



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	3
Example page:	4
Homework Timetable:	5
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	5
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	7
Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays	12
Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays	16
English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	20
English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	24
Character Education	30

Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

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

Example page:

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 1 hour.

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

Self-tracker:

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths website interface. The top screenshot, labeled with a circled '3', shows the 'SPARX MATHS' header and a login form. The form includes a 'Username' field, a 'Password' field, and a 'Login' button. A 'New user?' link is visible at the bottom right. The bottom screenshot, labeled with a circled '4', shows a registration form titled 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' The form has fields for 'First Name' (filled with 'billy'), 'Last Name' (filled with 'smith'), and 'Date of birth' (filled with '14', 'August', and '2009'). A 'Submit' button is at the bottom right. The Sparx logo is at the bottom right of the entire graphic.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
2	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
4	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
5	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).
6	Reactivity Series	An arrangement of metals in order of their ability to lose an electron.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alkali	Soluble metal hydroxide e.g. NaOH
2	Bases	Insoluble metal hydroxides and metal carbonates e.g. Ca(OH) ₂
3	Strong acids	Acid in which all the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. HCl
4	Weak acids	Acid in which only a small fraction of the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. CH ₃ COOH.
5	Reaction Profile	Graphs which show the relative energy of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.
6	Activation Energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
7	Exothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the chemicals to the surroundings so the temperature increases.
8	Endothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the surroundings to the chemicals so the temperature decreases.
9	Principle of Conservation of Energy	States that the amount of energy always remains the same.
10	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Relative Atomic Mass	The average mass of atoms of an element including the isotopes.
2	Relative Formula Mass	The sum of the relative atomic masses of all atoms shown in the formula.
3	Mole	Measurement of the amount of a substance.
4	Avogadro's Constant	The number of atoms in 1M (6.02×10^{23}) **
5	Conservation of Mass	In a reaction the mass of products = mass of reactants.
6	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
7	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
8	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
9	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
10	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Delocalised electrons	Free to move through the whole structure.
2	Isotopes	Same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons.
3	E = P t	Equation for energy transferred.
4	Solid, liquid, gas	3 States of matter.
5	Melting and freezing.	Takes place at melting point.
6	Reactivity Series	An arrangement of metals in order of their ability to lose an electron.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant ionic lattice	Regular structure with strong electrostatic forces of attraction in all directions between oppositely charged ions.
2	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.
3	W = P t	Equation for Work done using power and time.
4	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
5	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.
6	Alkali	Soluble metal hydroxide e.g. NaOH
7	Bases	Insoluble metal hydroxides and metal carbonates e.g. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
8	Strong acids	Acid in which all the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. HCl
9	Weak acids	Acid in which only a small fraction of the molecules dissociate into ions in water e.g. CH_3COOH .
10	Reaction Profile	Graphs which show the relative energy of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bacteria	A pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside the body and produces toxins that damage tissues and make us feel ill.
2	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
3	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
4	Viruses	A pathogen that lives and reproduces inside cells, causing cell damage.
5	Antibiotics	Medicines that cure bacterial disease by killing bacteria inside the body BUT not viral diseases!
6	Activation Energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
7	Exothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the chemicals to the surroundings so the temperature increases.
8	Endothermic	A reaction where thermal energy is transferred from the surroundings to the chemicals so the temperature decreases.
9	Principle of Conservation of Energy	States that the amount of energy always remains the same.
10	Internal Energy	Total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
2	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
3	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
4	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.
5	Zero error	A reading on a device that is not correctly at zero.
6	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
7	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
8	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
9	Oxidation	Where a substance gains oxygen (or loses electrons).
10	Reduction	Where a substance loses oxygen (or gains electrons).

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
2	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
3	Q = I t	Equation for charge Flow.
4	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
5	Renewable energy resource	An energy resource that can be replenished as it is used E.g. Biofuel, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, tidal, the Sun and water waves.
6	Reactivity Series	An arrangement of metals in order of their ability to lose an electron.
7	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
8	Redox reaction	A reaction where both reduction and oxidation take place.
9	Metal + Acid → Metal Salt + Hydrogen.	Metals react with acids.
10	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water (+ carbon dioxide if a carbonate).	Neutralisation of Acid by an alkali.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant ionic lattice	Regular structure with strong electrostatic forces of attraction in all directions between oppositely charged ions.
2	Aqueous (Aq)	Dissolved/Forms a solution.
3	W = P t	Equation for Work done using power and time.
4	Diamond	Each carbon atom forms four covalent bonds so is very hard with a high melting point and does not conduct electricity.
5	Graphite	Each carbon atom forms three covalent bonds, formed as layers of hexagonal rings with a delocalised electron.
6	Bacteria	A pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside the body and produces toxins that damage tissues and make us feel ill.
7	Atomic weight	The order of the early Periodic Table.
8	Useful output energy transfer = efficiency x total input energy transfer	Equation for useful output energy transfer.
9	Viruses	A pathogen that lives and reproduces inside cells, causing cell damage.
10	Antibiotics	Medicines that cure bacterial disease by killing bacteria inside the body BUT not viral diseases!

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
2	Filtration	To separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
3	Useful power output = efficiency x total power input	Equation for useful power input.
4	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.
5	Zero error	A reading on a device that is not correctly at zero.
6	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
7	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
8	Q = I t	Equation for charge Flow.
9	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
10	Renewable energy resource	An energy resource that can be replenished as it is used E.g. Biofuel, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, tidal, the Sun and water waves.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.
6	Mode	The most common value.
7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Area	The number of unit squares that cover the surface of a closed figure.
2	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods on a deposit or loan.
3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
5	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
6	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
7	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
10	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).

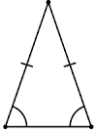
Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
2	60	Seconds in one minute
3	60	Minutes in one hour.
4	24	Hours in one day.
5	Significant Figure	The number of digits in a value that contribute to the degree of accuracy.
6	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
7	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.

8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
9	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

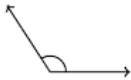
Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Truncate	To drop all decimal places past a certain point without rounding.
2	Error Interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be.
3	Lower Bound	The smallest value that would round up to the estimated value.
4	Upper Bound	The largest value that would round down to the estimated value.
5	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
6	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
7	Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.
8	Mode	The most common value.
9	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
10	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inequality	A statement of a relationship between two numbers or algebraic expressions.
2	<	Less than symbol
3	>	Greater than symbol
4	≤	Less than or equal to symbol
5	≥	Greater than or equal to symbol
6	60	Minutes in one hour.
7	24	Hours in one day.
8	Significant Figure	The number of digits in a value that contribute to the degree of accuracy.
9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
10	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
2	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.

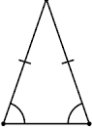
5	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
6	Mode	The most common value.
7	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
8	Prime number	Has only two factors, one and itself.
9	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
10	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
3	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
5	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
6	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
7	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
9	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
2	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
3	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
4	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
5	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°. 
6	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
7	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
8	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.

9	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
10	Circumference	The distance around a circle.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
2	60	Seconds in one minute
3	60	Minutes in one hour.
4	24	Hours in one day.
5	Significant Figure	The number of digits in a value that contribute to the degree of accuracy.
6	Truncate	To drop all decimal places past a certain point without rounding.
7	Error Interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be.
8	Lower Bound	The smallest value that would round up to the estimated value.
9	Upper Bound	The largest value that would round down to the estimated value.
10	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inequality	A statement of a relationship between two numbers or algebraic expressions.
2	<	Less than symbol
3	>	Greater than symbol
4	\leq	Less than or equal to symbol
5	\geq	Greater than or equal to symbol
6	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
7	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
8	Product	The answer when multiplying.
9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
10	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
3	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
4	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
5	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.
6	$f(x)$	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tangent	The straight line that "just touches" the curve at that point.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
4	Turning Point	The point at which the graph "turns around".
5	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.

7	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
8	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
9	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
10	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	Region	The area enclosed on a coordinate plane by a set of equations.
5	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods.
4	Proof	A sequence of statements that follow on logically from each other that shows that something is always true.
5	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
8	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
9	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
10	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
2	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
3	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
4	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.
5	Chord	A line segment connecting two points on a curve.

6	f(x)	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
2	Alternate Segment Theorem	The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.
3	Subtended	To take up the side opposite an angle or arc.
4	90°	The measure of an angle subtended from a semi circle.
5	Double	The angle at the centre of a circle compared to the angle subtended on at the circumference.
6	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
7	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
8	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
10	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal	The measure of any angle subtended from the same segment.
2	180°	Sum of the opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral.
3	Equal	The measure of the two tangents from an external point.
4	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a tangent at that point.
5	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a bisected chord.
6	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
7	Alternate Segment Theorem	The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.
8	Subtended	To take up the side opposite an angle or arc.
9	90°	The measure of an angle subtended from a semi circle.
10	Double	The angle at the centre of a circle compared to the angle subtended on at the circumference.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tangent	The straight line that "just touches" the curve at that point.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and

		multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
4	Turning Point	The point at which the graph “turns around”.
5	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
6	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
7	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
8	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
9	Region	The area enclosed on a coordinate plane by a set of equations.
10	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\textit{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods.
4	Proof	A sequence of statements that follow on logically from each other that shows that something is always true.
5	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
6	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
7	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
8	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
9	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.
10	Chord	A line segment connecting two points on a curve.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

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

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	detached	separate, disconnected, aloof and objective
2	disgruntled	angry or dissatisfied
3	earnest	resulting from or showing sincere and intense conviction
4	enthusiastic	having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval
5	euphoric	the feeling intense excitement and happiness
6	accusatory	tone containing a charge of wrongdoing, guilt or blame
7	antagonistic	acting in opposition; opposing, especially mutually.

8	apprehensive	uneasy or fearful about something that might happen
9	arrogant	making claims or pretensions to superior importance or rights; overbearingly assuming; overly proud
10	authoritative	having the power to control, command, or determine

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

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	moralistic	overfond of making judgements about others' behaviour; based on principles of right and wrong
2	nonchalant	feeling or appearing casually calm and relaxed; not displaying anxiety, interest, or enthusiasm
3	ominous	giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen
4	patronising	treat in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority
5	pleading	the action of making an emotional or earnest appeal to someone

6	contemptuous	expressing the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration
7	conversational	used in a talk, especially an informal one, between two or more people
8	cynical	doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile
9	defiant	showing open resistance; bold disobedience
10	derogatory	showing a critical or disrespectful attitude

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

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

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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9	urgent	earnest and persistent
10	zealous	showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	King James 1st	Monarch after Elizabeth - first king of Scotland and England - fascinated by supernatural
2	Gunpowder Plot	1605 - a failed assassination attempt against King James by English Catholics
3	Divine Right of Kings	Belief that Kings got their authority straight from God and therefore only answered to him
4	Great Chain of Being	the hierarchical structure to all life as determined by God with all things ranked according to their attributes
5	Genesis story	the origin story of the bible in which God created Adam and Eve who were then tempted by the devil appearing as a snake to defy God's rule causing them to be cast out of paradise.
6	Pathetic fallacy	when the weather reflects the tone/mood of a scene.
7	Soliloquy	where a characters speaks their thoughts aloud to the audience
8	Dramatic Irony	when the audience knows more than a character or characters do.
9	Tragic Hero	the protagonist of a story who, despite good intentions, ends up failing due to their hamartia
10	Hamartia	fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of a tragic hero

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ambition	a strong desire to do or achieve something: seen as being in direct conflict with the Great Chain of Being
2	Guilt	a feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offence, crime, wrong, etc.
3	Kingship	Leadership of the God appointed monarch - opposition was seen as conflict with God
4	Traditional gender roles	Jacobean audiences traditionally believed that women are generally weak and emotional, while men are strong, rational, and powerful
5	Supernatural	an appearance or event attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature or religion
6	Macbeth	Thane of Glamis, strong fighter, tragic flaw is ambition
7	Banquo	Scottish Thane, Macbeth's co-general, provides a foil to Macbeth
8	Duncan	King of Scotland, a good, noble and pious leader
9	Three Witches	Supernatural beings who answer to Hecate, have power to see through time and have familiars who do their bidding
10	Malcolm	Duncan's eldest son, named as heir to throne, flees to England on father's death

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Donalbain	Duncan's second son. Flees to Ireland on father's death
2	Lady Macbeth	Wife to Macbeth, invokes powers of darkness to further her ambitions, dies guilt-ridden
3	Macduff	Thane of Fife, loyal to Duncan, leaves family to persuade Malcolm to return to his throne
4	Fleance	Son of Banquo, escapes murder attempt on his life in order to fulfil prophecy
5	Act I scene i	The three witches gather to meet Macbeth and Banquo.
6	King James 1st	Monarch after Elizabeth - first king of Scotland and England - fascinated by supernatural
7	Gunpowder Plot	1605 - a failed assassination attempt against King James by English Catholics
8	Divine Right of Kings	Belief that Kings got their authority straight from God and therefore only answered to him
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10	Genesis story	the origin story of the bible in which God created Adam and Eve who were then tempted by the devil appearing as a snake to defy God's rule causing them to be cast out of paradise.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Act I scene ii	Duncan hears from the Captain that the Thane of Cawdor has betrayed him, and that Macbeth has proven himself to be a hero.
2	Act I scene iii	Macbeth and Banquo hear the predictions from the witches that Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor and the next king, and Banquo's children will be kings. Ross arrives and tells Macbeth that he is the new Thane of Cawdor.
3	Act I scene iv	Duncan decides to make his son Malcolm the heir to his throne and tells Macbeth that he will visit his castle.
4	Act I scene v	Lady Macbeth reads a letter from her husband about the events so far, and invokes the spirits to give her the strength to do what needs to be done to murder the King.
5	Act I scene vi	Duncan arrives at Macbeth's castle and is welcomed by Lady Macbeth.
6	Pathetic fallacy	when the weather reflects the tone/mood of a scene.
7	Soliloquy	where a character speaks their thoughts aloud to the audience
8	Dramatic Irony	when the audience knows more than a character or characters do.
9	Tragic Hero	the protagonist of a story who, despite good intentions, ends up failing due to their hamartia
10	Hamartia	fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of a tragic hero

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Act I scene vii	Macbeth and Lady Macbeth argue over the fate of Duncan. Macbeth has many strong reasons against the murder, but Lady Macbeth convinces him.
2	Act II scene i	Banquo feels uneasy about what might happen in the night. Macbeth makes his way to Duncan's room to kill him and sees a dagger floating in the air before him.
3	Act II scene ii	Macbeth forgets to leave the bloody daggers in Duncan's room after the murder and Lady Macbeth berates him before putting them back.
4	Act II scene iii	Duncan's body is discovered by Macduff the next day. Macbeth pretends to be angry and kills the servants to keep them out of the way. Duncan's sons, Malcolm & Donalbain, flee the castle.
5	Act II scene iv	Macduff reports that suspicion for the murder has fallen on the king's sons; Macbeth has travelled to Scone to be crowned.
6	Ambition	a strong desire to do or achieve something: seen as being in direct conflict with the Great Chain of Being
7	Guilt	a feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offence, crime, wrong, etc.
8	Kingship	Leadership of the God appointed monarch - opposition was seen as conflict with God
9	Traditional gender roles	Jacobean audiences traditionally believed that women are generally weak and emotional, while men are strong, rational, and powerful
10	Supernatural	an appearance or event attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature or religion

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Act III scene i	Macbeth is king and Banquo is suspicious about how the witches' predictions have come true. Macbeth convinces murderers to assassinate Banquo.
2	Act III scene ii	Lady Macbeth tries to get her husband to talk to her about his plans but he refuses.
3	Act III scene iii	Banquo is murdered but his son, Fleance, escapes.
4	Act III scene iv	At a feast that night, Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo and acts strangely in front of his guests. Lady Macbeth tries to convince everyone this is normal behaviour.
5	Act III scene v	The witches discuss events so far; Hecate, the ruler of the witches, predicts the downfall of Macbeth.
6	Macbeth	Thane of Glamis, strong fighter, tragic flaw is ambition
7	Banquo	Scottish Thane, Macbeth's co-general, provides a foil to Macbeth
8	Duncan	King of Scotland, a good, noble and pious leader
9	Three Witches	Supernatural beings who answer to Hecate, have power to see through time and have familiars who do their bidding
10	Malcolm	Duncan's eldest son, named as heir to throne, flees to England on father's death

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Act III scene vi	Macduff has left for England to rouse support against Macbeth as suspicion and grows against the new king.
2	Act IV scene i	Macbeth meets the witches who show him a series of apparitions. They tell him to beware Macduff, that he cannot be harmed by anyone 'born of a woman' and that he will be safe until Birnam Wood moves to the castle at Dunsinane. They also show him a line of Banquo's heirs. Macbeth decides to murder Macduff's family as a result of the first apparition.
3	Act IV scene ii	Macbeth's murderers kill Lady Macduff and her children.
4	Act IV scene iii	Macduff and Malcolm discuss what it means to be kind. Macduff discovers his family's murder and, with Malcolm, leads an army to attack Macbeth
5	Act V scene i	A doctor and Lady Macbeth's servant watch Lady Macbeth sleepwalking and trying to wash an imaginary blood spot from her hands.
6	Donalbain	Duncan's second son. Flees to Ireland on father's death
7	Lady Macbeth	Wife to Macbeth, invokes powers of darkness to further her ambitions, dies guilt-ridden
8	Macduff	Thane of Fife, loyal to Duncan, leaves family to persuade Malcolm to return to his throne
9	Fleance	Son of Banquo, escapes murder attempt on his life in order to fulfil prophecy
10	Act I scene i	The three witches gather to meet Macbeth and Banquo.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Act V scene ii	Malcolm's army is at Birnam Wood and hears reports that Macbeth's supporters are deserting him.
2	Act V scene iii	Macbeth is under siege and places all his hope in the predictions from the witches.
3	Act V scene iv	Malcolm orders his army to cut down branches from Birnam Wood to disguise the number of soldiers.
4	Act V scene v	Macbeth is told of his wife's death and about the news that Birnam Wood seems to be approaching. He resolves to die fighting.
5	Act V scene vi ix	Macbeth is killed by Macduff (who reveals he was delivered by caesarean and so not properly 'born'). Malcolm becomes the new king of Scotland and order is restored
6	Act I scene ii	Duncan hears from the Captain that the Thane of Cawdor has betrayed him, and that Macbeth has proven himself to be a hero.
7	Act I scene iii	Macbeth and Banquo hear the predictions from the witches that Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor and the next king, and Banquo's children will be kings. Ross arrives and tells Macbeth that he is the new Thane of Cawdor.
8	Act I scene iv	Duncan decides to make his son Malcolm the heir to his throne and tells Macbeth that he will visit his castle.
9	Act I scene v	Lady Macbeth reads a letter from her husband about the events so far, and invokes the spirits to give her the strength to do what needs to be done to murder the King.
10	Act I scene vi	Duncan arrives at Macbeth's castle and is welcomed by Lady Macbeth.

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10	Act V scene vi ix	Macbeth is killed by Macduff (who reveals he was delivered by caesarean and so not properly 'born'). Malcolm becomes the new king of Scotland and order is restored

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

<h1>Pride</h1>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		
	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		