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GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look repeatedly say aloud cover write check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ 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/Musi c
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 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.goucesteracademy.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** :)

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The screenshot shows the Sparx Maths login interface. At the top, it says 'SPARX MATHS'. Below that, it says 'You're logging in to Sparx at St James Exeter.' and 'Not your school?'. There are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. At the bottom, there is a 'New user?' link and a 'Login' button.

The screenshot shows the Sparx Maths registration form. It says 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' There are three input fields: 'First Name' (with 'billy' entered), 'Last Name' (with 'smith' entered), and 'Date of birth' (with '14', 'August', and '2009' selected). There is a 'Submit' button at the bottom.

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sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atoms	The smallest particle that exists.
2	Protons, neutrons, electrons	The three subatomic particles in an atom.
3	Electrons	The subatomic particle with a negative charge.
4	Protons	The subatomic particle with a positive charge.
5	Neutrons	The subatomic particle that has no charge (neutral).
6	Group number	Tells us how many electrons are in the outer shell.
7	Period number	Tells us how many electrons shells there are.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies in response to antigens on pathogens.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens get past our first line of defence to defend against the disease.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glucose + Oxygen	Reactants needed for Aerobic Respiration.
2	Carbon dioxide + Water	Products made by Aerobic Respiration.
3	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
4	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
5	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
6	Atoms	The smallest particle that exists.
7	Protons, neutrons, electrons	The three subatomic particles in an atom.
8	Electrons	The subatomic particle with a negative charge.
9	Protons	The subatomic particle with a positive charge.
10	Neutrons	The subatomic particle that has no charge (neutral).

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
2	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
3	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
4	Mean	Total of all of the values \div The number of values.
5	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
6	Group number	Tells us how many electrons are in the outer shell.
7	Period number	Tells us how many electrons shells there are.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antibiotics	Substances that stop the growth of bacteria.
2	Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria	Bacteria which cannot be killed by antibiotics.
3	Ionic bonding	Occurs between a positive metal ion and a negative nonmetal ion.
4	Covalent bond	Forms when two atoms share pairs of electrons.
5	Electrostatic Attraction	The force between oppositely charged ions.
6	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
7	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
8	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
9	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
10	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Metallic Bond	Positive ions in a regular arrangement surrounded by a sea of delocalised electrons.
2	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom (protons=electrons)
3	Atomic Mass	Total number of neutrons and protons in an atom.
4	Physical Properties	Features of a substance that can be observed without changing the substance itself.
5	Chemical Properties	Features of the way a substance reacts with other substances.
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies in response to antigens on pathogens.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens get past our first line of defence to defend against the disease.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Potential difference	Energy per unit of charge (V, volts).

2	Resistance	Impedes current (Ω , ohms)
3	Current	Flow of charge (A, Amps)
4	Electrical conductor	Has low resistance so charge can flow.
5	Electrical insulator	Has high resistance so restricts the flow of charge.
6	Atoms	The smallest particle that exists.
7	Protons, neutrons, electrons	The three subatomic particles in an atom.
8	Electrons	The subatomic particle with a negative charge.
9	Protons	The subatomic particle with a positive charge.
10	Neutrons	The subatomic particle that has no charge (neutral).

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
2	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
3	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
4	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
5	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
6	Repeatable.	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
7	Period number	Tells us how many electrons shells there are.
8	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
9	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
10	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antibiotics	Substances that stop the growth of bacteria.
2	Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria	Bacteria which cannot be killed by antibiotics.
3	Ionic bonding	Occurs between a positive metal ion and a negative nonmetal ion.
4	Covalent bond	Forms when two atoms share pairs of electrons.
5	Electrostatic Attraction	The force between oppositely charged ions.
6	Metallic Bond	Positive ions in a regular arrangement surrounded by a sea of delocalised electrons.
7	Atomic number	The number of protons in an atom (protons=electrons)
8	Atomic Mass	Total number of neutrons and protons in an atom.
9	Physical Properties	Features of a substance that can be observed without changing the substance itself.
10	Chemical Properties	Features of the way a substance reacts with other substances.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Potential difference	Energy per unit of charge (V, volts).
2	Resistance	Impedes current (Ω , ohms)
3	Current	Flow of charge (A, Amps)
4	Electrical conductor	Has low resistance so charge can flow.

5	Electrical insulator	Has high resistance so restricts the flow of charge.
6	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
7	Random error	Results vary unpredictably, so take more measurements and calculate a mean value.
8	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
9	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
10	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	generalmente voy de vacaciones	generally I go on holiday
2	a París en Francia	to Paris in France
3	con mi familia	with my family
4	viamos en coche porque	we travel/travelled by car because
5	<u>no</u> está lejos	it's <u>not</u> far
6	todos los días	everyday
7	durante el verano	during summer
8	nado en el mar	I swim in the sea
9	y tomo el sol	and I sunbathe
10	porque es relajante	because it is relaxing

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vamos a la costa	we go to the seaside
2	y comemos helados	and we eat ice creams
3	que rico	how delicious
4	pero el <u>año</u> pasado	but last <u>year</u>
5	fui a Italia	I went to Italy
6	con mis amigos del colegio	with my friends from school
7	si hace calor	if it (the weather) is hot
8	voy a la playa con mi familia	i go to the beach with my family
9	y a veces	and sometimes
10	hago turismo	I do sightseeing (I do tourism)

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el vuelo va a partir	the flight is going to leave
2	a las diez y cuarto	at 10:15
3	vamos a la taquilla	let's go to the ticket office

4	necesito comprar	I need to buy
5	un billete de ida y vuelta	a return ticket
6	generally I go on holiday	generalmente voy de vacaciones
7	to Paris in France	a París en Francia
8	with my family	con mi familia
9	we travel/travelled by car because	viajamos en coche porque
10	it's not far	no está lejos

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me quedé en	I stayed in
2	un hotel de cinco estrellas	a five star hotel
3	estaba cerca de la playa	it was near to the beach
4	y además era lujoso	and in addition it was luxurious
5	¡Qué bien!	How good!
6	everyday	todos los días
7	during summer	durante el verano
8	I swim in the sea	nado en el mar
9	and I sunbathe	y tomo el sol
10	because it is relaxing	porque es relajante

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	nos alojamos en un albergue juvenil	we stayed in a youth hostel
2	que era muy incómodo	which was very uncomfortable
3	hicimos piragüismo	we did canoeing/kayaking
4	en un lago	on a lake
5	e hice escalada	and I went (I did) rock climbing
6	we go to the seaside	vamos a la costa
7	and we eat ice creams	y comemos helados
8	how delicious	que rico
9	but last year	pero el año pasado
10	I went to Italy	fui a Italia

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero si hace sol	but if it is sunny
2	quisiera ir a Japón	I would like to go to Japan
3	para conocer gente nueva	(in order) to meet new people
4	y probar la comida	and to try the food
5	sería la bomba	it would be the bomb
6	with my friends from school	con mis amigos del colegio
7	if it (the weather) is hot	si hace calor

8	i go to the beach with my family	voy a la playa con mi familia
9	and sometimes	y a veces
10	I do sightseeing (I do tourism)	hago turismo

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	también, si tuviera mucho dinero	also, if I had a lot of money
2	viviría en Sudamérica	I would live in South America
3	porque quiero	because I want
4	practicar mi español	to practise my Spanish
5	y ver los lugares de interés	and to see the sights
6	the flight is going to leave	el vuelo va a partir
7	at 10:15	a las diez y cuarto
8	let's go to the ticket office	vamos a la taquilla
9	I need to buy	necesito comprar
10	a return ticket	un billete de ida y vuelta

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	sería increíble	it would be incredible
2	además, <u>siempre</u> he soñado con	furthermore, I have always dreamed of
3	ir a Australia	going to Australia
4	y si fuera rico	and if I were rich
5	viajaría el mundo	I would travel the world
6	I stayed in	me quedé en
7	a five star hotel	un hotel de cinco estrellas
8	it was near to the beach	estaba cerca de la playa
9	and in addition it was luxurious	y además era lujoso
10	How good!	¡Qué bien!

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	also, if I had a lot of money	si tuviera mucho dinero
2	I would live in South America	viviría en Sudamérica
3	because I want	porque quiero
4	to practise my Spanish	practicar mi español
5	and to see the sights	y ver los lugares de interés
6	we stayed in a youth hostel	nos alojamos en un albergue juvenil
7	which was very uncomfortable	que era muy incómodo

8	we did canoeing/kayaking	hicimos piragüismo
9	on a lake	en un lago
10	and I went (I did) rock climbing	e hice escalada

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	it would be incredible	sería increíble
2	furthermore, I have always dreamed of	además, <u>siempre</u> he soñado con
3	going to Australia	ir a Australia
4	and if I were rich	y si fuera rico
5	I would travel the world	viajaría el mundo
6	but if it is sunny	pero si hace sol
7	I would like to go to Japan	quisiera ir a Japón
8	(in order) to meet new people	para conocer <u>gente</u> nueva
9	and to try the food	y probar la comida
10	it would be the bomb	sería la bomba

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	he 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 a 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 reader's 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 injury

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.

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	William Shakespeare (1564-1616)	Widely regarded as the greatest writer and dramatist in the English language.
2	Hamartia	A fatal flaw in a protagonist's personality, which brings about his tragic downfall in a tragedy.
3	Narcissism	A person who is in love with themselves, and care about their own needs.
4	Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)	An Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis.
5	The ID	The part of our personality that is present from birth and includes our instinctive and primitive behaviours.
6	Psychoanalysis	A clinical method for treating mental illness.
7	Subconscious	The part of the mind which one is not fully aware of, but which influences one's actions and feelings.
8	Primitive	Behaviour that originates from prehistoric times when men gave in to their more animalistic side.
9	Dualism	An opposition or contrast between two ideas of something.
10	Moral	A lesson that can be learned from a story or experience. The principles of right and wrong.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles Dickens (1812-1870)	An English writer and social critic who wrote A Christmas Carol
2	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
3	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
4	The Ego	The part of your personality that is responsible for dealing with reality.
5	Instinct	A natural or intuitive way of acting or thinking.
6	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
7	The Pleasure Principle	The part of your personality which strives for immediate satisfaction of all desires, wants, and needs.
8	Personality	The combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.
9	The Globe Theatre (1599-1613)	Octagon shaped, roofless theatre that held 3,000 people - the home of Shakespeare's theatre company.

10	The Sublime	The use of language and description that excites thoughts and emotions beyond ordinary experience.
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Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)	An English novelist and poet, author of the novel, Jane Eyre.
2	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
3	Stereotype	A widely held, but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
4	The SuperEgo	The part of your personality that holds our sense of right and wrong which provides guidelines for making judgements.
5	Romanticism	A movement that originated in Europe at the end of the 18th C which glorified all the past and nature.
6	William Shakespeare (1564-1616)	Widely regarded as the greatest writer and dramatist in the English language.
7	Hamartia	A fatal flaw in a protagonist's personality, which brings about his tragic downfall in a tragedy.
8	Narcissism	A person who is in love with themselves, and care about their own needs.
9	Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)	An Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis.
10	The ID	The part of our personality that is present from birth and includes our instinctive and primitive behaviours.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)	A Scottish novelist, who wrote Treasure Island.
2	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
3	Fatal Flaw	A trait or quality that ultimately leads to a character's downfall or death.
4	The Industrial Revolution	A change in the way people worked from working on farms to working in factories appearing in cities.
5	Psychology	The scientific study of the human mind and how it works.
6	Psychoanalysis	A clinical method for treating mental illness.
7	Subconscious	The part of the mind which one is not fully aware of, but which influences one's actions and feelings.
8	Primitive	Behaviour that originates from prehistoric times when men gave in to their more animalistic side.
9	Dualism	An opposition or contrast between two ideas of something.
10	Moral	A lesson that can be learned from a story or experience. The principles of right and wrong.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Browning (1812-1889)	An English poet and playwright whose mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.
2	Self-Esteem	Confidence in one's own worth or abilities.
3	Humanity	The quality of being humane (showing kindness).
4	The Victorian Era	The period between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria ruled Britain and its far reaching empire.
5	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
6	Charles Dickens (1812-1870)	An English writer and social critic who wrote A Christmas Carol
7	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
8	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
9	The Ego	The part of your personality that is responsible for dealing with reality.
10	Instinct	A natural or intuitive way of acting or thinking.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carol Ann Duffy (1955)	A Scottish poet and playwright who was appointed Britain's Poet Laureate in May 2009.
2	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
3	Psychosis	A serious mental illness where a person loses touch with reality.
4	Betrayal	The action of betraying one's country, a group, or a person, otherwise known as treachery.
5	The Poet Laureate	A poet officially appointed by a government, who composes poems for special events and occasions.
6	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
7	The Pleasure Principle	The part of your personality which strives for immediate satisfaction of all desires, wants, and needs.
8	Personality	The combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.
9	The Globe Theatre (1599-1613)	Octagon shaped, roofless theatre that held 3,000 people - the home of Shakespeare's theatre company.
10	The Sublime	The use of language and description that excites thoughts and emotions beyond ordinary experience.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simon Armitage (1963)	An English poet, playwright and novelist. He is professor of poetry at the University of Leeds.
2	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel.
3	Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

4	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.
5	Characterisation	The creation or construction of a fictional character.
6	Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)	An English novelist and poet, author of the novel, Jane Eyre.
7	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
8	Stereotype	A widely held, but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
9	The SuperEgo	The part of your personality that holds our sense of right and wrong which provides guidelines for making judgements.
10	Romanticism	A movement that originated in Europe at the end of the 18th C which glorified all the past and nature.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)	An American writer, best known for his short stories for example The Tell-Tale Heart.
2	Antagonist	A person who opposes or is horrible to someone or something. Usually the villain in a story.
3	Mary Shelley (1797-1851)	An English novelist best known for her Gothic novel, Frankenstein.
4	Jealousy	The state or feeling of being jealous - wanting what someone else has.
5	Macabre	Something disturbing, concerned with or causing a fear of death.
6	Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)	A Scottish novelist, who wrote Treasure Island.
7	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
8	Fatal Flaw	A trait or quality that ultimately leads to a character's downfall or death.
9	The Industrial Revolution	A change in the way people worked from working on farms to working in factories appearing in cities.
10	Psychology	The scientific study of the human mind and how it works.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Robert Browning (1812-1889)	An English poet and playwright whose mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.
2	Self-Esteem	Confidence in one's own worth or abilities.
3	Humanity	The quality of being humane (showing kindness).
4	The Victorian Era	The period between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria ruled Britain and its far reaching empire.
5	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
6	Carol Ann Duffy (1955)	A Scottish poet and playwright who was appointed Britain's Poet Laureate in May 2009.

7	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
8	Psychosis	A serious mental illness where a person loses touch with reality.
9	Betrayal	The action of betraying one's country, a group, or a person, otherwise known as treachery.
10	The Poet Laureate	A poet officially appointed by a government, who composes poems for special events and occasions.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Simon Armitage (1963)	An English poet, playwright and novelist. He is professor of poetry at the University of Leeds.
2	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel.
3	Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
4	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.
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9	Jealousy	The state or feeling of being jealous - wanting what someone else has.
10	Macabre	Something disturbing, concerned with or causing a fear of death.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single country.
2	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain from the 16th Century - 20th Century
3	Colony	A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
4	Lord Dalhousie	He was the Governor General of India from 1848-1856
5	The Royal Navy	This is the naval warfare force of Great Britain, comprised of a fleet of ships, battleships, and submarines
6	The Seven Years War	This was a major global conflict which took place from 1756-1763, and was fought between Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and Russia
7	Treaty of Paris	This was the treaty signed in 1763 that ended the Seven Years War and consolidated British rule in India and the Caribbean
8	Frederick the Great	He was a Prussian King and ally of Great Britain during the Seven Years War
9	Catherine the Great	She was a Russian Queen who maintained Russia's peace agreement with Prussia during the Seven Years War
10	Exhibition	An organised presentation and display of selected items

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Great Exhibition	This was a large display which took place at the Crystal Palace in London from May 1815 - October 1815
2	Great Famine	This was a period of starvation and disease in Ireland from 1845-1849
3	Home Rule	This was an Irish nationalist movement which fought for Irish independence in the 19th Century
4	East India Company (EIC)	Created to trade goods in the Indian Ocean region, this was a British company setup in 1600.
5	Rani Lakshmi	She was an Indian princess who fought against British rule during the Sepoy Mutiny
6	Indian Rebellion	A major uprising in India in 1857-58 against the rule of the British East India Company
7	British Raj	This was the period of direct British Rule in India from 1858 to 1947.
8	Sepoy	These were Indian soldiers who were paid to fight as part of the East India Companies private army.
9	Missionaries	These were European Christians who tried to convert people of other religions to Christianity.
10	Company Rule	This was the period of the East India Company controlling parts of India from 1757 to 1857.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Queen Victoria	She was the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Empress of India until her death in 1901
2	Jewel in the Crown	This was the term used to describe the important role that India played in the British Empire.

3	Mutiny	A rebellion against authority, usually by soldiers or sailors
4	Calcutta	This was the capital city of India during the rule of the British Raj until 1911
5	Delhi	This was the capital city of India from 1911 onwards, proclaimed by King George V
6	Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single country.
7	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain from the 16th Century - 20th Century
8	Colony	A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
9	Lord Dalhousie	He was the Governor General of India from 1848-1856
10	The Royal Navy	This is the naval warfare force of Great Britain, comprised of a fleet of ships, battleships, and submarines

Week 4 16/01/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Infrastructure	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society
2	Society	The concept of people living together in an organised community
3	Port	A town or a city with access to a harbour or body of water where ships can load and unload
4	Hinduism & Islam	These were the two main religions in India during the British Raj, and remain the most common religions in India today
5	Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedoms
6	The Seven Years War	This was a major global conflict which took place from 1756-1763, and was fought between Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and Russia
7	Treaty of Paris	This was the treaty signed in 1763 that ended the Seven Years War and consolidated British rule in India and the Caribbean
8	Frederick the Great	He was a Prussian King and ally of Great Britain during the Seven Years War
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10	Exhibition	An organised presentation and display of selected items

Week 5 23/01/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	The act of taking over and governing a country, while exploiting the country economically
2	Scramble for Africa	This was the invasion, and division of most of Africa which took place from 1870-1914
3	Suez Canal	Completed in 1869, this is a canal that allows Europe to access Asia without having to sail around Africa
4	British Africa Company	This was a British trading company set up in Africa in 1660
5	Cecil Rhodes	He was a British mining magnate and politician in Southern Africa
6	Great Exhibition	This was a large display which took place at the Crystal Palace in London from May 1851 - October 1851
7	Great Famine	This was a period of starvation and disease in Ireland from 1845-1849
8	Home Rule	This was an Irish nationalist movement which fought for Irish independence in the 19th Century
9	East India Company (EIC)	Created to trade goods in the Indian Ocean region, this was a British company set up in 1600.
10	Rani Lakshmi	She was an Indian princess who fought against British rule during the Sepoy Mutiny

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rhodesia	This was a British colony in Southern Africa, which is now modern day Zimbabwe and Zambia
2	Apartheid	A South African policy or system of segregation and discrimination based on race or ethnicity
3	Colonial Legacy	This means the effects of colonialism that are present in a country today
4	Franchise and Ballot Act	This was an 1882 piece of legislation which limited the freedoms and civil rights of natives in Rhodesia
5	Afrikaner Bond	This was one of the first political parties of the Cape Colony in Africa
6	Indian Rebellion	A major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company
7	British Raj	This was the period of direct British Rule in India from 1858 to 1947.
8	Sepoy	These were Indian soldiers who were paid to fight as part of the East India Companies private army.
9	Missionaries	These were European Christians who tried to convert people of other religions to Christianity.
10	Company Rule	This was the period of the East India Company controlling parts of India from 1757 to 1857.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cape Colony	A British colony in modern-day South Africa
2	Crystal Palace	Built to house the Great Exhibition in 1851, this was a huge glass structure in Hyde Park, London
3	Foreign Aid	Money, resources, or food given or lent to another country by another
4	Dehumanise	This means to deprive someone of positive human traits and personalities
5	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation
6	Infrastructure	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society
7	Society	The concept of people living together in an organised community
8	Port	A town or a city with access to a harbour or body of water where ships can load and unload
9	Hinduism & Islam	These were the two main religions in India during the British Raj, and remain the most common religions in India today
10	Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedoms

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Viceroy	A ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign leader, such as a monarch
2	Nationalism	Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests
3	Edward Braddock	He was a British officer and commander during the Seven Years War
4	William Pitt the Younger	He was the last Prime Minister of Great Britain before it became recognised as the United Kingdom
5	Conflict	Both violent and non-violent, this means a serious disagreement or argument
6	Colonialism	The act of taking over and governing a country, while exploiting the country economically

7	Scramble for Africa	This was the invasion, and division of most of Africa which took place from 1870-1914
8	Suez Canal	Completed in 1869, this is a canal that allows Europe to access Asia without having to sail around Africa
9	British Africa Company	This was a British trading company set up in Africa in 1660
10	Cecil Rhodes	He was a British mining magnate and politician in Southern Africa

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rhodesia	This was a British colony in Southern Africa, which is now modern day Zimbabwe and Zambia
2	Apartheid	A South African policy or system of segregation and discrimination based on race or ethnicity
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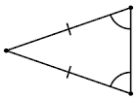
Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Viceroy	A ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign leader, such as a monarch
2	Nationalism	Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests
3	Edward Braddock	He was a British officer and commander during the Seven Years War
4	William Pitt the Younger	He was the last Prime Minister of Great Britain before it became recognised as the United Kingdom
5	Conflict	Both violent and non-violent, this means a serious disagreement or argument
6	Queen Victoria	She was the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Empress of India until her death in 1901
7	Jewel in the Crown	This was the term used to describe the important role that India played in the British Empire.
8	Mutiny	A rebellion against authority, usually by soldiers or sailors
9	Calcutta	This was the capital city of India during the rule of the British Raj until 1911
10	Delhi	This was the capital city of India from 1911 onwards, proclaimed by King George V

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
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12/12/22		
1	Coordinate	A point on a grid represented by two numbers.
2	Quadrant	One of four areas created when two axes are placed on a grid.
3	Horizontal	A line parallel to the horizontal; it goes across from side to side.
4	Vertical	A line perpendicular to the horizon; it goes up and down.
5	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers
6	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers
7	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
8	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
9	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
10	Tessellate	To "tile" a surface with shapes so that there are no gaps and no overlaps.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60	Seconds in one minute
2	60	Minutes in one hour.
3	24	Hours in one day.
4	Mode	The most common value, it has the highest frequency.
5	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.
6	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
7	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
8	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
9	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
10	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.

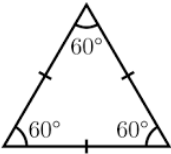
Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Product	The answer when multiplying.
3	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
4	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

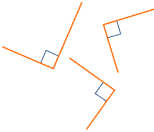

7	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
8	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers
10	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
2	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
3	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
4	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
5	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
8	Tessellate	To "tile" a surface with shapes so that there are no gaps and no overlaps.
9	Product	The answer when multiplying.
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° . 
3	Median	The middle value of an ordered data set.
4	Integer	A whole number.
5	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
6	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
7	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
8	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
9	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
10	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.

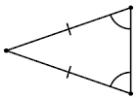
Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.

2	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90° .
3	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles. 
4	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross, these angles are equal.
5	Corresponding angles	Equal angles on the same side of a transversal and in the same position relative to lines intersected.
6	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
7	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
8	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alternate angles	Equal angles on opposite sides of a transversal.
2	Co-interior	Angles that lie between two parallel lines and on the same side of a transversal. They sum to 180° .
3	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
4	Right angle	A 90° angle. 
5	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
6	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
7	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
8	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
9	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° . 
10	Median	The middle value of an ordered data set.

Week 8 13/02/23	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	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.

6	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coordinate	A point on a grid represented by two numbers.
2	Quadrant	One of four areas created when two axes are placed on a grid.
3	Horizontal	A line parallel to the horizontal; it goes across from side to side.
4	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
5	Product	The answer when multiplying.
6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
7	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
8	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
9	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
10	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
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	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
7	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
8	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
9	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
10	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
2	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
3	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
5	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
6	Investment	The act of putting money into something with the aim of improving it.
7	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
10	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
2	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
3	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
4	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
5	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
6	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
7	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
8	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
9	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
10	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
2	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
3	Surplus	Having more of something than you need.
4	Deficit	Not having enough of something that you need.
5	Climate	The average weather over a 30 year period.

6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place
7	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
8	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
9	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
10	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate.
2	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.
3	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
4	Tourism	The commercial organisation of people going on holiday.
5	Industrilisation	The growth of secondary industry.
6	Investment	The act of putting money into something with the aim of improving it.
7	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
10	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Package holiday	A holiday that is organised by a travel company including flights, accommodation, transfers etc.
2	Annual leave	The period of paid time off granted to employees by their employer.
3	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
4	Drought	This describes an extreme period of dry weather.
5	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
6	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
7	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
8	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
9	HIC	A high income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
10	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Income	The amount of money that you make.
2	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
3	Local economy	The money that goes into the area near you.

4	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
5	Multiplier effect	The “snowballing” effect of economic activity.
6	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
7	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
8	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
9	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
10	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.

Week 7 06/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population pressure	The increasing amount of people putting strain on infrastructure, services and resources.
2	Water deficit	No having a large enough supply of water to meet demand.
3	Anti-social behaviour	The behaviour of a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to other people.
4	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in an area.
5	Sustainability.	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
6	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
7	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
8	Surplus	Having more of something than you need.
9	Deficit	Not having enough of something that you need.
10	Climate	The average weather over a 30 year period.

Week 8 13/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecotourism	The responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment whilst sustaining the wellbeing of locals.
2	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures
3	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
4	Habitats	The homes of animals.
5	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an area.
6	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate.
7	Wealth disparity	The difference in income between the richest and poorest in a place.
8	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
9	Tourism	The commercial organisation of people going on holiday.
10	Industrilisation	The growth of secondary industry.

Week 9 20/02/23		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Package holiday	A holiday that is organised by a travel company including flights, accommodation, transfers etc.

2	Annual leave	The period of paid time off granted to employees by their employer.
3	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
4	Drought	This describes an extreme period of dry weather.
5	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
6	Income	The amount of money that you make.
7	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
8	Local economy	The money that goes into the area near you.
9	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
10	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population pressure	The increasing amount of people putting strain on infrastructure, services and resources.
2	Water deficit	No having a large enough supply of water to meet demand.
3	Anti-social behaviour	The behaviour of a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to other people.
4	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in an area.
5	Sustainability.	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
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7	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures
8	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
9	Habitats	The homes of animals.
10	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an area.

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

Art

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cropped Image	A specific section of an image or artwork.
2	Emulsion	A type of paint used in households and artworks.
3	Artist Study	The act of recreating a well known artwork.
4	Architecture	The complex design or structure of a building.
5	Trace	The act of copying an artwork by going over the exact lines.
6	Biro	A kind of ballpoint pen which allows you to control ink flow.
7	Mixed media	A variety of materials used in one artwork.
8	Surface	The uppermost layer of something.
9	Texture	How a surface looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
10	Mark-Making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.

RS

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
2	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
3	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
4	Ex Nihlo	From or out of nothing.

5	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
6	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
7	Evolution	The theory or idea about the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms.
8	Expansion	The action of becoming larger or covering a larger area.
9	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
10	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.

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
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1	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
2	Magic If	Stanislavski's technique to help actors develop characters by thinking about what they would do if they were in the same situation.
3	Hot Seating	A rehearsal technique where an actor stays in character and answers questions.
4	Character Profile	A rehearsal technique which allows actors to develop a character's background.
5	The System	The process of developing a character using Stanislavski's methods
6	Super Objective	The characters main goal within a play.
7	Emotional Memory	When an actor uses their own experiences to help give a realistic response within a play
8	Point of Attention	A focus point chosen by the actor to enable them to stay in character and not become distracted.
9	Method Acting	When an actor remains in character at all times, even between performances.
10	Verbatim Theatre	Performance pieces created using the word of interviewees to create a script.

Art

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Experiment	To use relevant and purposeful skills to explore outcomes.
2	Layered surface	Use multiple materials to create a textured background.
3	Abstracted	An image that is recognised, but is simplified.
4	Man-made forms	Objects that have been created by humans.
5	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.
6	Plein Air	A french term describing the act of creating an artwork outside.
7	Gradient	The rate of change in a colour.
8	Production	The creation of artwork.
9	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
10	Depth	The impression of space by using a foreground and background.

RS

Week 10 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
2	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
3	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
4	Thomas Aquinas	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.
5	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
6	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to

		weight gain (effect).
7	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
8	Cosmological Argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.
9	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have been able to happen.
10	Science	This is the collection of knowledge gathered from observation and testing.

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.		