



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	2
Example page	3
Homework Timetable:	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	5
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	6
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	9
Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	13
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays	18
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	23
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	28
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays	32
Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends	35
Character Education	40

Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. 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	MFL and DT	English	History & Maths	Geography	Food/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 12/12/22	KO						
	Online						
2 w/c 02/01/23	KO						
	Online						
3 w/c 09/01/23	KO						
	Online						
4 w/c 16/01/23	KO						
	Online						
5 w/c 23/01/23	KO						
	Online						
6 w/c 30/01/23	KO						
	Online						
7 w/c 06/02/23	KO						
	Online						
8 w/c 13/02/23	KO						
	Online						
9 w/c 27/02/23	KO						
	Online						
10 w/c 06/03/23	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 Wednesday and will be due the following Wednesday. Your homework is made up of personalised questions that will help you develop your learning in maths. This will include topics you have covered within the past week and some older material for you to revise. The homework may include multiple tasks. We suggest you split it into three manageable chunks and complete this every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

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

You will need to show your maths teacher your Sparx booklet so your teacher can see your workings. 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 a purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

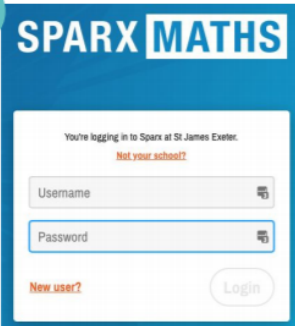
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

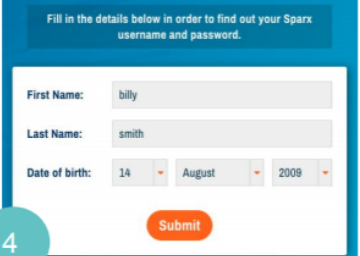
1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk), click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the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

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

3



4



sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
2	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
4	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
5	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mass number	The mass of the atom. The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus.
2	Elastic potential energy store	The energy stored in a stretched/compressed object. Calculated using the equation $E_e = 1/2ke^2$
3	Group 7	A group on the periodic table whose elements include chlorine, bromine and iodine.
4	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.
5	Electron	Orbits the nucleus of the atom. It has a negative charge and negligible mass.
6	Dissipate	When energy is not transferred to useful energy stores, and is lost.
7	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Stem cell	Cells that have not undergone differentiation.
10	Efficiency	A way of expressing the proportion of energy that is usefully transferred.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Products	The substances produced in a chemical reaction.
2	Compound	A substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
3	Kinetic energy store	The energy stored by a moving object. It can be calculated with $KE = 1/2mv^2$
4	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
5	Group 1	A group on the periodic table whose elements include lithium, sodium and potassium.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
9	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
10	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
2	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
4	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
5	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens.
2	Power	The rate at which energy is transferred. Measured in Watts.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1°C
4	Work	When a force causes an object to move. Calculated by force x distance.
5	Reactants	Used up in the reaction.
6	Mass number	The mass of the atom. The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus.
7	Elastic potential energy store	The energy stored in a stretched/compressed object. Calculated using the equation $E_e = 1/2ke^2$
8	Group 7	A group on the periodic table whose elements include chlorine, bromine and iodine.
9	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.
10	Electron	Orbits the nucleus of the atom. It has a negative charge and negligible mass.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prokaryotic	Cells that do not contain a nucleus e.g. Bacteria
2	Mitochondria	A subcellular organelle. The site of aerobic respiration occurs.
3	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.
4	Meristem	Area of a plant in which rapid cell division occurs, normally the tip of a root or shoot.
5	Water potential	The measure of how much water a solution contains.
6	Electron	Orbits the nucleus of the atom. It has a negative charge and negligible mass.
7	Dissipate	When energy is not transferred to useful energy stores, and is lost.
8	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
9	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Stem cell	Cells that have not undergone differentiation.
	Efficiency	A way of expressing the proportion of energy that is usefully transferred.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Osmosis	The net diffusion of water from an area of high water potential to an area of low water potential across a partially permeable membrane.
2	Organelle	A subcellular structure with a specific function within the cell.
3	Ribosome	A subcellular organelle found in the cytoplasm of the cell. The site of protein synthesis.
4	Eukaryotic	Cells that contain a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
5	Joule	The unit for work done (J).
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Evolution	The process by which living organisms gradually change over time.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom.
9	Natural selection	The process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment.
10	Neutron	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no charge and a mass of 1.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + oxygen → water + carbon dioxide (+ energy)	Word equation for aerobic respiration.
2	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration along a diffusion gradient.
3	Specialised cell	A cell that can carry out a specific function, eg. sperm cell, root hair cell, red blood cell.
4	Differentiation	The process by which stem cells become specialised cells.
5	Active transport	The net movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration against a diffusion gradient, using energy from respiration.
6	Atom	The smallest part of an element.
7	Proton	Found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has a positive charge and a mass of 1.
8	Mitosis	Cell replication that produces two identical copies of a diploid cell.
9	Mixture	Multiple compounds or elements mixed together but not chemically joined.
10	Gravitational potential energy store	The energy stored in an object at height. Calculated using the equation $E_p = mgh$

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens.
2	Power	The rate at which energy is transferred. Measured in Watts.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1°C
4	Work	When a force causes an object to move. Calculated by force x distance.
5	Reactants	Used up in the reaction.
6	Prokaryotic	Cells that do not contain a nucleus e.g. Bacteria
7	Mitochondria	A subcellular organelle. The site of aerobic respiration occurs.
8	Diploid	A cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent.
9	Meristem	Area of a plant in which rapid cell division occurs, normally the tip of a root or shoot.
10	Water potential	The measure of how much water a solution contains.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Osmosis	The net diffusion of water from an area of high water potential to an area of low water potential across a partially permeable membrane.
2	Organelle	A subcellular structure with a specific function within the cell.
3	Ribosome	A subcellular organelle found in the cytoplasm of the cell. The site of protein synthesis.
4	Eukaryotic	Cells that contain a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
5	Joule	The unit for work done (J).
6	Glucose + oxygen → water + carbon dioxide (+ energy)	Word equation for aerobic respiration.
7	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration along a diffusion gradient.
8	Specialised cell	A cell that can carry out a specific function, eg. sperm cell, root hair cell, red blood cell.
9	Differentiation	The process by which stem cells become specialised cells.
10	Active transport	The net movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration against a diffusion gradient, using energy from respiration.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi colegio se llama Gloucester Academy	my school is called Gloucester Academy
2	es un <u>insti</u> mixto	it is a mixed <u>school</u>
3	en el suroeste de Inglaterra	in the southwest of England
4	me encanta mi insti	I love my school
5	ya que hay muchas asignaturas interesantes.	because there are lots of interesting subjects.
6	Diría que	I would say that
7	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida es el español	my favourite <u>subject</u> is Spanish
8	ya que me interesan los idiomas	because I am interested in languages
9	no aguanto las matemáticas	I can't stand maths
10	porque mi profesora <u>no explica</u> bien	because the teacher does not explain well

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi profesor de informática	My I.T teacher
2	<u>nos pone</u> demasiados deberes	(she) gives us too much homework

3	además, ella es más seria que mi profe de dibujo	furthermore, she is stricter than my art teacher
4	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida es el español	my favourite <u>subject</u> is Spanish
5	ya que me interesan los idiomas	because I am interested in languages
6	lo mejor asignatura es	the best subject is
7	el dibujo porque	art because
8	es más creativo	it's more creative
9	y me gusta la profesora	and I like the teacher
10	porque me ayuda	because he/she helps me

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desafortunadamente	Unfortunately
2	en mi <u>escuela</u> primaria	in my primary <u>school</u>
3	no había ni piscina ni pista de tenis	there was not a swimming pool nor a tennis court
4	tampoco había biblioteca	nor was there a library
5	que era una pena	which was a shame
6	my school is called Gloucester Academy	mi colegio se llama Gloucester Academy
7	it is a mixed <u>school</u>	es un <u>insti</u> mixto
8	in the southwest of England	en el suroeste de Inglaterra
9	I love my school	me encanta mi insti
10	because there are lots of interesting subjects.	ya que hay muchas asignaturas interesantes.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	durante el recreo	during breaktime
2	prefiero hablar con mis amigos	I prefer to talk with my friends
3	y generalmente	and generally
4	como una manzana	I eat an apple
5	y hago mis deberes	and I do my homework
6	I would say that	Diría que
7	my favourite <u>subject</u> is Spanish	mi <u>asignatura</u> preferida es el español
8	because I am interested in languages	ya que me interesan los idiomas
9	I can't stand maths	no aguanto las matemáticas
10	because the teacher does not explain well	porque mi profesora no explica bien

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	debo admitir que	I must admit that
2	no me gusta mi horario	I don't like my timetable
3	aunque al mismo tiempo	however, at the same time
4	si tuviera la opción	if I had the choice
5	estudiaría arte y teatro más	I would study art and drama more
6	My I.T teacher	Mi profesor de informática
7	(she) gives us too much homework	nos pone demasiados deberes
8	furthermore, she is stricter than my art teacher	además, ella es más seria que mi profe de dibujo
9	my favourite subject is Spanish	mi asignatura preferida es el español
10	because I am interested in languages	ya que me interesan los idiomas

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pienso que el uniforme	I think that uniform
2	es una buena idea	it's a good idea
3	puesto que me ahorra tiempo por la mañana	because it saves me time in the morning
4	pero al mismo tiempo	but at the same time
5	limita la individualidad	it limits individuality
6	the best subject is	lo mejor asignatura es
7	art because	el dibujo porque
8	it's more creative	es más creativo
9	and I like the teacher	y me gusta la profesora
10	because he/she helps me	porque me ayuda

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cuando sea mayor quisiera vivir en el extranjero	When I am older I would like to live abroad
2	el mes próximo	next month
3	voy a hacer un intercambio en Barcelona	I am going to do an exchange in Barcelona
4	desde mi punto de vista	from my point of view
5	¡ Va a ser guay!	It's going to be cool!
6	Unfortunately	Desafortunadamente
7	in my primary school	en mi escuela primaria
8	there was not a swimming pool nor a tennis court	no había ni piscina ni pista de tenis
9	nor was there a library	tampoco había biblioteca
10	which was a shame	que era una pena

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	supongo que	I suppose that
2	estoy de acuerdo	I agree
3	con las normas porque son justas	with the rules because they are fair
4	hay que ser puntual	you must be on time
5	y respetar los demás	and respect others
6	during breaktime	durante el recreo
7	I prefer to talk with my friends	prefiero hablar con mis amigos
8	and generally	y generalmente
9	I eat an apple	como una manzana
10	and I do my homework	y hago mis deberes

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I must admit that	debo admitir que
2	I don't like my timetable	no me gusta mi horario
3	however, at the same time	aunque al mismo tiempo
4	if I had the choice	si tuviera la opción
5	I would study art and drama more	estudiaría arte y teatro más
6	I think that uniform	I think that uniform
7	it's a good idea	it's a good idea
8	because it saves <u>me</u> time in the morning	because it saves <u>me</u> time in the morning
9	but at the same time	but at the same time
10	it limits individuality	it limits individuality

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	When I am older I would like to live abroad	Cuando sea mayor quisiera vivir en el extranjero
2	next <u>month</u>	el <u>mes</u> próximo
3	I am going to do an exchange in Barcelona	voy a hacer un intercambio en Barcelona
4	from my point of view	desde mi punto de vista
5	It's going to be cool!	¡ Va a ser guay!
6	I suppose that	supongo que
7	I agree	estoy de acuerdo
8	with the rules because they are fair	con las normas porque son justas
9	you must be on time	hay que ser puntual
10	and respect others	y respetar los demás

Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardwood	the wood from a broadleaved tree (such as oak, ash, or beech) as distinguished from that of conifers.
2	Softwood	the wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
3	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
4	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
5	Tennon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.
6	File	A file is a tool used to remove fine amounts of material from a workpiece. It is common in woodworking, metalworking,
7	Steel rule	A measuring tool where the numbers start at the end of the tool.
8	Vice	A clamp attached to the workbench used to hold materials in place.
9	Work bench	a flat table or surface at which carpentry or other mechanical or practical work is done.
10	Safety	the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Engineering drawing	This is a type of technical drawing that is used to convey information about an object.
2	orthographic projection	This is a way of drawing an 3D object from different directions. Usually a front, side and plan view are drawn so that a person looking at the drawing can see all the important sides.
3	horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.
4	set square	This is an object used in engineering and technical drawing, with the aim of providing a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
5	collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something
6	highlighting	The act of drawing attention to something. for example, using colour to draw a readers eye to elements of your design
7	shadows	The act of drawing darkened areas behind an object where light would be restricted. This helps give the impression of an object being 3d
8	Prototyping	Is an experimental process where design teams implement ideas into tangible forms from paper to digital.
9	drawing board	A professional implement allowing for straight and angled lines to be drawn

		properly
10	t-square	This is a technical drawing instrument used by draftsmen primarily as a guide for drawing horizontal lines on a drafting table. It may also guide a set square to draw vertical or diagonal lines

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lathe	a machine for shaping wood, metal, or other material by means of a rotating drive which turns the piece being worked on against changeable cutting tools.
2	Milling machine	milling machine removes material from a work piece by rotating a cutting tool (cutter) and moving it into the work piece
3	Pillar drill	Versatile machines that can be used on a wide range of materials where single hole drilling is required
4	Scribe	A scribe is a hand tool used in metal work to mark lines on workpieces, prior to machining
5	Centre punch	1. a tool consisting of a metal rod with a conical point for making an indentation, to allow a drill to make a hole at the same spot without slipping.
6	Hardwood	the wood from a broadleaved tree (such as oak, ash, or beech) as distinguished from that of conifers.
7	Softwood	the wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
8	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
9	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
10	Tennon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
2	design specification	a list of requirements your product has to meet in order to be successful.
3	prototyping	Prototyping is the creation of a model product after the Design Process
4	error proofing	Error Proofing is ensuring that the product cannot be assembled or used in an incorrect way
5	technology push	Technology Push is when new developments in materials and technologies improve existing products/ create new ones
6	Engineering drawing	This is a type of technical drawing that is used to convey information about an object.
7	orthographic projection	This is a way of drawing an 3D object from different directions. Usually a front, side and plan view are drawn so that a person looking at the drawing

		can see all the important sides.
8	horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.
9	set square	This is an object used in engineering and technical drawing, with the aim of providing a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
10	collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something

Week 5 23/01/23	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	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	File	A file is a tool used to remove fine amounts of material from a workpiece. It is common in woodworking, metalworking,
7	Steel rule	A measuring tool where the numbers start at the end of the tool.
8	Vice	A clamp attached to the workbench used to hold materials in place.
9	Work bench	a flat table or surface at which carpentry or other mechanical or practical work is done.
10	Safety	The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injur

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	constraints	must do or must not do
2	ergonomics	how its comfortable and safe to use
3	products lifecycle	what environmental impact it makes (and how that can be reduced)
4	mass production	This is where large quantities of products are made (10,000s-100,000s) There are often assembly lines (for the main product) and sub-assembly (for small pieces and components)
5	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
6	highlighting	The act of drawing attention to something. for example, using colour to draw a readers eye to elements of your design
7	shadows	The act of drawing darkened areas behind an object where light would be restricted. This helps give the impression of an object being 3d
8	Prototyping	Is an experimental process where design teams implement ideas into tangible forms from paper to digital.
9	drawing board	A professional implement allowing for straight and angled lines to be drawn

		properly
10	t-square	This is a technical drawing instrument used by draftsmen primarily as a guide for drawing horizontal lines on a drafting table. It may also guide a set square to draw vertical or diagonal lines

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	design	plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made
2	organisation	an organized group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or government department.
3	sector	an area or portion that is distinct from others.
4	process	a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.
5	solution	a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
6	Lathe	a machine for shaping wood, metal, or other material by means of a rotating drive which turns the piece being worked on against changeable cutting tools.
7	Milling machine	milling machine removes material from a work piece by rotating a cutting tool (cutter) and moving it into the work piece
8	Pillar drill	Versatile machines that can be used on a wide range of materials where single hole drilling is required
9	Scribe	A scribe is a hand tool used in metal work to mark lines on workpieces, prior to machining
10	Centre punch	1. a tool consisting of a metal rod with a conical point for making an indentation, to allow a drill to make a hole at the same spot without slipping.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ductility	materials that can be stretched
2	elasticity	the ability to be stretched and then return to its original shape
3	density	The amount of mass per volume
4	fusibility	the ability of a material to be heated and joined to another material when cooled
5	electrical conductivity	the ability to conduct electricity is called?
6	Hardwood	the wood from a broadleaved tree (such as oak, ash, or beech) as distinguished from that of conifers.
7	Softwood	the wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
8	Metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
9	Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.

10	Tennon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.
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Week 9 20/02/23	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	design brief	A Design Brief is a statement of how you are going to solve the Design Problem
7	design specification	a list of requirements your product has to meet in order to be successful.
8	prototyping	Prototyping is the creation of a model product after the Design Process
9	error proofing	Error Proofing is ensuring that the product cannot be assembled or used in an incorrect way
10	technology push	Technology Push is when new developments in materials and technologies improve existing products/ create new ones

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	scale	Producing a drawing in a larger or smaller format than the original. a drawing of 2:1 would be twice the size as the intended product
2	conventions	This is a set of rules which dictates how things are usually done
3	apprenticships	This is a system of training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession with on-the-job training and often some accompanying study.
4	engineering	The branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures.
5	construction lines	These are lines that help lay out small or detailed parts of a design on a sheet.
6	Engineering drawing	This is a type of technical drawing that is used to convey information about an object.
7	orthographic projection	This is a way of drawing an 3D object from different directions. Usually a front, side and plan view are drawn so that a person looking at the drawing can see all the important sides.
8	horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.
9	set square	This is an object used in engineering and technical drawing, with the aim of providing a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
10	collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	George Orwell	English writer and critic, especially of totalitarianism. Wrote '1984.'
2	Communism	Social organisation in which all property is owned by the community.
3	Misogyny	A dislike of, contempt for, or prejudice against women
4	Proletariat	Working-class people are regarded collectively (lowest class citizens).
5	Futility	Pointlessness or uselessness of a situation or element.
6	Irony	Using language that normally signifies the opposite, for humorous or emphatic effect.
7	Democracy	A form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their own leaders.
8	Totalitarianism	A political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them.
9	Fascism	A political system based on a very powerful leader who takes control of the country's social and economic life.
10	Joseph Stalin	The dictator who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid 1920's until his death in 1953.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happened when Stalin was in power?	He ordered mass murders and the standard of living decreased. Personal freedoms were greatly reduced.
2	Utopia	An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
3	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice.
4	Winston Smith	The protagonist in Orwell's novel, 1984. A 39-year-old employee of the Party who turns against the government.
5	Oceania	One of three countries and world powers in Orwell's novel 1984. These world powers include America, Britain, and Australia.
6	Big Brother	He is a fictional character in Orwell's novel 1984.
7	Eurasia and Eastasia	Two countries, and world powers, in Orwell's novel, 1984.
8	Propaganda	This is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
9	The Ministry of Truth	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. They produce and change all information, art and culture so that it spreads propaganda.
10	The Ministry of Love	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department deals with crime and justice. It uses torture, intimidation and "disappearances" to force loyalty to Big Brother.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Ministry of Peace	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department is in charge of the army and navy, and organising war against the enemy.
2	The Ministry of Plenty	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department oversees rationing of food, supplies, and goods.
3	Julia	A lead character in Orwell's 1984. She is a beautiful young woman. Smith's lover, who is cynical towards the Party.
4	O'Brien	A member of the Inner Party, in Orwell's novel 1984. He pretends to be part of the Brotherhood to entrap rebels.
5	Goldstein	The symbolic leader of the Brotherhood, in Orwell's 1984, and author of a book about the Party.
6	George Orwell	English writer and critic, especially of totalitarianism. Wrote '1984.'
7	Communism	Social organisation in which all property is owned by the community.
8	Misogyny	A dislike of, contempt for, or prejudice against women
9	Proletariat	Working-class people are regarded collectively (lowest class citizens).
10	Futility	Pointlessness or uselessness of a situation or element.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omnipresent	Being present everywhere, seeing everything that is going on.
2	Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.
3	Surveillance	Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
4	Censorship	The suppression of any parts of books, films or news that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
5	Indoctrinate	To teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs without question.
6	Irony	Using language that normally signifies the opposite, for humorous or emphatic effect.
7	Democracy	A form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their own leaders.
8	Totalitarianism	A political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them.
9	Fascism	A political system based on a very powerful leader who takes control of the country's social and economic life.
10	Joseph Stalin	The dictator who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid 1920's until his death in 1953.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The theme of resistance	"They can make you say anything—anything—but they can't make you believe it. They can't get inside you."
2	The theme of totalitarianism	"The Party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power,"
3	The theme of censorship	"Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."
4	The theme of psychological manipulation	"In the end the Party would announce that two and two made five, and you would have to believe it."
5	Mr. Charrington	An old man who runs a second-hand store in the prole district, in Orwell's 1984. He pretends to help Winston but is actually a member of the Thought Police.
6	What happened when Stalin was in power?	He ordered mass murders and the standard of living decreased. Personal freedoms were greatly reduced.
7	Utopia	An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
8	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice.
9	Winston Smith	The protagonist in Orwell's novel, 1984. A 39-year-old employee of the Party who turns against the government.
10	Oceania	One of three countries and world powers in Orwell's novel 1984. These world powers include America, Britain, and Australia.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scapegoat	A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others.
2	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage. Often unfairly or dishonestly.
3	Falsify	To alter (change) information, a document, or evidence so as to mislead.
4	Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something.
5	Room 101	The basement torture chamber in the Ministry of Love, in Orwell's novel 1984. Prisoners are shown their own worst nightmare, fear or phobia.
6	Big Brother	He is a fictional character in Orwell's novel 1984.
7	Eurasia and Eastasia	Two countries, and world powers, in Orwell's novel, 1984.
8	Propaganda	This is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
2	Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.
3	Mind Control	A theme in the novel which explores how governments can manipulate peoples' thoughts.
4	Resistance and revolution	A theme in the novel which explores how an overly oppressive state power often causes rebellion by giving its constituents the very causes for rebellion.
5	Manipulation of History	A theme in the novel which explores how a government can twist factual information about their history.
6	The Ministry of Peace	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department is In charge of the army and navy, and organising war against the enemy.
7	The Ministry of Plenty	This is a government task force in Orwell's novel, 1984. This department oversees rationing of food, supplies, and goods.
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10	Goldstein	The symbolic leader of the Brotherhood, in Orwell's 1984, and author of a book about the Party.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Loyalty	A theme that explores how neighbours, co-workers and family members inform on one another.
2	1948	The year when the novel '1984 ' was completed
3	Marxism	Economic system with no class systems. The government would control all resources and production.
4	Parsons	A minor character in Orwell's 1984. He is Winston Smith's enthusiastic, and stupid, neighbour.
5	Airstrip One	The new name for Britain in Orwell's book 1984.
6	Omnipresent	Being present everywhere, seeing everything that is going on.
7	Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.
8	Surveillance	Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.
9	Censorship	The suppression of any parts of books, films or news that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
10	Indoctrinate	To teach (a person or group) to accept a set of beliefs without question.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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3	The theme of censorship	"Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."
4	The theme of psychological manipulation	"In the end the Party would announce that two and two made five, and you would have to believe it."
5	Mr. Charrington	An old man who runs a second-hand store in the prole district, in Orwell's 1984. He pretends to help Winston but is actually a member of the Thought Police.
6	Scapegoat	A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others.
7	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage. Often unfairly or dishonestly.
8	Falsify	To alter (change) information, a document, or evidence so as to mislead.
9	Resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something.
10	Room 101	The basement torture chamber in the Ministry of Love, in Orwell's novel 1984. Prisoners are shown their own worst nightmare, fear or phobia.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
2	Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.
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9	Parsons	A minor character in Orwell's 1984. He is Winston Smith's enthusiastic, and stupid, neighbour.
10	Airstrip One	The new name for Britain in Orwell's book 1984.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Isolationism	This was the policy adopted by America of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other countries.
2	On the Margin	This was when people would borrow money from the banks and put up their houses etc as collateral.
3	Melting pot	This was the term used to describe America when lots of different people started to move there.
4	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War One.
5	Appeasement	This is the policy of giving someone what they want in the hope of avoiding war.
6	Assembly	A group of powerful countries that ran the League of Nations including Britain and France.
7	Collective Security	This means when countries work together to keep the peace.
8	Council	These are members of the League of Nations who met once a year to discuss and vote on matters of international importance.
9	Diktat	This means a forced treaty; this is how Germany referred to the Treaty of Versailles.
10	Mandate	This is a former colony that was assigned to the League of Nations to be governed.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Paris Peace Conference	This was the meeting held at the Palace of Versailles in France at the end of WW1.
2	Stresa Front	This was an agreement in 1935 between Britain, France and Italy declaring they would unit against Hitler.
3	Neville Chamberlain	He was the British Prime Minister from 1937 until 1940, he attempted to use appeasement to prevent another war in Europe.
4	Rearmament	This is the process of equipping military forces with a new supply of weapons.
5	Communism	A political ideology that believes all things are owned by the state and everybody is equal
6	Karl Marx	A German intellectual living in London who wrote the Communist Manifesto
7	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin
8	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator
9	Collectivisation	Stalin's policy of uniting peasants in one collective farm
10	Five Year Plan	These were high targets set by Stalin for industrial production

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gulags	The name of Soviet prison camps
2	Purges	A period during the 1930s when Stalin killed off his rivals for power in Russia
3	Pravda	The Soviet newspaper Stalin used as propaganda to explain his greatness.

		All other papers were banned
4	USSR	The name of Communist Russia: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
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10	Isolationism	This was the policy adopted by America of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other countries.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weimar Republic	The name given to Germany's democratic system between 1913 - 1933.
2	Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
3	Proportional Representation	A political system in which the number of votes equals the number of seats in the Reichstag for a particular political party. This often led to coalition governments.
4	Hyperinflation	A sudden and dramatic rise in prices. In Germany money became worthless due to printing too much to keep up with the price of goods.
5	Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
6	Assembly	A group of powerful countries that ran the League of Nations including Britain and France.
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Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Munich Putsch	1923 - Hitler interrupted a meeting in a beer hall and announced he was taking over Bavaria and then the German capital Berlin.
2	Germany's Golden Age	During the early 1920s there were great cultural changes particularly for artists, poets, writers and performers. They felt a sense of freedom and experimented with new ideas.
3	The Great Depression	This was the name given to the 1930s, due to the Wall Street Crash. Germany had over 6 million people unemployed and people turned to extremist parties.
4	Treaty of Versailles	The treaty Germany was made to sign after WW1. Many Germans referred to the treaty as a Diktat or forced peace and felt humiliated by the terms.
5	Abdicated	This means to step down from the throne. Kaiser Wilhelm did this during WW1 when he realised they were losing and so the Weimar Republic was created.

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9	Rearmament	This is the process of equipping military forces with a new supply of weapons.
10	Communism	A political ideology that believes all things are owned by the state and everybody is equal

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kapp Putsch	Wolfgang Kapp and 5000 men (Free Corps - ex soldiers) took over the Capital city Berlin. The workers went on strike which resulted in the rebellion crumbling and the government returned to power.
2	Winston Churchill	He was the British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 who oversaw the defeat of Germany during WW2.
3	Allies	This means to formally cooperate with another military for a common purpose,
4	Blitzkrieg	This is the German military tactic of using rapid and overwhelming force.
5	Rationing	This was introduced by the government to make sure there were enough supplies, this continued after the war as well for some time
6	Karl Marx	A German intellectual living in London who wrote the Communist Manifesto
7	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin
8	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator
9	Collectivisation	Stalin's policy of uniting peasants in one collective farm
10	Five Year Plan	These were high targets set by Stalin for industrial production

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Women's roles	This involved over 80% of women and included working in munitions factories, on farms and in the ARP teams
2	Pearl Harbour	This was an American naval base that suffered a surprise attack by Japanese forces in 1941 and led to America joining WW2.
3	Air raid	A bombing attack on a city, in Britain these were known as 'The Blitz'
4	Battle of Britain	Fought by the RAF and Royal Navy that prevented the German invasion of Britain
5	The Homefront	This was the people that stayed in a country and worked while the country's soldiers were fighting at war
6	Gulags	The name of Soviet prison camps
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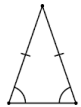
Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation Barbarossa	This was the codename for the German invasion of Russia in 1941.
2	El Alamein	This was a key battle in Egypt, North Africa that took place in 1942.
3	Stalingrad	This is the name of a battle that started in 1942. It is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history.
4	D Day	This was the planned invasion of France by forces from American and the British Empire on 6th June 1944.
5	VE Day	This is the term used for when allied forces secured victory in Europe on the 8th May 1945, marking the end of WW2 in Europe.
6	Weimar Republic	The name given to Germany's democratic system between 1913 - 1933.
7	Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
8	Proportional Representation	A political system in which the number of votes equals the number of seats in the Reichstag for a particular political party. This often led to coalition governments.
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Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	Pearl Harbour	This was an American naval base that suffered a surprise attack by Japanese forces in 1941 and led to America joining WW2.
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Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
2	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
3	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
4	Mutually exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
5	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.
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	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	60	Seconds in one minute
10	60	Minutes in one hour.

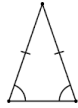
Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
2	24	Hours in one day.
3	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
4	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
5	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
7	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
8	Index (Indices)	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself.
9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
10	360°	Degrees in a full turn.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
2	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
3	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
4	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

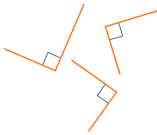

6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
10	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
2	Simplify	To perform an operation.
3	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
4	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter.
6	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
7	24	Hours in one day.
8	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
9	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
10	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
7	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
8	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
9	Simplify	To perform an operation.
10	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
2	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.
3	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
4	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
5	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
6	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
7	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
8	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
9	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
10	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.

Week 7 06/02/23	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	Parallel	Lines that are always the same distance apart so they never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at 90° .
6		
7		
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
9	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
10	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
2	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
3	Right angle	 A 90° angle.
4	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
5	Obtuse angle	 An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .

6	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
7	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
8	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
9	24	Hours in one day.
10	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
7	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
2	Simplify	To perform an operation.
3	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
4	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter.
6	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
7	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.
8	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
9	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
10	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wildfires	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
4	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
5	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
6	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
7	GIS mapping	This allows the effective mapping of areas at risk from avalanches.
8	Nuclear power	This describes energy generated by a nuclear reactor.
9	Non-renewable	This describes a resource that has a finite supply.
10	Radioactive	This describes a substance that produces a dangerous form of energy.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low carbon alternative	A type of energy that does not release carbon dioxide when used eg. solar panels.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource you have.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource you need.
4	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
5	Evacuation	The action of getting people out of a place.
6	Oil rig	This is a structure above an oil well that has specialist equipment designed to drill and remove oil from the ground.
7	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or coastal estuaries.
8	Contamination	The act of making something unclear by polluting or poisoning.
9	GPGP	This is the largest accumulation of ocean plastic in the world, located between Hawaii and California.
10	Bioaccumulation	The gradual accumulation of substances eg. chemicals or microplastics within an organism.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incineration	The destruction of something through burning.
2	Recycling	This is when waste materials are collected and separated out into their different component ingredients.
3	Export	To send something abroad.
4	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
5	Surplus	Having more of something than you need.
6	Wildfires	This is a large, destructive fire that spreads quickly in woodland or brush.

7	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
9	Arson	This is the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to an area or property.
10	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deficit	Not having enough of something that you need.
2	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
3	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
4	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
5	Drought	This describes an extreme period of dry weather.
6	Control lines	These are constructed or natural barriers which are used to guide a fire.
7	GIS mapping	This allows the effective mapping of areas at risk from avalanches.
8	Nuclear power	This describes energy generated by a nuclear reactor.
9	Non-renewable	This describes a resource that has a finite supply.
10	Radioactive	This describes a substance that produces a dangerous form of energy.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	This is the process of gardening to reduce the need for irrigation.
2	Desalination	This is the removal of salt from water.
3	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
4	Renewable energy	An energy resource that has an unlimited supply eg. solar panels.
5	Non-renewable energy	An energy resource that has a finite supply eg. coal.
6	Low carbon alternative	A type of energy that does not release carbon dioxide when used eg. solar panels.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource you have.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource you need.
9	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
10	Evacuation	The action of getting people out of a place.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finite	When something has a limited amount.
2	Offshore wind	The generation of electricity through wind farms within water.
3	Fracking	The process of drilling in shale rock for natural gas.
4	National park	An area of countryside, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
5	Natural gas	A naturally occurring gas found in shale rock.
6	Oil rig	This is a structure above an oil well that has specialist equipment designed to drill and remove oil from the ground.
7	Marine wildlife	These are the animals, plants and other organisms found in seas, oceans or

		coastal estuaries.
8	Contamination	The act of making something unclear by polluting or poisoning.
9	GPGP	This is the largest accumulation of ocean plastic in the world, located between Hawaii and California.
10	Bioaccumulation	The gradual accumulation of substances eg. chemicals or microplastics within an organism.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
2	Greenfield site	An area of land that has not been built on before.
3	Carbon sink	A natural environment eg. trees and water that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
4	Green roofs	The roof of a building that has plants on it.
5	Integrated transport system	A connected system of transport eg. buses, cycle paths and trains.
6	Incineration	The destruction of something through burning.
7	Recycling	This is when waste materials are collected and separated out into their different component ingredients.
8	Export	To send something abroad.
9	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
10	Surplus	Having more of something than you need.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Public transport	These are forms of transport such as buses and trains that are open for anyone to use.
2	Wetlands	Land consisting of marshes and swamps.
3	Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.
4	Regeneration	The process of improving a local area.
5	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
6	Deficit	Not having enough of something that you need.
7	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
8	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
9	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
10	Drought	This describes an extreme period of dry weather.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	This is the process of gardening to reduce the need for irrigation.
2	Desalination	This is the removal of salt from water.
3	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
4	Renewable energy	An energy resource that has an unlimited supply eg. solar panels.

5	Non-renewable energy	An energy resource that has a finite supply eg. coal.
6	Finite	When something has a limited amount.
7	Offshore wind	The generation of electricity through wind farms within water.
8	Fracking	The process of drilling in shale rock for natural gas.
9	National park	An area of countryside, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
10	Natural gas	A naturally occurring gas found in shale rock.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
2	Greenfield site	An area of land that has not been built on before.
3	Carbon sink	A natural environment eg. trees and water that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
4	Green roofs	The roof of a building that has plants on it.
5	Integrated transport system	A connected system of transport eg. buses, cycle paths and trains.
6	Public transport	These are forms of transport such as buses and trains that are open for anyone to use.
7	Wetlands	Land consisting of marshes and swamps.
8	Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.
9	Regeneration	The process of improving a local area.
10	Multiplier effect	The “snowballing” effect of economic activity.

Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

Food

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
2	Bain-marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
3	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
4	Grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
5	Masher	A kitchen tool for mashing potatoes and other vegetables.
6	Ladle	A very big spoon with a deep bowl and a long handle; used for serving soup.
7	Rolling pin	A wooden cylinder that is used to flatten pastry and dough.
8	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
9	Mortar	Used with a pestle.
10	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.

Drama

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Script	A text structure that is used for a movie, play or radio play.
2	Dialogue	Spoken words from any character.
3	Stage Directions	An instruction within the text of a play indicating a movement or change to the set.
4	Setting	The scenery and stage furniture used in a play.
5	Protagonist	The leading character in a play.
6	Antagonist	The character who causes the protagonist trouble within a play. The 'bad guy'.
7	Pause	A temporary stop in action or speech.
8	Transitions	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
9	Cast List	The list of characters from a play which is found at the beginning of the script.
10	Parentheticals	Short instructions relating to the character's delivery of a line.

Art

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genre	The type or category a piece of art belongs to. E.g. still life/portraiture.
2	Mind map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of ideas.
3	Research	Collecting relevant information about an artist or topic.
4	Analyse	To investigate an artwork to interpret process and meaning.
5	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
6	Artist Photos	A printed selection of the artist's work that has best informed your research and transcriptions.
7	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
8	Artist Study	Replicating an artist's work.
9	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
10	Art Journey	A project that has a clear story from beginning to outcome.

RS

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.
3	Humanist	This group of people believe that the human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of knowledge and moral code to live by.
4	Celebrant	This is the person who welcomes the mourners.
5	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they

		receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
6	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; The measure of our good and bad actions.
9	Atman	The Hindu name for a human soul.
10	Samsara	This is the Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.

Music

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers
2	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds
5	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
6	Treble Clef	A symbol that you use when writing music in order to show that the notes on the staff are above middle C
7	Bass Note	The lowest note played in a chord
8	Accidental	A symbol which shows a note is played sharper or flatter than the regular note
9	Dynamics	The volume of the music
10	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly

Food

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baking tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.
2	Blender	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
3	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
4	Food processor	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
5	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
6	Mandoline	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
7	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
8	Sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
9	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
10	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.

Drama

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
2	Frantic Assembly	A non-naturalistic theatre company who use physical theatre in their performance pieces.
3	Chair Duets	A physical theatre exercise developed by Frantic Assembly.
4	Stage Left	The left hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
5	Stage Right	The right hand side of a performance space, from the actors point of view.
6	Uta Hagen	A naturalistic drama practitioner who used Stanislavski's method to develop her ideas.
7	Nine Questions	Hagen's method for developing characters during rehearsal.
8	Mark Wheeler	Verbatim theatre playwright.
9	Documentary Theatre	Theatre created using pre-existing research material.
10	Characterisation	Creating a completely believable character for an audience.

Art

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid method	The use of a series of horizontal and vertical lines to aid the accuracy of a drawing.
2	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
3	Typography	Arranging letters and text in a visually appealing way.
4	Watercolour	A type of media in which the pigment is mixed with a water based solution.
5	Refinement	Working back into a piece of artwork to further improve it.
6	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
7	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
8	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
9	Photo resolution	The number of pixels in a photo.
10	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.

RS

Week 10 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kaddish	In Judaism it is the name given to the prayers in the synagogue; often mourning prayers when someone has died.
2	Bet Chayim	In Judaism, a name given to a Jewish cemetery, meaning 'house of life'.
3	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
4	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and

		responding to God.
5	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
6	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
7	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.
8	Akirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.,
9	Kaddish	In Judaism it is the name given to the prayers in the synagogue; often mourning prayers when someone has died.
10	Bet Chayim	In Judaism, a name given to a Jewish cemetery, meaning 'house of life'.

Music

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
2	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
3	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
4	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii
5	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets
6	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins
7	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument
8	Strum	To play a stringed instrument by brushing the fingers over the strings
9	Pluck	To cause the strings on a stringed instrument to vibrate by pulling them
10	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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