> <i>cuatro euros noventa</i>
8	tomorrow I will go to <u>the</u> <u>hairdresser</u>	mañana iré a <u>la peluquería</u>
9	where one can have a haircut	donde se puede cortar el pelo
10	it will be amazing!	¡será estupendo!

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría comprar un <u>vestido rojo</u>	I would like to buy a red <u>dress</u>
2	en una <u>tienda</u> de segunda mano	in a second-hand <u>shop</u>
3	si hace calor este fin de semana	if it is (makes) hot this weekend
4	iremos al parque	we will go to the park
5	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo	before my town was quiet
6	pero ahora <u>lo peor de</u> mi pueblo	but now <u>the worst thing</u> about my town
7	es que hay tanto tráfico	is that there is so much traffic
8	¡He tenido bastante de eso!	I've had enough of that!
9	personalmente trato de usar <u>transporte</u> público	personally, I try to use public <u>transport</u>
10	porque es mejor para el <u>medioambiente</u>	because it is better for the <u>environment</u>

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>lo mejor de</u> vivir en la ciudad es que	<u>the best thing about</u> living in a city is that
2	hay muchas posibilidades de trabajo	there are lots of possibilities to work
3	<u>lo peor es que</u>	<u>the worst thing is that</u>
4	el centro es <i>tan</i> ruidoso	the centre is so noisy
5	¡Qué es una pena!	Which is a shame!
6	but now <u>the worst thing</u> about my town	pero ahora <u>lo peor de</u> mi pueblo
7	is that there is so much traffic	es que hay tanto tráfico
8	I've had enough of that!	¡He tenido bastante de eso!
9	personally, I try to use public <u>transport</u>	personalmente trato de usar <u>transporte</u> público

10	because it is better for the <u>environment</u>	porque es mejor para el <u>medioambiente</u>
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿ <u>Adónde fuiste</u> ?	<u>Where did you go</u> ?
2	lo que más me gustó fue el clima	what i liked most was the climate
3	y la gente era muy abierta	and the people were very open
4	alquilé una bici de montana	I rented a mountain bike
5	luego subimos en grupo a pie del volcán	then we climbed a volcano as a group <u>on foot</u>
6	last <u>year I went</u> to Manchester	el <u>año pasado fui</u> a Manchester
7	which is a big <u>city</u> in the north of England	que es una <u>ciudad</u> grande en el norte de Inglaterra
8	the best thing was when we visited the stadium	lo mejor fue cuando visitamos el estadio
9	because I love football	porque me chifla el fútbol
10	I saw a match in the famous <u>stadium</u>	vi un partido en el <u>estadio</u> famoso

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi hermano visitó la ciudad de Arequipa	My brother visited the city of Arequipa
2	<i>sin embargo</i> , no le gustó el clima	<i>however</i> , he didn't like the weather
3	hacía demasiado calor todos los días	it was too hot every day
4	¿Qué tiempo hizo ?	What was the weather like?
5	me di cuenta de que	I realised that
6	I would like to buy a red <u>dress</u>	me gustaría comprar un <u>vestido</u> rojo
7	in a second-hand <u>shop</u>	en una <u>tienda</u> de segunda mano
8	if it is (makes) hot this weekend	si hace calor este fin de semana
9	we will go to the park	iremos al parque
10	before my town was quiet	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>next week we will</u> go to the shopping centre	<u>la semana que viene iremos</u> al centro comercial
2	and you can buy <u>presents</u>	y podrás comprar <u>regalos</u>
3	if it is not windy we can go canoeing	si no hace viento, podremos hacer <u>piragüismo</u>
4	my zone is <u>surrounded by mountains</u>	mi zona está <u>rodeada de sierra</u>
5	the climate is <u>temperate</u>	y el clima es <u>templado</u>

6	<u>the best thing about</u> living in a city is that	<u>lo mejor de</u> vivir en la ciudad es que
7	there are lots of possibilities to work	hay muchas posibilidades de trabajo
8	<u>the worst thing is that</u>	<u>lo peor es que</u>
9	the centre is so noisy	el centro es <i>tan</i> ruidoso
10	Which is a shame!	¡Qué es una pena!

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Where did you go?</u>	<u>¿Adónde fuiste?</u>
2	what i liked most was the climate	lo que más me gustó fue el clima
3	and the people were very <u>open</u>	y la gente era muy abierta
4	I rented <u>a mountain bike</u>	alquilé una bici de montaña
5	<i>then we climbed</i> a volcano as a group <u>on foot</u>	<i>luego subimos</i> en grupo <u>a pie</u> del volcán
6	My brother visited the city of Arequipa	Mi hermano visitó la ciudad de Arequipa
7	<i>however</i> , he didn't like the weather	<i>Sin embargo</i> , no le gustó el clima
8	it was <u>too</u> hot every day	hacía demasiado calor todos los días
9	What was the weather like?	¿Qué tiempo hizo?
10	I realised that	Me di cuenta de que

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
3	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
4	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
5	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
6	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at sometime in the future.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.

8	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
9	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being , or a human who is given power by God.
10	Baptism	This is a cleansing, using water, to show repentance. In the time of Jesus this meant being completely submerged for a brief time.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
2	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.
3	Miracle	This is a seemingly impossible event, usually good, that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws, and is thought to be the action of God.
4	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
5	Synagogue	This is a place of worship for Jewish believers where the scrolls of the Law are kept.
6	Sabbath (Shabbat)	This is the Jewish holy day of the week; beginning at sunset Friday and continuing to nightfall on Saturday.
7	Holy Communion	This is the giving of bread and wine as a memorial of Jesus in church services; it is also referred to as Eucharist (thanksgiving), Mass or the Lord's Supper.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
5	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
6	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
9	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
10	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
2	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
3	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
6	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at sometime in the future.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
8	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
9	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
10	Baptism	This is a cleansing, using water, to show repentance. In the time of Jesus this meant being completely submerged for a brief time.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
7	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.
8	Miracle	This is a seemingly impossible event, usually good, that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws, and is thought to be the action of God.
9	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
10	Synagogue	This is a place of worship for Jewish believers where the scrolls of the Law are kept.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	This is a story where the spiritual message is given using non-spiritual images.
2	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
5	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.

6	Sabbath (Shabbat)	This is the Jewish holy day of the week; beginning at sunset Friday and continuing to nightfall on Saturday.
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9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prayer	This is communication with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help and guidance.
2	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
3	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
4	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
5	Call	This is the feeling that a person has to follow a particular lifestyle or career; very often linked to a 'vocation'.
6	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
7	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
8	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
9	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
10	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disciple	This is the term used for the followers of Jesus.
2	Haemorrhage	This is bleeding which is persistent and potentially life threatening.
3	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
4	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future.
5	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
6	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
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Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
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