



# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 2*

*Year 7*

*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.goucesteracademy.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 <b>30 minutes</b>	Science	MFL and DT	English	History & Maths	Geography	Food/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

### Self-tracker:

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

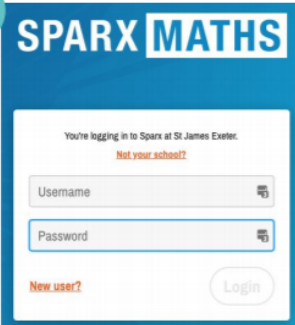
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

## 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	Conduction	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles.
2	Convection	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid rise.
3	Digestive System	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules
4	Radiation	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave.
5	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter.
6	Evaporate	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
7	Thermal energy store	Filled when an object is warmed up.
8	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions where energy is transferred to the surroundings.
9	Kinetic energy store	Filled when an object speeds up.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anomaly	A result that does not fit the expected pattern.
2	Bunsen burner	A small adjustable gas burner used in laboratories as a source of heat.
3	Beaker	A glass container with a flat bottom to hold liquids.
4	Current	Flow of charge measured in Amps (A).
5	Battery	Multiple cells connected together
6	Conduction	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles.
7	Convection	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid rise.
8	Digestive System	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules
9	Radiation	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave.
10	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In series	A closed circuit where the current follows one path.
2	In parallel	A closed circuit where the current divides into 2 or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.
3	Resistance	The wires and other components oppose the flow of charge, measured in Ohms ( $\Omega$ )
4	$V=IR$	The formula for Potential Difference (V) involving current (I) and resistance (R).
5	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
6	Evaporate	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
7	Thermal energy store	Filled when an object is warmed up.
8	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions where energy is transferred to the surroundings.
9	Kinetic energy store	Filled when an object speeds up.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scalar	A quantity that only has a magnitude
2	Vector	A quantity that has both magnitude and direction
3	Newton Meter	Used to measure force
4	$F = ma$	Newton's second law
5	$D = s \times t$	The equation for distance using speed and time
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Central Nervous System	The brain and spinal cord
2	Peripheral Nervous System	Nerve Cells that carry information to of from the CNS
3	Nerve Cells	Cells adapted to carry electrical impulses
4	Receptors	A group of cells that can detect a change in the environment
5	Effectors	Parts of the body that respond to a detected stimulus
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbohydrate	The body's main source of energy.
2	Lipids	A store of energy and method of thermal insulation.
3	Protein	A nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic energy store	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed.
6	Conduction	Transfer of thermal energy by the vibration of particles.
7	Convection	Transfer of thermal energy when particles in a heated fluid rise.
8	Digestive System	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules
9	Radiation	Transfer of thermal energy as a wave.
10	Solid, liquid and gas	The three states of matter.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens in an investigation.
2	Element Symbol	How an element is represented on the periodic table (e.g. Cu)
3	Scatter graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
4	Upthrust	A force that causes objects to float.
5	Gas Pressure	When the particles in a gas hit the walls of a container.
6	Evaporate	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
7	Thermal energy store	Filled when an object is warmed up.
8	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions where energy is transferred to the surroundings.
9	Kinetic energy store	Filled when an object speeds up.
10	Repeatable Results	The same investigator achieves similar measurements when repeating the same method.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scalar	A quantity that only has a magnitude
2	Vector	A quantity that has both magnitude and direction
3	Newton Meter	Used to measure force
4	$F = ma$	Newton's second law
5	$D = s \times t$	The equation for distance using speed and time
6	Central Nervous System	The brain and spinal cord
7	Peripheral Nervous System	Nerve Cells that carry information to of from the CNS
8	Nerve Cells	Cells adapted to carry electrical impulses
9	Receptors	A group of cells that can detect a change in the environment
10	Effectors	Parts of the body that respond to a detected stimulus

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbohydrate	The body's main source of energy.
2	Lipids	A store of energy and method of thermal insulation.
3	Protein	A nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic energy store	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed.
6	Hypothesis	An idea that explains how or why something happens in an investigation.
7	Element Symbol	How an element is represented on the periodic table (e.g. Cu)
8	Scatter graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
9	Upthrust	A force that causes objects to float.
10	Gas Pressure	When the particles in a gas hit the walls of a container.

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>normalmente</u> durante	<u>normally</u> during
2	mi tiempo <u>libre</u>	my <u>free</u> time
3	<b>juego</b> al fútbol	<b>I play</b> football
4	con mi <u>hermana</u>	with my <u>sister</u>
5	y a veces <b>bailamos</b>	and sometimes <b>we dance</b>
6	<b>me encanta</b>	<b>I love</b>
7	<b>jugar</b> al fútbol	<b>to play</b> (playing) football
8	porque <b>me parece</b>	because <b>I find</b> it
9	muy <u>sociable</u>	very <u>sociable</u>
10	además, el deporte <b>es</b> <u>guay</u>	furthermore, sport <b>is</b> <u>cool</u>

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es mi <u>pasión</u>	is my <u>passion</u>
2	y por eso	and therefore
3	<b>juego</b> al <u>baloncesto</u>	<b>I play</b> <u>basketball</u>
4	todos los días	every day
5	<u>después</u> del colegio	<u>after</u> school
6	y <b>juego</b> al fútbol	and <b>I play</b> (have been playing) football
7	desde hace <u>cinco</u> años	since (for) <u>five</u> years
8	<u>nunca</u> <b>hago</b> gimnasia	<b>I never do</b> gymnastics
9	dado que <b>es</b>	since <b>it's</b>
10	demasiada agotadora	too tiring

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando <b>era</b> más joven	when <b>I was</b> younger
2	<b>jugaba</b> al <u>baloncesto</u>	<b>I used to play</b> <u>basketball</u>
3	sin embargo	however
4	<b>pienso</b> que <b>fue</b>	<b>I think that it was</b>
5	<i>un poco</i> <u>aburrido</u>	<i>a bit</i> <u>boring</u>
6	<b>I love</b>	<b>me encanta</b>
7	<b>to play</b> (playing) football	<b>jugar</b> al fútbol
8	because <b>I find</b> it	porque <b>me parece</b>
9	very <u>sociable</u>	muy <u>sociable</u>
10	furthermore, sport is <u>cool</u>	además, el deporte es <u>guay</u>

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer <b>jugué</b> al golf	yesterday <b>I played</b> golf
2	con mi padre	with my dad
3	¡y <b>gané!</b>	and <b>I won!</b>
4	luego, <b>jugué</b> al voleibol	after that, <b>I played</b> volleyball
5	y <b>jugué</b> al tenis	and <b>I played</b> tennis
6	is my passion	es mi pasión
7	and therefore	y por eso
8	<b>I play</b> basketball	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto
9	every day	todos los días
10	after school	después del colegio

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero mi hermana <b>jugó</b>	but my sister <b>played</b>
2	en un partido	in a match
3	el fin de semana <u>próximo</u>	<u>next</u> weekend
4	<b>voy a jugar</b> en un estadio	<b>I'm going to play</b> in a stadium
5	qué <b>será</b> monótono	which <b>will be</b> monotonous
6	when <b>I was</b> younger	cuando <b>era</b> más joven
7	<b>I used to play</b> basketball	<b>jugaba</b> al baloncesto
8	however	sin embargo
9	<b>I think that it was</b>	<b>pienso</b> que <b>fue</b>
10	<i>a bit</i> boring	<i>un poco</i> aburrido

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pero también el domingo	but also on Sunday
2	<b>voy a hacer</b> escalada	<b>I'm going to go (to do)</b> rock climbing
3	con mis amigos	with my friends
4	que <b>será</b>	which <b>will be</b>
5	un poco espantosa	a bit frightening
6	yesterday <b>I played</b> golf	ayer <b>jugué</b> al golf
7	with my dad	con mi padre
8	and <b>I won!</b>	¡y <b>gané!</b>
9	after that, <b>I played</b> volleyball	luego, <b>jugué</b> al voleibol
10	and <b>I played</b> tennis	y <b>jugué</b> al tenis

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en el futuro	in the future
2	<b>quisiera practicar</b> surf	<b>I would like to practise</b> surfing
3	ya que <b>me chifla</b>	because <b>I love</b>
4	los deportes <u>acuáticos</u>	<u>water</u> sports
5	porque en mi opinión	because in my opinion
6	but my sister <b>played</b>	pero mi hermana <b>jugó</b>
7	in a match	en un partido
8	<u>next</u> weekend	el fin de semana <u>próximo</u>
9	<b>I'm going to play</b> in a stadium	<b>voy a jugar</b> en un estadio
10	which <b>will be</b> monotonous	qué <b>será</b> monótono

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>son</b> muy emocionantes	<b>they are</b> very exciting
2	más tarde en la vida	later in life
3	me gustaría <b>hacer</b> equitación	I would like to <b>do</b> horse riding
4	porque <b>sería</b>	because <b>it would be</b>
5	verdaderamente genial	really great
6	but also on Sunday	pero también el domingo
7	<b>I'm going to go (to do)</b> rock climbing	<b>voy a hacer</b> escalada
8	with my friends	con mis amigos
9	which <b>will be</b>	que <b>será</b>
10	<i>a bit</i> frightening	<i>un poco</i> espantosa

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in the future	en el futuro
2	<b>I would like to practise</b> surfing	<b>quisiera practicar</b> surf
3	because <b>I love</b>	ya que <b>me chifla</b>
4	<u>water</u> sports	los deportes <u>acuáticos</u>
5	because in my opinion	porque en mi opinión
6	<b>I love</b>	<b>me encanta</b>
7	<b>to play</b> (playing) football	<b>jugar</b> al fútbol
8	because <b>I find</b> it	porque <b>me parece</b>
9	very sociable	muy sociable
10	furthermore, sport	además, el deporte

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>they are</b> very exciting	<b>son</b> muy emocionantes
2	later in life	más tarde en la vida
3	I would like to <b>do</b> horse riding	me gustaría <b>hacer</b> equitación
4	because <b>it would be</b>	porque <b>sería</b>
5	really great	verdaderamente genial
6	y <b>juego</b> al fútbol	and <b>I play</b> (have been playing) football
7	desde hace cinco años	since (for) five years
8	<u>nunca</u> <b>hago</b> gimnasia	<u>I never</u> <b>do</b> gymnastics
9	dado que <b>es</b>	since <b>it's</b>
10	demasiada agotadora	too tiring

# 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.

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	apprenticeships	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	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for his novel Treasure Island.
2	Adjective	A word describing an attribute of a noun, such as sour, red, cold, smooth.
3	Noun	Name of a person, place or thing. E.g. Linda, Coleford, table, horse.
4	Adverb	Used to describe a verb. Usually they are adjectives with an -ly suffix. E.g. gently, carefully, cleverly.
5	Verb	A word used to describe an action E.g. run, sit, swim, eat, write.
6	Inference	A conclusion or opinion that is formed because of known facts or evidence. E.g. If your teacher smiles or laughs, you might infer they are in a good mood.
7	Deduction	Basing opinions on obvious facts to understand the explicit meaning.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing with another using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.
10	Metaphor	A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personification	When you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
2	Symbolism	A figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. E.g. Red can represent danger.
3	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
4	Loyalty	Giving or showing firm and constant support or to a person or institution.
5	Duty	Having a responsibility to someone or something and committing to that responsibility.
6	Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. Many of the characters are seen to be dealing with the aftermath of their choices.
7	Piracy	The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. It was a major threat to Britain's export industry in the early 18th century.
8	Pathetic Fallacy	Giving emotions to something non-human. Often it is used to give the weather human emotions to reflect the mood of a character.
9	Feral	To behave in a wild state (often used to describe an animal) after escape from captivity (being imprisoned or confined).
10	Degenerate	An immoral (evil) or corrupt person.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jim Hawkins	The protagonist. We watch him grow into a man over the course of the novel.
2	Long John Silver	The antagonist. He challenges some of the stereotypes surrounding pirates.
3	Squire Trelawney	He is portrayed as a fool when he falls for Long John Silver's plot to capture the Hispaniola.
4	Dr Livesey	Middle class, educated. He is the doctor and becomes a sympathetic and practical character.
5	Ben Gunn	He survives being stranded by his crew and is a symbol of the rough justice of the pirates. He helps Jim Hawkins to escape.
6	Robert Louis Stevenson	A Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for his novel Treasure Island.
7	Adjective	A word describing an attribute of a noun, such as sour, red, cold, smooth.
8	Noun	Name of a person, place or thing. E.g. Linda, Coleford, table, horse.
9	Adverb	Used to describe a verb. Usually they are adjectives with an -ly suffix. E.g. gently, carefully, cleverly.
10	Verb	A word used to describe an action E.g. run, sit, swim, eat, write.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rebellious	To actively go against or oppose authority or control.
2	Defiant	To be boldly disobedient.
3	Sacrifice	To give up something that you care about, for the sake of something that is regarded as more important or worthy.
4	Countenance	A person's face or facial expression.
5	Perceptive	Someone who understands people or situations and who shows sensitivity.
6	Inference	A conclusion or opinion that is formed because of known facts or evidence. E.g. If your teacher smiles or laughs, you might infer they are in a good mood.
7	Deduction	Basing opinions on obvious facts to understand the explicit meaning.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing with another using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words.
10	Metaphor	A figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song or poem.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Something that cannot be changed, reversed, or recovered.
6	Personification	When you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.
7	Symbolism	A figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. E.g. Red can represent danger.
8	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
9	Loyalty	Giving or showing firm and constant support or to a person or institution.
10	Duty	Having a responsibility to someone or something and committing to that responsibility.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
2	Antagonist	A person who opposes or is hostile (unfriendly) to someone, often the protagonist.
3	Obscure	Something that is unclear and difficult to understand or see.
4	Solace	To find comfort in a time of great distress or sadness.
5	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.
6	Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. Many of the characters are seen to be dealing with the aftermath of their choices.
7	Piracy	The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. It was a major threat to Britain's export industry in the early 18th century.
8	Pathetic Fallacy	Giving emotions to something non-human. Often it is used to give the weather human emotions to reflect the mood of a character.
9	Feral	To behave in a wild state (often used to describe an animal) after escape from captivity (being imprisoned or confined).
10	Degenerate	An immoral (evil) or corrupt person.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	To show great bravery.
2	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
3	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
4	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning.
5	A foil	A character who contrasts with another character.
6	Jim Hawkins	The protagonist. We watch him grow into a man over the course of the novel.
7	Long John Silver	The antagonist. He challenges some of the stereotypes surrounding pirates.
8	Squire Trelawney	He is portrayed as a fool when he falls for Long John Silver's plot to capture the Hispaniola.
9	Dr Livesey	Middle class, educated. He is the doctor and becomes a sympathetic and practical character.
10	Ben Gunn	He survives being stranded by his crew and is a symbol of the rough justice of the pirates. He helps Jim Hawkins to escape.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g.: a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
2	Epic poetry	A narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
3	Motif	A dominant or repeated idea in a piece of work. In Treasure Island, these repeated ideas are solitude, the colour black and animals.
4	Tragedy	A tale that ends in sadness, usually caused by the protagonist's hubris or fatal flaw (a character trait that causes their downfall).
5	Didacticism	A belief that art and literature should provide instruction and information as well as enjoyment and pleasure.
6	Rebellious	To actively go against or oppose authority or control.
7	Defiant	To be boldly disobedient.
8	Sacrifice	To give up something that you care about, for the sake of something that is regarded as more important or worthy.
9	Countenance	A person's face or facial expression.
10	Perceptive	Someone who understands people or situations and who shows sensitivity.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
2	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
3	Lament	To express passionate grief or sorrow, sometimes as a song or poem.
4	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence which often leads to someone's downfall.
5	Irrevocably	Something that cannot be changed, reversed, or recovered.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who opposes or is hostile (unfriendly) to someone, often the protagonist.
8	Obscure	Something that is unclear and difficult to understand or see.
9	Solace	To find comfort in a time of great distress or sadness.
10	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	To show great bravery.
2	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
3	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong.
4	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning.
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10	Didacticism	A belief that art and literature should provide instruction and information as well as enjoyment and pleasure.

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
2	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
3	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865
4	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
5	Alfred the Great	This was the Anglo-Saxon king who signed the peace treaty to create Danelaw
6	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
7	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
8	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
9	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
10	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pius	This is someone who is dutiful or believes deeply in something usually related to religion.
2	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Medieval period does not need to be a relative.
3	Thegn	This was an Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
4	Wergild	This was the cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
5	Patriarchal	This is a system of society or government controlled by men and women are excluded from it.
6	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.
7	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
8	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
9	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
10	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
2	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.
3	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.
4	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
6	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
7	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
8	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
9	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
10	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Barons	Powerful landowners, they rebelled against King John in 1215.
2	King John	This was the last of the Angevin monarchs.
3	Magna Carta	This was a document signed by King John that limited the power of the monarchy and increased power of Parliament.
4	Crusades	This was a series of nine religious wars waged from 1095 to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Islamic rule.
5	Trial by jury	This is when ordinary people decide what happens, the basis of our civil liberties.
6	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
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9	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
10	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade Route	This is a long distance route along which goods are transported.
2	Marco Polo	This man was an Italian merchant, explorer and writer.
3	Silk	This is a rare textile that is used to make clothes; it was only found in the Far East.
4	Mongols	These were nomadic people from Mongolia; they very warlike people.
5	Alexander the Great	He was king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon.
6	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
7	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
8	Thralls	This was the Viking word for slaves.
9	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
10	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Islam	This is the main belief of the Middle East.
2	Slaves	This was when one person was owned by another person.
3	Zheng He	This man was a Chinese explorer who travelled as far as Africa and the Red Sea.
4	Ibn Battuta	He was a Moroccan Muslim explorer who travelled all over the world.
5	Buddhism	This is a religion from Asia based on wisdom and self control.
6	Barons	Powerful landowners, they rebelled against King John in 1215.
7	King John	This was the last of the Angevin monarchs.
8	Magna Carta	This was a document signed by King John that limited the power of the monarchy and increased power of Parliament.
9	Crusades	This was a series of nine religious wars waged from 1095 to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Islamic rule.
10	Trial by jury	This is when ordinary people decide what happens, the basis of our civil liberties.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Black Death	This was a deadly disease killing 50% of the population of Britain in 1348.
2	Contagious	This is an infection that spreads easily from one person to another, typically by direct contact.
3	Buboes	These are the swelling of the armpits and inner thigh common with Black Death
4	Miasma	This is the belief that bad smells in the air caused illnesses.
5	Four Humours	This is how most doctors thought the human body worked and what caused people to become ill.
6	Barons	Powerful landowners, they rebelled against King John in 1215.
7	King John	This was the last of the Angevin monarchs.
8	Magna Carta	This was a document signed by King John that limited the power of the monarchy and increased power of Parliament.
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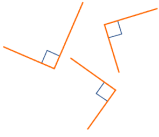
Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poll Tax	This was money paid by the people to the government to pay for war with France
2	Richard II	He was the 10 year old King of England from 1377.
3	Wat Tyler	He was the leader of the peasants revolt
4	Peasants	They grew all the food but owned no wealth and lived in poverty, the lowest group in society.
5	Black Death	This was a deadly disease killing 50% of the population of Britain in 1348.
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Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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2	Anglo-Saxons	These were the Germanic inhabitants of England. They controlled England from the 5th Century until the Norman Conquest.
3	Alfred the Great	This was the Anglo-Saxon king who signed the peace treaty to create Danelaw
4	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
5	Patriarchal	This is a system of society or government controlled by men and women are excluded from it.
6	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.
7	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
8	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
9	Trade Route	This is a long distance route along which goods are transported.
10	Marco Polo	This man was an Italian merchant, explorer and writer.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ceorls	This was a free Saxon who worked on the land.
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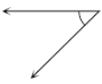

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
2	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
3	Proportion	The size, number, or amount of one thing or group of things as compared to another thing or group of things which can be expressed as a fraction, decimal or percentage.
4	>	A symbol that means "is greater than".
5	<	A symbol that means "is less than".
6	≠	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
7	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
8	Integer	A whole number.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

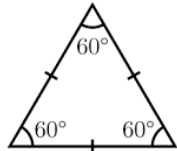
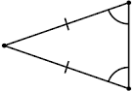
Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$ .
2	Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$
3	First twelve square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.
4	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
5	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.
6	$2(\text{length} + \text{width})$	Perimeter of a rectangle.
7	Right angle	 A $90^\circ$ angle.
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

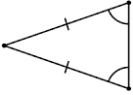
Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First ten prime numbers	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
2	$C = 2d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	7, 14, 21, 28, 35	First 5 multiples of 7
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12
6	$\neq$	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
7	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
8	Integer	A whole number.
9	$C = 2d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
10	7, 14, 21, 28, 35	First 5 multiples of 7

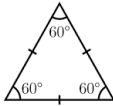
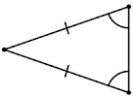
Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
2	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
3	60	Seconds in one minute
4	60	Minutes in one hour.
5	24	Hours in one day.
6	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
7	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
8	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angle	An amount of turning
2	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^\circ$ . 
3	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ . 
4	Reflex angle	An angle between $180^\circ$ and $360^\circ$ .
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
6	$<$	A symbol that means "is less than".
7	$\neq$	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
8	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross.
2	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
3	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
4	90°	Right angle.
5	Interior angle	The inside angle between two sides of a polygon.
6	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
7	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
8	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360.°
9	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
10	Length x width	Area of a rectangle.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exterior angle	An angle created outside a polygon by extending one side.
2	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles. 
3	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
4	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
5	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose sides all have the same length (but the angles do not have to be right angles).
6	Area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$ .
7	Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$
8	First twelve square numbers	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.
9	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
10	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kite	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are next to each other.
2	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in any quadrilateral.
3	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles in a triangle
4	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.
5	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
7	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
8	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross.
9	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
10	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in a full turn.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interior angle	The inside angle between two sides of a polygon.
2	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
3	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
4	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
5	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
6	60	Seconds in one minute
7	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles. 
8	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
9	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
10	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles on a straight line.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kite	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are next to each other.
2	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in any quadrilateral.
3	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles in a triangle
4	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross.
5	$180^\circ$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
6	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in a full turn.
7	$90^\circ$	Right angle.
8	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose four sides can be grouped into two pairs of equal-length sides that are opposite to each other.
9	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.
10	Exterior angle	An angle created outside a polygon by extending one side.

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
2	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, the last one ended 25,000 years ago.
3	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
4	Altitude	The height of an area.
5	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.
6	Sublimation	This is the process of a substance changing from a solid to a gas.
7	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
8	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes onto the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
9	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.
10	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	U-shaped valley	A gently sloping sided valley, with a wide base.
2	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
3	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
4	Tarn	A lake formed in a corrie.
5	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
6	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in, on or under the glacier.
7	Moraine	This is the debris, rocks and materials that a glacier has picked up, transported and then deposited.
8	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
9	Contour lines	A line of equal height on a map.
10	Relief	The height and shape of land.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
2	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.
4	Resident	A person who lives in an area.
5	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in an area.
6	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
7	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, the last one ended 25,000 years ago.
8	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
9	Altitude	The height of an area.
10	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sparse	Being spread out over an area.
2	Dense	Being close together within an area.
3	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
4	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
5	Migration	The movement of people from one place or another.
6	Sublimation	This is the process of a substance changing from a solid to a gas.
7	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
8	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes onto the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
9	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.
10	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immigrant	A person who moves into a country.
2	Emigrant	A person who moves out of a country.
3	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
4	Push Factor	A reason that people want to leave a place eg. low paying jobs.
5	Pull factor	A reason that people want to move to a place eg. high paying jobs.
6	U-shaped valley	A gently sloping sided valley, with a wide base.
7	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
8	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
9	Tarn	A lake formed in a corrie.
10	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rural to urban migration	When people move from the countryside to a town or city.
2	Economic migrant	Moving for the purpose of work - usually for higher wages.
3	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
4	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
6	Transportation	The process by which material is moved in, on or under the glacier.
7	Moraine	This is the debris, rocks and materials that a glacier has picked up, transported and then deposited.
8	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
9	Contour lines	A line of equal height on a map.
10	Relief	The height and shape of land.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
2	Ageing population	A country that has a larger amount of older people.
3	Dependency ratio	The number of people below 15 years old and over 65 years old who are reliant on others for support.
4	Brain drain	This occurs as many skilled workers migrate from an area or country.
5	Refugee	This is a person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
6	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
8	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.
9	Resident	A person who lives in an area.
10	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in an area.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil war	A war within a country.
2	Political migrant	Fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers .
3	Persecution	This is the act of harassing or oppressing a person or a group of people, especially because of their identity.
4	Asylum seeker	This is a person who claims to be a refugee but whose claim hasn't been evaluated.
5	Aid	Help or support given by a country or charity.
6	Sparse	Being spread out over an area.
7	Dense	Being close together within an area.
8	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
9	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
10	Migration	The movement of people from one place or another.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immigrant	A person who moves into a country.
2	Emigrant	A person who moves out of a country.
3	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population lives in towns and cities.
4	Push Factor	A reason that people want to leave a place eg. low paying jobs.
5	Pull factor	A reason that people want to move to a place eg. high paying jobs.
6	Rural to urban migration	When people move from the countryside to a town or city.
7	Economic migrant	Moving for the purpose of work - usually for higher wages.
8	Disposable income	This is the income people have to spend after taxes and bills.
9	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
2	Ageing population	A country that has a larger amount of older people.
3	Dependency ratio	The number of people below 15 years old and over 65 years old who are reliant on others for support.
4	Brain drain	This occurs as many skilled workers migrate from an area or country.
5	Refugee	This is a person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
6	Civil war	A war within a country.
7	Political migrant	Fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers .
8	Persecution	This is the act of harassing or oppressing a person or a group of people, especially because of their identity.
9	Asylum seeker	This is a person who claims to be a refugee but whose claim hasn't been evaluated.
10	Aid	Help or support given by a country or charity.

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

## Food

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boiling	Food is cooked in a pan of liquid at very high temperature
2	Baking	Food is cooked in the oven.
3	Frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
4	Grilling	Food is cooked under intense, direct heat.
5	Steaming	Food is cooked in steam rising from a pan of boiling water.
6	Stewing	Food is cooked in a pan of simmering liquid.
7	Deep frying	Food is cooked by submerging it in hot oil.
8	Stir fry	Food is cooked very quickly in a hot pan with oil. The food is continually moved around the pan
9	Balanced diet	Contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Vitamin (e.g. A,C,E)	A micronutrient that is essential for health often found in fruit and vegetables.

## Drama

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
2	Non-Naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
3	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
4	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Alienation Effect	Brecht's techniques to remind the audience they are watching a play.
6	Political Theatre	Performance pieces motivation by a political message.
7	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
8	Magic If	Stanislavski's technique to help actors develop characters by thinking about what they would do if they were in the same situation.
9	Hot Seating	A rehearsal technique where an actor stays in character and answers questions.
10	Character Profile	A rehearsal technique which allows actors to develop a character's background.

## Art

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour	What you see when light reflects off of something.
2	Annotate	A piece of writing that explains your artwork
3	Research	The action of finding information about an artwork or artist.
4	Relate	Comparing your artwork to an artists work.
5	Relevant information	Researching an artist and picking out the important facts.
6	Hatching	Closely drawn lines in one direction
7	Cross Hatching	Criss-crossed lines.
8	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
9	Scumbling	Mark-making in a circular motion.
10	Colour Ratio	Altering the amount of paint you are mixing to create different colours.

## RS

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	This is the religious act of praise, honour and devotion usually directed towards a deity, God or other figure worthy of this degree of respect.
2	Guru Granth Sahib	These are the Sikh holy scriptures, they are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.
3	Gurdwara	This is a Sikh place of worship.
4	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.
5	Sewa	This is a Sikh act of worship. It means 'selfless service.
6	Puja	This is a Buddhist act of worship.
7	Chanting	This is the repeating of a mantra to help concentration in meditation, usually in Buddhism and Hinduism.
8	Tripitaka	This is the name of the Buddhist holy writings.
9	The Buddha	This is the title given to Prince Siddhartha Gautama after he gained enlightenment.
10	Yahweh	This is the Jewish and Christian name for God.

## 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	Kitchen utensil	Small hand held tool used for food preparation.
2	Measuring spoons	Set of spoons, of fixed volume, that are used to measure small amounts of ingredients.
3	Measuring jug	Used to measure accurate volumes of liquids.
4	Chopping board	Used to protect the work surface when chopping foods.
5	Mixing bowl	Useful when ingredients need to be combined.
6	Spatula	A broad, flat utensil used for mixing and spreading.
7	Fish slice	A wide, flat utensil used for lifting and turning foods whilst frying.
8	Peeler	A kitchen tool used for removing the skin from fruit and vegetables.
9	Garlic press	A small device that can crush.
10	Colander	Used for washing or straining food

## Drama

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devising	To create a performance from a starting point through careful planning.
2	Still Image	When performers are completely still on stage, highlighting a key moment to the audience.
3	Split Stage	When the performance area is split into different areas representing different places or times.
4	Cross Cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
5	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
6	Stimulus	The starting point for a piece of devised work.
7	Levels	The use of different heights on a performance space.
8	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
9	Development	When initial ideas are worked on to create a performance piece.
10	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.

## Art

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foreground	The area of the image nearest to the viewer
2	Middleground	The area between the foreground and the background of an image
3	Background	The furthest area of the image. It diminishes in size.
4	Focal point	The area in which your eyes are drawn to.

5	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint. Used to show depth within an artwork.
6	Landscape	The depiction of natural scenery eg. Mountains and forests.
7	Impressionism	A style of art which is characterised by its short brush strokes and mark making.
8	Colour Wheel	Illustrative organisation of hues
9	Depth	The impression of space within an artwork.
10	Art Movement	A style with a specific and common goal or technique.

## RS

Week 10 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shabbat	This is Judaism's day of rest on the seventh day of the week, it is an act of worship that takes place from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
2	Synagogue	This is the building where a Jewish people meet for religious worship and instruction.
3	Tanakh	These are the Jewish Scriptures containing the books of law, the prophets and collected writings. Also known as the Hebrew Bible.
4	A Church	This is the building where Christians meet to worship.
5	Holy Bible	This is the Christian holy book. It contains 66 books and is divided into two sections: the Old and New Testament.
6	Non-liturgical	This is a more relaxed style of Christian worship that allows freedom in how a person worships.
7	Liturgical	This is a more ordered, formal style of Christian worship which is very traditional.
8	Masjid	This is the building where Muslims meet to worship; a mosque.
9	The Qur'an	This is the Muslim holy book. It contains 114 chapters called surahs.
10	Salah	This means prayer. It is the second pillar in Islam. There are Five Pillars which are the five duties or acts of worship every Muslim must perform.

## 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
<b>Sport</b> <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.		
<b>Community</b> <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.		
<b>Leadership</b> <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.		
<b>Adventure</b> <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.		