



# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 3*

*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 <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 17/04/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>2</b> w/c 24/04/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>3</b> w/c 01/05/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>4</b> w/c 08/05/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>5</b> w/c 15/05/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>6</b> w/c 22/05/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>7</b> w/c 05/06/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>8</b> w/c 12/06/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>9</b> w/c 19/06/23	KO						
	Online						
<b>10</b> w/c 26/06/23	KO						
	Online						

# Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

You will need to show your maths teacher your Sparx booklet so your teacher can see your workings. Your teacher will be looking to see that you have:

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

**Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!**

For more information and guidance please go to:

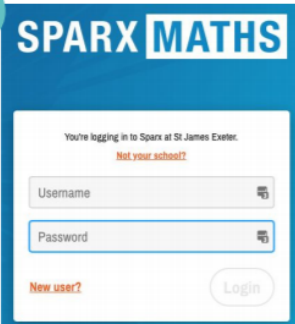
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

## How to log in to Sparx - new students


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

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

3



4



sparx

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants, known as the primary consumer.
2	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
3	Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat
4	Producer	An organism that uses light energy to produce food
5	Scatter Graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.
6	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
7	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
9	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.
10	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prey	Animals that are hunted and killed for food
2	Ecosystem	Consisting of organisms and the physical environment in which they live
3	Predator	An animal that lives by hunting and consuming other animals
4	Consumer	All animals above a producer
5	Food Chain	A sequence of organisms that shows the feeding relationships between producers and consumers.
6	Food Web	Multiple linked food chains within a ecosystem.
7	System	An object or group of objects that interact
8	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution
9	Enzymes	Biological catalysts which speed up the rate of reaction.
10	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
3	Element	A pure substance consisting of only one type of atom.
4	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements chemically joined together.
5	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together but can be separated.
6	Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants, known as the primary consumer.
7	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat
8	Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat
9	Producer	An organism that uses light energy to produce food
10	Scatter Graph	A graph that displays information which changes over time.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Joule	The unit of energy
2	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force
3	Non-Renewable	A resource that is of limited supply.
4	Renewable	A resource that will quickly replenish.
5	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.
6	Mean	The sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
7	Dependent Variable	A factor that we measure.
8	Independent Variable	A factor that we change.
9	Control Variable	A factor that we keep the same.
10	Periodic Table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding
2	Electrostatic	A non contact force between charged objects
3	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet that has a magnetic force
4	Mean	Total of all the values divided by the number of values.
5	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
6	Prey	Animals that are hunted and killed for food
7	Ecosystem	Consisting of organisms and the physical environment in which they live
8	Predator	An animal that lives by hunting and consuming other animals
9	Consumer	All animals above a producer
10	Food Chain	A sequence of organisms that shows the feeding relationships between producers and consumers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scalar	A quantity with magnitude only e.g. speed or time
2	Vector	A quantity with a magnitude and direction e.g. velocity or force
3	Hypothesis	A prediction made with evidence at the beginning of a scientific investigation.
4	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
5	Repeatable	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.
6	Food Web	Multiple linked food chains within an ecosystem.
7	System	An object or group of objects that interact
8	Soluble	The substance will dissolve to make a solution
9	Enzymes	Biological catalysts which speed up the rate of reaction.
10	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Three states of matter.



Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biotic	Living factors affecting a community.
2	Abiotic	Non-living factors affecting a community E.g. light intensity, temperature, soil pH).
3	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
4	Community	A group of interdependent populations of organisms all interacting with each other.
5	Interdependence	All organisms in a community rely on one another – for food, shelter, pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient recycling etc.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
8	Element	A pure substance consisting of only one type of atom.
9	Compound	A pure substance made from two or more elements chemically joined together.
10	Mixture	When two or more elements or compounds are mixed together but can be separated.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insoluble	A substance that will not dissolve in a solvent to produce a solution.
2	Solution	Formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent.
3	Metal oxide	Formed when a metal reacts with oxygen.
4	Energy transfer	Energy can be transferred usefully between stores.
5	National grid	Supplied by power stations to provide the UK's electricity.
6	Joule	The unit of energy
7	Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object in the direction of the force
8	Non-Renewable	A resource that is of limited supply.
9	Renewable	A resource that will quickly replenish.
10	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding
2	Electrostatic	A non contact force between charged objects
3	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet that has a magnetic force
4	Mean	Total of all the values divided by the number of values.
5	Reproducible	Similar results are obtained by different investigators with different equipment.
6	Scalar	A quantity with magnitude only e.g. speed or time
7	Vector	A quantity with a magnitude and direction e.g. velocity or force
8	Hypothesis	A prediction made with evidence at the beginning of a scientific investigation.
9	Anomalous Result	Does not fit the pattern so excluded when calculating the mean.
10	Repeatable	When after repetition, under the same conditions by the same investigator, gives similar results.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biotic	Living factors affecting a community.
2	Abiotic	Non-living factors affecting a community E.g. light intensity, temperature, soil pH).
3	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
4	Community	A group of interdependent populations of organisms all interacting with each other.
5	Interdependence	All organisms in a community rely on one another – for food, shelter, pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient recycling etc.
6	Insoluble	A substance that will not dissolve in a solvent to produce a solution.
7	Solution	Formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent.
8	Metal oxide	Formed when a metal reacts with oxygen.
9	Energy transfer	Energy can be transferred usefully between stores.
10	National grid	Supplied by power stations to provide the UK's electricity.

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para <b>mantener</b> una <u>vida sana</u>	(in order) <b>to maintain</b> a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto	<b>I play (I have been playing)</b> basketball
3	desde hace cinco años	for (since) five years
4	y también <b>voy</b> al gimnasio	and also <b>I go</b> to the gym
5	tres veces por semana	three times per week
6	también <b>hago</b> natación	also <b>I go (do)</b> swimming
7	cada miércoles además	every Wednesday, furthermore
8	<b>como</b> muchas frutas y verduras	<b>I eat</b> lots of fruit and vegetables
9	y <b>tengo que evitar</b> la comida grasa	and <b>I have to avoid</b> greasy food
10	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>como</b> demasiada <u>comida rápida</u>	<b>I eat</b> too much fast <u>food</u>
2	la <u>semana</u> pasada <b>comí</b>	last <u>week</u> <b>I ate</b>
3	en McDonald's con mis amigos	at McDonald's with my friends
4	<b>era</b> delicioso pero	<b>it was</b> delicious
5	<b>es</b> poco saludable	but <b>it's</b> unhealthy
6	la semana próxima/que viene	next week
7	<b>voy a hacer</b> ejercicio	<b>I am going (to do)</b> exercise

8	y <b>voy a dormir</b> bien	and I'm <b>going to sleep</b> well
9	para <b>reducir</b> el estrés	(in order) <b>to reduce</b> stress
10	a veces	sometimes

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>tengo</b> una dieta sana	<b>I have</b> a healthy diet
2	porque como mucha fruta	because I eat a lot of fruit
3	sin embargo <b>odio</b>	however <b>I hate</b>
4	<b>comer</b> verduras	<b>eating (to eat)</b> vegetables
5	dado que <u>no son</u> deliciosas	because <u>they are not</u> delicious
6	(in order) <b>to maintain</b> a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>	para <b>mantener</b> una <u>vida</u> sana
7	<b>I play (I have been playing)</b> basketball	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto
8	for (since) five years	desde hace cinco años
9	and also <b>I go</b> to the gym	y también <b>voy</b> al gimnasio
10	three times per week	tres veces por semana

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>me levanto</b> a las siete	<b>I get up</b> at seven
2	y luego <b>me ducho</b>	and then <b>I shower</b>
3	siempre <b>desayuno</b>	I always <b>eat breakfast</b>
4	generalmente voy al colegio <b>a pie</b>	generally I go to school <b>by foot</b>
5	pero a veces voy <b>en bici</b>	but sometimes I go <b>by bike</b>
6	also <b>I go (do)</b> swimming	también <b>hago</b> natación
7	every Wednesday, furthermore	cada miércoles además
8	<b>I eat</b> lots of fruit and vegetables	<b>como</b> muchas frutas y verduras
9	and <b>I have to avoid</b> fast food	y <b>tengo que evitar</b> la comida greasy
10	but unfortunately	pero por desgracia

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en Inglaterra <b>cenamos</b>	in England <b>we eat dinner</b>
2	a las cinco y media	at 5:30pm
3	ayer <b>comí</b>	yesterday <b>I ate</b>
4	pescado con arroz	fish with rice
5	<b>fue</b> bastante sabroso	<b>it was</b> quite tasty
6	<b>I eat</b> too much fast <u>food</u>	<b>como</b> demasiada <u>comida</u> rápida
7	last <u>week</u> <b>I ate</b>	la <u>semana</u> pasada <b>comí</b>
8	at McDonald's with my friends	en McDonald's con mis amigos
9	<b>it was</b> delicious	<b>era</b> delicioso pero
10	but <b>it's</b> unhealthy	<b>es</b> poco saludable

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	porque <b>está</b> un poco lejos	because <b>it is (located)</b> a bit far
2	<b>no me siento</b> bien	<b>I don't feel</b> well
3	la verdad <b>es</b> que	the truth <b>is</b> that
4	<b>tengo</b> dolor de garganta	<b>I have</b> a sore throat
5	y <b>tengo</b> fiebre	and <b>I have</b> a fever
6	next week	la semana próxima/que viene
7	<b>I am going (to do)</b> exercise	<b>voy a hacer</b> ejercicio
8	and I'm <b>going to sleep</b> well	y <b>voy a dormir</b> bien
9	(in order) <b>to reduce</b> stress	para <b>reducir</b> el estrés
10	sometimes	a veces

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el fin de semana próximo	next weekend
2	<b>iré</b> al polideportivo	<b>I will go</b> to the sports centre
3	para <b>nadar</b> y <b>jugar</b> al tenis de mesa	<u>in order to swim</u> and <b>to play</b> table tennis
4	para <b>llevar</b> un estilo de vida <u>saludable</u>	(in order) <b>to lead</b> a <u>healthier</u> lifestyle
5	y para <b>ser</b> feliz	and (in order) <b>to be</b> happy
6	<b>I have</b> a healthy diet	<b>tengo</b> una dieta sana
7	because I eat a lot of fruit	porque como mucha fruta
8	however <b>I hate</b>	sin embargo <b>odio</b>
9	<b>eating (to eat)</b> vegetables	<b>comer</b> verduras
10	because <u>they are not</u> delicious	dado que <u>no son</u> deliciosas

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ahora <b>juego</b> al baloncesto	now <b>I play</b> basketball
2	todos los días	every day
3	con mi mejor amigo	with my best friend
4	en el parque cerca de mi casa	in the park near my house
5	después de colegio	after school
6	<b>I get up</b> at seven	<b>me levanto</b> a las siete
7	and then <b>I shower</b>	y luego <b>me ducho</b>
8	<b>I always eat breakfast</b>	siempre <b>desayuno</b>
9	generally I go to school <b>by</b> <b>foot</b>	generalmente voy al colegio <b>a pie</b>
10	but sometimes I go <b>by</b> <b>bike</b>	pero a veces voy <b>en bici</b>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	in England <b>we eat dinner</b>	en Inglaterra <b>cenamos</b>

2	at 5:30pm	a las cinco y media
3	yesterday I ate	ayer <b>comí</b>
4	fish with rice	pescado con arroz
5	it was quite tasty	<b>fue</b> bastante sabroso
6	because it is (located) a bit far	porque <b>está</b> un poco lejos
7	I <u>don't</u> feel well	<u>no</u> <b>me siento</b> bien
8	the truth is that	la verdad <b>es</b> que
9	I have a sore throat	<b>tengo</b> dolor de garganta
10	and I have a fever	y <b>tengo</b> fiebre

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	next weekend	el fin de semana próximo
2	I will go to the sports centre	<b>iré</b> al polideportivo
3	in order to swim and to play table tennis	<u>para</u> <b>nadar</b> y <b>jugar</b> al tenis de mesa
4	(in order) to lead a healthier lifestyle	para <b>llevar</b> un estilo de vida <u>saludable</u>
5	and (in order) to be happy	y para <b>ser</b> feliz
6	now I play basketball	ahora <b>juego</b> al baloncesto
7	every day	todos los días
8	with my best friend	con mi mejor amigo
9	in the park near my house	en el parque cerca de mi casa
10	after school	después de colegio

# Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Data sheets	Information sources which display a range of typical engineering information, such as feed rates for cutting various materials, tapping drill sizes, thread details and finishing detail, etc.
2	Detail views	These are views that focus on a particular part of an engineering drawing, often used to enlarge complex parts of a design or engineering drawing.
3	Engineering Drawing	For the purpose of this qualification, engineering drawings are the drawings that are issued to learners in the Unit 1 controlled assessment brief that will enable them to accurately manufacture the required product from the given brief and specification. Learners are also required to produce their own engineering drawings as a part of their response for the controlled assessment brief for Unit 2.
4	Isometric drawing	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
5	Job sheets	Specific instructions that explain the task/job to be done. These are completed after the work is complete and the sheets are updated based on the work undertaken.
6	Manufacturing specification	Contains all the information that is needed to make the product. It describes the stages of manufacture and the materials needed, using flowcharts, diagrams, notes and samples.
7	Material stock sizes	These are the sizes that materials are generally sold in from a supplier. They form the starting point of where components or parts are manufactured from in the workshop
8	Orthographic projection	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
9	Planning documentation	A series of documents provided to an engineer to assist in the designing or manufacturing of a product.
10	Risk assessment	A document that focuses on the potential for accidents and harm and puts into place mitigations to prevent accidents and unsafe working practices, based on the severity of risk.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sectional view	These are detailed drawings showing a 'cut through' of a product or component. It allows details of items such as gaskets, seals and springs to be clearly shown.

2	Third angle projection	These are the standard conventions used in laying out an engineering drawing (see orthographic drawing) as laid out under British standards (BS 8888).
3	Title block	Should be present on all engineering drawings and should give additional information about what is on the sheet. They include details such as plan number, number of sheets, sheet title, dates and names of who created and checked the sheet and when, in what scale the drawing is, tolerances, etc. Title blocks can also give information on materials, finishes, etc.
4	Tolerance	This is the maximum and minimum (+/-) allowance that a manufactured part/component can be off from the stated size on a drawing
5	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.
6	BS8888 Conventions	BS 8888 is the UK's national framework standard for engineering drawings
7	CAD Visuals	These are printed or digital outcomes which show a pictorial representation of the final engineering solution.
8	Datum Points	Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
9	Ergonomics	A branch of science that aims to learn about human abilities and limitations, and then apply this learning to improve people's interaction with products, systems and environments.
10	Isometric View	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manufacturing specification	A set of instructions which list key manufacturing steps or information such as tolerances, finishes etc.
2	OHM's law	A formula used to calculate the relationship between voltage, current and resistance in an electrical circuit.
3	Operational parameters	Parameters that are applied during manufacture which may then be fed back about operations during the production stages to improve quality or productivity.
4	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).
5	Testing	This can include visual models of proposed modifications to the design.
6	Data sheets	Information sources which display a range of typical engineering information, such as feed rates for cutting various materials, tapping drill sizes, thread details and finishing detail, etc.
7	Detail views	These are views that focus on a particular part of an engineering drawing, often used to enlarge complex parts of a design or engineering drawing.

8	Engineering Drawing	For the purpose of this qualification, engineering drawings are the drawings that are issued to learners in the Unit 1 controlled assessment brief that will enable them to accurately manufacture the required product from the given brief and specification. Learners are also required to produce their own engineering drawings as a part of their response for the controlled assessment brief for Unit 2.
9	Isometric drawing	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
10	Job sheets	Specific instructions that explain the task/job to be done. These are completed after the work is complete and the sheets are updated based on the work undertaken.

Week 4	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	Manufacturing specification	Contains all the information that is needed to make the product. It describes the stages of manufacture and the materials needed, using flowcharts, diagrams, notes and samples.
7	Material stock sizes	These are the sizes that materials are generally sold in from a supplier. They form the starting point of where components or parts are manufactured from in the workshop
8	Orthographic projection	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
9	Planning documentation	A series of documents provided to an engineer to assist in the designing or manufacturing of a product.
10	Risk assessment	A document that focuses on the potential for accidents and harm and puts into place mitigations to prevent accidents and unsafe working practices, based on the severity of risk.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Structural Design	The design of structural elements in buildings and products. Structural design focuses on strength and rigidity and involves the use of science and mathematics to calculate outcomes.
2	Sustainable Materials	Materials which have a relatively positive impact on both communities and the environment that are used to build products, services and buildings.
3	Velocity Ratio	A ratio of the distance that the effort must move and the distance that the load moves.
4	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched. Compressive strength –The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.
5	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted
6	Sectional view	These are detailed drawings showing a 'cut through' of a product or component. It allows details of items such as gaskets, seals and springs to be clearly shown.
7	Third angle projection	These are the standard conventions used in laying out an engineering drawing (see orthographic drawing) as laid out under British standards (BS 8888).
8	Title block	Should be present on all engineering drawings and should give additional information about what is on the sheet. They include details such as plan number, number of sheets, sheet title, dates and names of who created and checked the sheet and when, in what scale the drawing is, tolerances, etc. Title blocks can also give information on materials, finishes, etc.
9	Tolerance	This is the maximum and minimum (+/-) allowance that a manufactured part/component can be off from the stated size on a drawing
10	Anthropometrics	Designers and Engineers use anthropometric data to help make sure a product will be comfortable for the user.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Design summary	A brief statement or account of the main points of something
2	perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.
3	Accuracy	All components need to be accurate in manufacture as all components need to fit together.
4	annotation	labelling and explaining a drawing
5	injection moulding	Injection moulding is a manufacturing process for producing parts by injecting molten material into a mould, or mold
6	BS8888 Conventions	BS 8888 is the UK's national framework standard for engineering drawings
7	CAD Visuals	These are printed or digital outcomes which show a pictorial representation of the final engineering solution.

8	Datum Points	Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
9	Ergonomics	A branch of science that aims to learn about human abilities and limitations, and then apply this learning to improve people's interaction with products, systems and environments.
10	Isometric View	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.

Week 7		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	error proofing	Error Proofing is ensuring that the product cannot be assembled or used in an incorrect way
2	co-operative business	A business that is owned and managed by its workers
3	crowdfunding	A way of raising money from large numbers of people to launch a new design is called?
4	isometric	The drawing technique uses vertical lines and 30 degree angles
5	Just in Time (JIT) manufacture	The production technique manufactures parts just before they are needed
6	Manufacturing specification	A set of instructions which list key manufacturing steps or information such as tolerances, finishes etc.
7	OHM's law	A formula used to calculate the relationship between voltage, current and resistance in an electrical circuit.
8	Operational parameters	Parameters that are applied during manufacture which may then be fed back about operations during the production stages to improve quality or productivity.
9	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).
10	Testing	This can include visual models of proposed modifications to the design.

Week 8		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	presentation	the word used to describe the quality of showing and demonstrating your work
2	Thermoplastic –	plastics that soften when heated, harden when cooled, and then can be heated and softened many times
3	Thermosets –	plastics that, after being heated and softened during manufacture, cannot be changed or softened by heating again
4	Strip Heater	This is an electrically operated heating element that allows the user to heat

		small areas of thermo plastics for reshaping
5	Specification	A specification often refers to a set of documented requirements to be satisfied by a material, design, product, or service.
6	Data sheets	Information sources which display a range of typical engineering information, such as feed rates for cutting various materials, tapping drill sizes, thread details and finishing detail, etc.
7	Detail views	These are views that focus on a particular part of an engineering drawing, often used to enlarge complex parts of a design or engineering drawing.
8	Engineering Drawing	For the purpose of this qualification, engineering drawings are the drawings that are issued to learners in the Unit 1 controlled assessment brief that will enable them to accurately manufacture the required product from the given brief and specification. Learners are also required to produce their own engineering drawings as a part of their response for the controlled assessment brief for Unit 2.
9	Isometric drawing	A measured three-dimensional view or representation of a part or product. They are constructed using 30° (or 30°/60°) grids.
10	Job sheets	Specific instructions that explain the task/job to be done. These are completed after the work is complete and the sheets are updated based on the work undertaken.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tenon saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work, used to cut wood.
2	File	A file is a tool used to remove fine amounts of material from a workpiece. It is common in woodworking, metalworking,
3	Steel rule	A measuring tool where the numbers start at the end of the tool.
4	Vice	A clamp attached to the workbench used to hold materials in place.
5	Work bench	a flat table or surface at which carpentry or other mechanical or practical work is done.
6	Destructive and non-destructive testing	A range of methods used to test individual parts or complete products to determine performance or material behaviour.
7	Electronic Design	The design and development of electronic systems such as printed circuit boards (PCB's) and integrated circuits in products etc.
8	Mechanical Advantage	The advantage gained by using a mechanism in transmitting force such as a cantilever to raise heavy objects.
9	Mechanical Design	The design of components and systems of a mechanical nature such as machines, products and instruments.
10	Smart Technologies	Materials that have properties which allow them to change reversibly depending on their environment or physical stimulus.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	solution	a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
2	progression	the process of developing or moving gradually towards a more advanced state.
3	technique	a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.
4	component	a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle
5	disassembly	take (something) to pieces.
6	Manufacturing specification	Contains all the information that is needed to make the product. It describes the stages of manufacture and the materials needed, using flowcharts, diagrams, notes and samples.
7	Material stock sizes	These are the sizes that materials are generally sold in from a supplier. They form the starting point of where components or parts are manufactured from in the workshop
8	Orthographic projection	This is the standard set of views used in an engineering drawing to display sizes and details about a product. Typically, views would include a front, end (side, sometimes left and right) and a plan (top) elevation (or views).
9	Planning documentation	A series of documents provided to an engineer to assist in the designing or manufacturing of a product.
10	Risk assessment	A document that focuses on the potential for accidents and harm and puts into place mitigations to prevent accidents and unsafe working practices, based on the severity of risk.

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them similar to or different from others.
2	Discrimination	The unfair treatment of different types of people.
3	Prejudice	To have an opinion about someone or something which is not based on actual experience.

4	Racism	The thinking that a person's race fully shapes their identity and you treat them a certain way because of it.
5	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens you.
6	Jim Crow Laws	Laws created in the 19th Century that encouraged racial segregation in the Southern United States.
7	Pathos	The power of a person, situation or piece of writing to cause a feeling of sadness or pity.
8	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's early/childhood years. A novel about growing up.
9	To Kill A Mockingbird (1960)	An American novel published in 1960, set in the Great Depression, deals with themes of prejudice, good and evil and courage told through the eyes of a young girl.
10	The Civil Rights Movement	A struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950's and 1960's for blacks to gain equal rights under the law in the United States.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
2	Realism	An accurate description of the way things 'really' are in ordinary life.
3	Culture	The ideas, customs and social behaviours of a particular person or society.
4	The Wall Street Crash (1929)	The collapse of the American financial stock market that caused a crisis that led to mass unemployment.
5	Microcosm	A small society, place or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one.
6	Hypocrisy	A situation where someone believes and acts in a certain way when they really want to act/believe in the opposite.
7	Juxtaposition	Putting things close together to create a contrasting effect (showing their differences).
8	Justice	The fairness in which people are dealt with. Justice should be equal.
9	Symbolism	Something simple which represents something else more complicated (often an idea or a quality).
10	Harper Lee (1926-2016)	American author of 'To Kill a Mockingbird', published in 1960.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Great Depression	Period following The Wall Street Crash in 1930's America, that had a huge impact on the poor and led many to struggle with housing and food.
2	Motif	A repeated theme, image or character in a text that symbolises (stands for) something.
3	Didactic	Intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive.
4	Ku Klux Klan	American white supremacist hate group formed in 1867 responsible for primarily terrorising African Americans.
5	Martin Luther	American leader of the civil rights movement, assassination in 1968. Created

	King(1929-1968)	the famous 'I Have a Dream' speech in which he called for an end to racism.
6	Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them similar to or different from others.
7	Discrimination	The unfair treatment of different types of people.
8	Prejudice	To have an opinion about someone or something which is not based on actual experience.
9	Racism	The thinking that a person's race fully shapes their identity and you treat them a certain way because of it.
10	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens you.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	American Civil War (1861-1865)	An internal war between the North and the South of America, primarily over slavery.
2	Segregation	The separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life.
3	Atticus Finch	Scout's father. He is a lawyer and fights for social justice and equality (To Kill a Mockingbird).
4	Calpurnia	The black housekeeper to the Finch family and a mother figure to the children. (To Kill a Mockingbird)
5	Scout Finch	The narrator of 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. She is a thoughtful and strong minded child.
6	Jim Crow Laws	Laws created in the 19th Century that encouraged racial segregation in the Southern United States.
7	Pathos	The power of a person, situation or piece of writing to cause a feeling of sadness or pity.
8	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's early/childhood years. A novel about growing up.
9	To Kill A Mockingbird (1960)	An American novel published in 1960, set in the Great Depression, deals with themes of prejudice, good and evil and courage told through the eyes of a young girl.
10	The Civil Rights Movement	A struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950's and 1960's for blacks to gain equal rights under the law in the United States.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John Steinbeck (1902-1968)	Nobel prize winning American author of 'Of Mice and Men', 'Grapes of Wrath' and 'East of Eden' - that explored themes of injustice and fate.
2	Jem Finch	Scout's older brother. He has a temper at times.
3	The Civil Rights Act(1964) Voting Rights Act(1964)	Legislation introduced that got rid of the Jim Crow laws.
4	Lynching	A form of violence in which a mob administers 'justice' without a trial, executing a presumed offender.
5	Tom Robinson	Well respected member of the black community accused of a crime by Mayella Ewell and her family and defended by Atticus Finch.
6	Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.

7	Realism	An accurate description of the way things 'really' are in ordinary life.
8	Culture	The ideas, customs and social behaviours of a particular person or society.
9	The Wall Street Crash (1929)	The collapse of the American financial stock market that caused a crisis that led to mass unemployment.
10	Microcosm	A small society, place or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malala Yousafzai (1997)	Pakistani activist for human rights, particularly the education of women. Youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and author of 'I am Malala'.
2	Boo Radley	Scout and Jem's mysterious neighbour in 'To Kill a Mockingbird.'
3	Emmett Till (1941-1955)	A 14 year black boy, whose murder by lynching raised public awareness of racist violence in America.
4	Class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on social or economic status.
5	Perspective	A particular way of considering something.
6	Hypocrisy	A situation where someone believes and acts in a certain way when they really want to act/believe in the opposite.
7	Juxtaposition	Putting things close together to create a contrasting effect (showing their differences).
8	Justice	The fairness in which people are dealt with. Justice should be equal.
9	Symbolism	Something simple which represents something else more complicated (often an idea or a quality).
10	Harper Lee (1926-2016)	American author of 'To Kill a Mockingbird', published in 1960.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mildred Taylor (1943)	African American author of 'Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry'. A book about racism in the south of America during The Great Depression.
2	The Ewells	A poor and isolated family with a 'mean streak'. Quite racist.
3	Rosa Parks (1913-2005)	American civil rights activist who became best known for refusing to move out of her seat on a segregated bus in Alabama.
4	Status	Rank or position in society based on social or professional standing.
5	Dignity	The state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect.
6	The Great Depression	Period following The Wall Street Crash in 1930's America, that had a huge impact on the poor and led many to struggle with housing and food.
7	Motif	A repeated theme, image or character in a text that symbolises (stands for) something.
8	Didactic	Intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive.
9	Ku Klux Klan	American white supremacist hate group formed in 1867 responsible for primarily terrorising African Americans.
10	Martin Luther King (1929-1968)	American leader of the civil rights movement, assassination in 1968. Created the famous 'I Have a Dream' speech in which he called for an end to racism.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Society	A group of people living together in a more or less ordered community.
2	Gender	Either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones.
3	Social Inequality	Processes in society that have the effect of limiting or harming a group's social status, social class and social circle.
4	Colonialism	Believing that one country should be able to control another country, including its people and wealth.
5	Innocence	The quality of not having much life experience and not knowing about the bad things in life.
6	American Civil War (1861-1865)	An internal war between the North and the South of America, primarily over slavery.
7	Segregation	The separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life.
8	Atticus Finch	Scout's father. He is a lawyer and fights for social justice and equality (To Kill a Mockingbird).
9	Calpurnia	The black housekeeper to the Finch family and a mother figure to the children. (To Kill a Mockingbird)
10	Scout Finch	The narrator of 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. She is a thoughtful and strong minded child.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John Steinbeck (1902-1968)	Nobel prize winning American author of 'Of Mice and Men', 'Grapes of Wrath' and 'East of Eden' - that explored themes of injustice and fate.
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4	Lynching	A form of violence in which a mob administers 'justice' without a trial, executing a presumed offender.
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7	Boo Radley	Scout and Jem's mysterious neighbour in 'To Kill a Mockingbird.'
8	Emmett Till (1941-1955)	A 14 year black boy, whose murder by lynching raised public awareness of racist violence in America.
9	Class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on social or economic status.
10	Perspective	A particular way of considering something.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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		racism in the south of America during The Great Depression.
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8	Social Inequality	Processes in society that have the effect of limiting or harming a group's social status, social class and social circle.
9	Colonialism	Believing that one country should be able to control another country, including its people and wealth.
10	Innocence	The quality of not having much life experience and not knowing about the bad things in life.

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christopher Columbus	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.
2	Trade	This means to buy and sell goods
3	Slave Trade	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.
4	Transatlantic Slave Trade	This was the segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10-12 million Africans across the world as slaves.
5	Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies, and Americas.
6	Aztecs & Incas	These were the ancient American civilisations that were enslaved and killed by disease when Europeans arrived in America.
7	Indigenous	People and animals that originate or occur naturally in a particular place.
8	Trade Triangle	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.
9	Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
10	Edward Colston	He was an English merchant and slave trader. He was responsible for the transportation of around 80,000 men, women, and children into slavery.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Branding	The process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave, for identification and dehumanisation purposes.
2	Auction	A public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder.
3	Dehumanisation	This means to deprive of human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.
4	Abolitionist	A person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery.
5	Mary Prince	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.
6	William Wilberforce	He was a Member of Parliament and a leading politician in the fight to abolish slavery.
7	Dysentery	This is an infection of the blood which causes diarrhoea and vomiting. Common amongst slaves due to the poor treatment they received
8	Scramble	This was a type of slave auction which took place in the West Indies.
9	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain The empire was complicit in the handling and transportation of slaves.
10	Lashed	This was a punishment by whipping, for disobedient slaves.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Revolt	To take violent action against a leading government or ruler.
2	Muzzle	This is an iron object that fits across an enslaved person's mouth, for slaves accused of disobedience or insubordination.

3	The Maroons	These are African descendents who escaped slavery and settled in the West Indies.
4	Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco	These are the products often produced by slaves on plantations. Which were sold around the world to make profit for slave owners.
5	Field Overseers	These were enslaved people who were responsible for a group of slaves. They were given more favourable living conditions as a result.
6	Christopher Columbus	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.
7	Trade	This means to buy and sell goods
8	Slave Trade	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.
9	Transatlantic Slave Trade	This was the segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10-12 million Africans across the world as slaves.
10	Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies, and Americas.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industry	Using manufactured products and raw materials to produce goods in factories.
2	Revolution	the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one.
3	Industrial Revolution	this was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and factories.
4	Agriculture	The practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food.
5	Poor Law	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.
6	Aztecs & Incas	These were the ancient American civilisations that were enslaved and killed by disease when Europeans arrived in America.
7	Indigenous	People and animals that originate or occur naturally in a particular place.
8	Trade Triangle	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.
9	Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
10	Edward Colston	He was an English merchant and slave trader. He was responsible for the transportation of around 80,000 men, women, and children into slavery.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manufacturing	The making of products and goods on a large scale, using man-made machinery.
2	Entrepreneurs	A person who sets up a business or businesses.
3	Thomas Savery	An English engineer who invented the first commercially used steam-engine.
4	James Watt	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.
5	Cholera	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.
6	Branding	The process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave, for identification and dehumanisation purposes.
7	Auction	A public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder.
8	Dehumanisation	This means to deprive of human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.

9	Abolitionist	A person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery.
10	Mary Prince	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Chartist Movement	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act
2	John Snow	He was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.
3	1832 Reform Act	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK
4	Child Labour	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.
5	William Cuffay	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.
6	William Wilberforce	He was a Member of Parliament and a leading politician in the fight to abolish slavery.
7	Dysentery	This is an infection of the blood which causes diarrhoea and vomiting. Common amongst slaves due to the poor treatment they received
8	Scramble	This was a type of slave auction which took place in the West Indies.
9	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain The empire was complicit in the handling and transportation of slaves.
10	Lashed	This was a punishment by whipping, for disobedient slaves.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Spinning Jenny	A machine to spin yarn or thread on more than one spindle at a time. Invented by James Hargreaves in 1764.
2	1901 Factory Act	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.
3	Census	A national survey that counts the population of a country.
4	The Domestic System	The method used to produce goods in the home before 1700.
5	The Factory System	The method of goods being made mainly by machinery, in a factory.
6	Revolt	To take violent action against a leading government or ruler.
7	Muzzle	This is an iron object that fits across an enslaved person's mouth, for slaves accused of disobedience or insubordination.
8	The Maroons	These are African descendants who escaped slavery and settled in the West Indies.
9	Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco	These are the products often produced by slaves on plantations. Which were sold around the world to make profit for slave owners.
10	Field Overseers	These were enslaved people who were responsible for a group of slaves. They were given more favourable living conditions as a result.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Locomotive	An engine that powers a train along a railway.
2	Outhouse	These were outdoor toilets that were very common in cramped, Victorian homes.
3	Smog	Fog or haze that hangs over industrial cities which is intensified by pollution.
4	Patent	A licence that confirms a person's ownership over an invention or an idea.

5	Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.
6	Industry	Using manufactured products and raw materials to produce goods in factories.
7	Revolution	the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one.
8	Industrial Revolution	this was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and factories.
9	Agriculture	The practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food.
10	Poor Law	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manufacturing	The making of products and goods on a large scale, using man-made machinery.
2	Entrepreneurs	A person who sets up a business or businesses.
3	Thomas Savery	An English engineer who invented the first commercially used steam-engine.
4	James Watt	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.
5	Cholera	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.
6	The Chartist Movement	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act
7	John Snow	He was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.
8	1832 Reform Act	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK
9	Child Labour	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.
10	William Cuffay	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Spinning Jenny	A machine to spin yarn or thread on more than one spindle at a time. Invented by James Hargreaves in 1764.
2	1901 Factory Act	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.
3	Census	A national survey that counts the population of a country.
4	The Domestic System	The method used to produce goods in the home before 1700.
5	The Factory System	The method of goods being made mainly by machinery, in a factory.
6	Locomotive	An engine that powers a train along a railway.
7	Outhouse	These were outdoor toilets that were very common in cramped, Victorian homes.
8	Smog	Fog or haze that hangs over industrial cities which is intensified by pollution.
9	Patent	A licence that confirms a person's ownership over an invention or an idea.
10	Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ratio	The relationship between two or more things expressed as a:b.
2	Unitary method	A technique for solving a problem by first finding the value of a single unit.
3	Proportion	A comparison between two things expressed as a fraction, where the denominator represents the total.
4	Inverse Proportion	Occurs when one value increases and the other decreases.
5	Multiplier	The number that you are multiplying by, often used to calculate percentage increase or decrease.
6	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
7	Construct	To draw a shape, line or angle accurately using a compass and ruler.
8	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90°.
9	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
10	Perpendicular bisector	A line which cuts a line segment into two equal parts at 90°.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.
2	SAS	Side Angle Side condition for congruency of triangles.
3	SSS	Side Side Side condition for congruency of triangles.
4	ASA	Angle Side Angle condition for congruency of triangles.
5	Scale factor	The number used to multiply the lengths of the sides of a figure in order to change the size of the figure.
6	Similar	Figures that are the same shape but different sizes.
7	Prism	A 3-dimensional shape with two identical shapes facing each other.
8	Volume	The number of unit cubes that fills a 3-D shape.
9	Cylinder	A three-dimensional shape with two circular ends joined by a curved surface.
10	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a three-dimensional object.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Area of the cross-section X length	Volume of a prism
2	Average	A calculated central value of a set of numbers.

3	Mean	$\frac{\text{sum of the terms}}{\text{number of terms}}$
4	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
5	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
6	Ratio	The relationship between two or more things expressed as a:b.
7	Unitary method	A technique for solving a problem by first finding the value of a single unit.
8	Proportion	A comparison between two things expressed as a fraction, where the denominator represents the total.
9	Inverse Proportion	Occurs when one value increases and the other decreases.
10	Multiplier	The number that you are multiplying by, often used to calculate percentage increase or decrease.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
2	Discrete data	Numerical data that can only take certain values; often counting numbers.
3	Continuous data	Numerical data which can take any values; often a measurement.
4	Frequency table	A table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.
5	Grouped data	Data that has been ordered and sorted into groups called classes, often displayed in a frequency table.
6	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
7	Construct	To draw a shape, line or angle accurately using a compass and ruler.
8	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90°.
9	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
10	Perpendicular bisector	A line which cuts a line segment into two equal parts at 90°.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Estimate of the mean	The mean value calculated from grouped data.
2	Scatter Diagram	A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data. Each dot on the horizontal and vertical axis indicates values for an individual data point.
3	Correlation	When there is a relationship between two variables.
4	Positive correlation	A correlation where, as one variable increases, so does the other variable.
5	Negative correlation	A correlation where, as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
6	Congruent	Exactly the same size and shape.
7	SAS	Side Angle Side condition for congruency of triangles.
8	SSS	Side Side Side condition for congruency of triangles.
9	ASA	Angle Side Angle condition for congruency of triangles.
10	Scale factor	The number used to multiply the lengths of the sides of a figure in order to change the size of the figure.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Line of best fit	A line through a scatter plot of data points that best expresses the relationship between those points.
2	Stem and leaf diagram	A table where each data value is split into a leaf (usually the last digit) and a stem (the other digits).
3	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
4	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
5	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
6	Similar	Figures that are the same shape but different sizes.
7	Prism	A 3-dimensional shape with two identical shapes facing each other.
8	Volume	The number of unit cubes that fills a 3-D shape.
9	Cylinder	A three-dimensional shape with two circular ends joined by a curved surface.
10	Surface area	The total area of the surface of a three-dimensional object.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutually Exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
2	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.
3	Independent event	An event where the result of the second event is not affected by the result of the first event.
4	Dependent event	An event where the result of the second event is affected by the result of the first event.
5	Expected outcomes	The probability of an event multiplied by the amount of times the event happens.
6	Area of the cross-section X length	Volume of a prism
7	Average	A calculated central value of a set of numbers.
8	Mean	$\frac{\text{sum of the terms}}{\text{number of terms}}$
9	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
10	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Venn Diagram	A diagram that uses circles to show the relationships among groups of things.
2	$A \cap B$	A intersection B
3	$A \cup B$	A union B
4	The universal set	The set containing all objects or elements and of which all other sets are subsets.



5	Probability tree diagram	A way of showing combinations of two or more events. Each branch is labelled at the end with its outcome and the probability is written alongside the line.
6	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
7	Discrete data	Numerical data that can only take certain values; often counting numbers.
8	Continuous data	Numerical data which can take any values; often a measurement.
9	Frequency table	A table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.
10	Grouped data	Data that has been ordered and sorted into groups called classes, often displayed in a frequency table.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Estimate of the mean	The mean value calculated from grouped data.
2	Scatter Diagram	A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data. Each dot on the horizontal and vertical axis indicates values for an individual data point.
3	Correlation	When there is a relationship between two variables.
4	Positive correlation	A correlation where, as one variable increases, so does the other variable.
5	Negative correlation	A correlation where, as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
6	Line of best fit	A line through a scatter plot of data points that best expresses the relationship between those points.
7	Stem and leaf diagram	A table where each data value is split into a leaf (usually the last digit) and a stem (the other digits).
8	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
9	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
10	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mutually Exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
2	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.
3	Independent event	An event where the result of the second event is not affected by the result of the first event.
4	Dependent event	An event where the result of the second event is affected by the result of the first event.
5	Expected outcomes	The probability of an event multiplied by the amount of times the event happens.
6	Venn Diagram	A diagram that uses circles to show the relationships among groups of things.
7	$A \cap B$	A intersection B
8	$A \cup B$	A union B
9	The universal set	The set containing all objects or elements and of which all other sets are

		subsets.
10	Probability tree diagram	A way of showing combinations of two or more events. Each branch is labelled at the end with its outcome and the probability is written alongside the line.

## 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	Development gap	The difference in quality of life of people within a country.
3	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
4	Urban	A built up area e.g. a town or city.
5	Rural	An area of countryside.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	Industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacturing of goods in factories.
8	Industrilisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
9	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
10	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
2	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
3	Import	To buy resources from other countries.
4	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
5	Trade deficit	When a country is in debt as its imports are greater than its exports.
6	Trade surplus	When a country has made a profit as its exports are greater than its imports.
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	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
2	Sanitation	These are conditions relating to public health such as clean drinking water and disposal of sewage.
3	Special economic zone	An area in a country that is subject to different economic regulations that other regions of the same country.
4	TNCs	A transnational corporation that is a business that operates in more than one

		country.
5	Tax	A compulsory contribution from your income that is given to and used by the government.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Development gap	The difference in quality of life of people within a country.
8	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
9	Urban	A built up area e.g. a town or city.
10	Rural	An area of countryside.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tax break	A tax concession or advantage allowed by the government.
2	Worker exploitation	This is when a company takes an unfair advantage over its workers e.g. low pay, no rights.
3	Environmental laws	These are laws decided by the government in relation to the protection of the natural landscape.
4	Leaching	The washing away of nutrients from the soil.
5	Water pollution	This is when water becomes contaminated.
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
7	Industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacturing of goods in factories.
8	Industralisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
9	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
10	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agriculture	This is farming.
2	Monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
3	Crop diversification	This is when a country expands the crops that are grown to have a greater variety to increase income.
4	Port	An area with a harbour where ships load and unload goods to trade.
5	Eastern economic corridor	This is a Special economic zone of three provinces in eastern Thailand.
6	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
7	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
8	Import	To buy resources from other countries.
9	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
10	Trade deficit	When a country is in debt as its imports are greater than its exports.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
2	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
3	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
4	Insolation	The amount of solar radiation reaching an area.
5	Biome	A large scale ecosystem.
6	Trade surplus	When a country has made a profit as its exports are greater than its imports.
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	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
3	Mass tourism	This describes when large numbers of tourists visit one destination.
4	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
5	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
6	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
7	Sanitation	These are conditions relating to public health such as clean drinking water and disposal of sewage.
8	Special economic zone	An area in a country that is subject to different economic regulations that other regions of the same country.
9	TNCs	A transnational corporation that is a business that operates in more than one country.
10	Tax	A compulsory contribution from your income that is given to and used by the government.

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	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
5	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
6	Tax break	A tax concession or advantage allowed by the government.
7	Worker exploitation	This is when a company takes an unfair advantage over its workers e.g. low pay, no rights.
8	Environmental laws	These are laws decided by the government in relation to the protection of the natural landscape.

9	Leaching	The washing away of nutrients from the soil.
10	Water pollution	This is when water becomes contaminated.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agriculture	This is farming.
2	Monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
3	Crop diversification	This is when a country expands the crops that are grown to have a greater variety to increase income.
4	Port	An area with a harbour where ships load and unload goods to trade.
5	Eastern economic corridor	This is a Special economic zone of three provinces in eastern Thailand.
6	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
7	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
8	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
9	Insolation	The amount of solar radiation reaching an area.
10	Biome	A large scale ecosystem.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
3	Mass tourism	This describes when large numbers of tourists visit one destination.
4	Infrastructure	The organisation of structures and facilities such as buildings, roads and power supplies.
5	Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
6	Ecotourism	The responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment whilst sustaining the wellbeing of locals.
7	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures.
8	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
9	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
10	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.

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

### Food

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vitamin A	Needed for good eyesight, found in red/orange vegetables
2	Vitamin B1	Enables energy to be released from carbohydrates.
3	Vitamin B2	Enables energy to be released from all macronutrients

4	Vitamin B9	Found in green leafy vegetables
5	Vitamin B12	Needed to form red blood cells
6	Vitamin C	Found in citrus fruit and is needed for the repair of tissues
7	Calcium	A mineral needed for strong bones.
8	Iron	A mineral needed for making haemoglobin.
9	Sodium	A mineral needed for regulating the amount of water in the body.
10	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel.

## Drama

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Set	Everything visible on stage, including scenery, furniture and stage props.
2	Naturalistic sets	Used to create the illusion of real life on stage with lots of details.
3	Minimalist sets	Created with very few props or scenery to encourage the audience to use their imagination.
4	Non-naturalistic sets	A style of set which doesn't look like real life, often using a theme from the play as inspiration. Also known as abstract sets.
5	Model sets	Small versions of the planned set created by the designer to show the examiner.
6	Entrances and exits	The openings in the set which allow the actors to come on and off stage.
7	Composite sets	A set showing several locations on stage at the same time - like using a split stage.
8	Flats	Wooden frames with a canvas stretched over them, then painted to show different backgrounds.
9	Stage furniture	A moveable part of the set which isn't a personal prop.
10	Transition	Changing from one scene to another.

## Art

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

## RS

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evil	This is the word used to describe all that is bad, sinful and wicked in the

		world.
2	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
3	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
4	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
7	Morals	These are standards of behaviour, truths or principles about right and wrong.
8	Suffering	This is the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
9	Garden of Eden	The place where Christians and Jews believe that Adam and Eve brought suffering into the world when they disobeyed God.
10	Omnibenevolent	This is the belief that God is all loving and all good.

## Music

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
2	Production	Creating music through music technology using different tools and instruments to create sounds that go together for the purpose of song creation.
3	Composition	The process of creating and arranging musical ideas.
4	Audio	Refers to sound, particularly the recording, reproduction, and processing of sound waves.
5	Track	A digital channel where audio or MIDI data can be recorded, edited, and mixed to create a complete musical composition.
6	Drum Machine	An electronic musical instrument that is designed to produce percussion and drum sounds.
7	Drum Beat	A rhythmic pattern of percussion sounds produced by a drum kit, drum machine, or any other percussion instrument.
8	Bass Line	Low-pitched notes played by a bass instrument.
9	BPM	Beats Per Minute
10	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition.

## Food

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vitamin D	Produced in the body in the presence of sunlight
2	Vitamin E	Antioxidant that helps prevent disease
3	Vitamin K	Important for blood clotting
4	Dietary fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
5	Lactose intolerant	Unable to digest the sugar lactose.
6	Anaphylaxis	Extreme allergic reaction often associated with nut allergy.
7	Nutrient profile	The different nutrients that a food contains.
8	Malnutrition	Having a diet that does not provide the necessary nutrients.



9	Pathogenic	A microorganism that causes harm to humans.
10	Food provenance	Where foods and ingredients originally come from.

## Drama

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Costume	An outfit worn by an actor to help them present their character, as well as their stage make-up and hair.
2	Colour symbolism	When colours are chosen to represent something about a character e.g. having one character wearing a brighter colour than the rest.
3	Material	Chosen specifically to represent the character e.g. their wealth, their job, their context
4	Fit	The way a costume fits a character which can indicate details about them e.g. poorly fitting clothes might suggest the character does not have enough money to buy clothes that fit.
5	Period dress	Costumes chosen to represent a particular time period in history, often after lots of research.
6	Stage makeup	Used to show a character's age, status and characteristics. Can also be used to create realistic wounds and bruises on stage.
7	Hair design	Used to show a character's age, status and characteristics. Can be used to show the passing of days or weeks by changing the hairstyle.
8	Masks	Used to cover all or part of an actor's face.
9	Costume weathering	The process of making costumes appear to be well worn and dirty.
10	Costume signifier	One item of costume used to represent a character, but which can be easily removed or changed. Often worn with a basic black or white base costume.

## Art

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Printing	The process of transferring an image onto another surface using ink.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

## RS

Week 10 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Adolf Hitler	This person was the leader of Germany during World War 2 (WW2).

3	Concentration camps	These are the camps where Jews were sent as a punishment to work or be exterminated (killed).
4	Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz	These are two well-known concentration camps where large numbers of people were persecuted and imprisoned, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
5	The Problem of evil	This is the challenge of how there can be an all-powerful, all-loving and all-knowing God, with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Extermination	This is the removal or killing of a species (such as humans).
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate six million Jewish people during World War Two.

## Music

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sample	A pre-recorded sound or musical phrase that is incorporated into a new composition or recording.
2	Arrangement	The process of how a song is structured.
3	Structure	Refers to the organization and arrangement of a piece of music.
4	Strophic Form	Strophic form is a song structure in which the same melody is repeated in each verse.
5	Texture	Refers to the layers of a song.
6	Loop	A short section of audio that can be repeated continuously to create a repeating musical pattern.
7	Cut	Dividing an audio file into smaller parts.
8	Copy	Duplicating an audio file and placing it in a new location within the project
9	Mute	Silencing or turning off the audio of a particular track
10	Solo	The process of muting all other tracks except the selected track, allowing for focused listening

## 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.		
<p>Academia</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Futures</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Literacy</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i></p>	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
<p>Sport</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you are representing your school.</i></p>	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**

<b>Pride</b>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<b>Charity</b> <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.		
<p>Commitment</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Environment</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Diversity</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i></p>	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.		