



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
3	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
4	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
5	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
6	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
7	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
8	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
9	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art
10	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, etc., that distinguish or identify a person or thing:

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
2	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
3	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
4	Portrait	A depiction of a human
5	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wash	Application of a thin or dilute colour to a surface
2	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing
3	Sources	References such as artists work, internet images, objects
4	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
2	Genre	A style or category of art
3	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
4	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
5	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work
6	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
8	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
9	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
10	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collage	A technique in which paper, photos and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a surface
2	Portfolio	A collection of self-made artworks through an art journey
3	Brushwork	The way paint is applied in a painting
4	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti
5	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
6	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
7	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
8	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
9	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
10	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once

2	Printing Ink	A type of ink that flows smoothly and dries quickly
3	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work
4	Photo Transfer	Moving the ink from a photograph onto another surface
5	Photography	The act of capturing light with a camera
6	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
7	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
8	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
9	Portrait	A depiction of a human
10	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
2	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
3	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media
7	Final Piece	The final outcome of the art journey
8	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated
10	Muted	Colours that have been greyed, dulled or desaturated

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

Week 10	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.

Business Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bricks	A reference to a business having a physical location that customers can enter
2	Clicks	A reference to a business using the internet as their place of sale
3	Proximity	How near or close you are to something. For example, a business might be in close proximity to a car park
4	Intermediary	Another business who sells the product on your behalf to the customer
5	Retailing	Selling products/services through a shop
6	E-tailing	Selling products/services over the internet
7	Sales revenue formula	Selling price x amount sold
8	Profit formula	Sales revenue - total costs
9	Total costs formula	Fixed costs + variable costs
10	Variable costs formula	Variable cost per unit x amount sold

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advertising	This involves a one-way communication through a medium such as TV or radio
2	Product trials	Providing samples of your product to encourage customers to get hooked and want to continue to purchasing
3	Sponsorship	This is when a business supports an event, activity, person or organisation either financially or through providing products or services (for example providing kit to a sports team).
4	Special offers	Also referred to as sales promotions, this is used to boost sales over a short period of time usually through offering some sort of discount. Offers might include buy one get one free (BOGOF), 3 for 2, 20% off or added features or bonuses to your purchase (a free breakfast with your hotel stay).
5	Branding	Branding refers to strategies that give your business a personality or image in the eyes of the consumer. Branding helps to associate your product with a certain set of characteristics such as fun, sophisticated
6	Digital promotion	Website adverts, social media, In-App advertising, text advertising, emails.
7	Viral advertising	Means advertising using social networking to boost sales or awareness
8	In-App promotion	Companies with an app to download may promote certain products or offers

		in their app
9	m-commerce	Running your business via a mobile app
10	e-commerce	Running your business via a website

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Publicity	Any communication about a business created by the business, its customers or a third party. It could be a newspaper article, a tweet from a customer, a review on google. Publicity can be good and bad.
2	High Margin Pricing Strategy	This maximises the difference between the cost of the product and the price. Due to the price being high, the volume sold will be low as most people will not be able to afford it
3	High Volume Pricing Strategy	By producing a lot of one item you can produce them at a lower cost (this is called economies of scale). A low price can then be set.
4	Business plan	A formal document showing how a business sets out to achieve its aims and objectives.
5	Stakeholder	Anyone with a vested interest in the business
6	Bricks	A reference to a business having a physical location that customers can enter
7	Clicks	A reference to a business using the internet as their place of sale
8	Proximity	How near or close you are to something. For example, a business might be in close proximity to a car park
9	Intermediary	Another business who sells the product on your behalf to the customer
10	Retailing	Selling products/services through a shop

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stakeholder conflict	When the objectives of two stakeholders are contradictory
2	Pressure groups	A Pressure Group is an organised group of people united in the promotion of a common cause. They are so-called because of their role in 'pressuring' organisations to act in line with their group objectives
3	Contingency plan	A back up plan for what you might do if everything goes wrong!
4	E-tailing	Businesses retailing online
5	External environment	the factors outside a business that can affect its operation by influencing its activities and choices
6	E-tailing	Selling products/services over the internet
7	Sales revenue formula	Selling price x amount sold
8	Profit formula	Sales revenue - total costs
9	Total costs formula	Fixed costs + variable costs
10	Variable costs formula	Variable cost per unit x amount sold

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic factors	Examples of these are unemployment, inflation, consumer spending and interest rates.
2	Unemployment	The amount of able people in an economy who are not working
3	Consumer spending	The amount of money people in an economy are spending. If consumer spending rises that means households are willing to spend more money in businesses
4	Interest rates	The cost of borrowing money which banks charge you. They will also give you interest on your savings
5	Inflation	An increase in the price of all goods. The reason why a chocolate bar used to

		cost 30p in 1990 and now costs 80p.
6	Advertising	This involves a one-way communication through a medium such as TV or radio
7	Product trials	Providing samples of your product to encourage customers to get hooked and want to continue to purchasing
8	Sponsorship	This is when a business supports an event, activity, person or organisation either financially or through providing products or services (for example providing kit to a sports team).
9	Special offers	Also referred to as sales promotions, this is used to boost sales over a short period of time usually through offering some sort of discount. Offers might include buy one get one free (BOGOF), 3 for 2, 20% off or added features or bonuses to your purchase (a free breakfast with your hotel stay).
10	Branding	Branding refers to strategies that give your business a personality or image in the eyes of the consumer. Branding helps to associate your product with a certain set of characteristics such as fun, sophisticated

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exchange rates	The value of one currency in another currency. E.g £1 converts to \$1.3
2	Business rates	A fee charged to businesses with a physical location to contribute to the upkeep of their local area.
3	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country
4	Corporation tax	A tax on company profits
5	Value added tax	A tax on the price of a product charge to consumers
6	Digital promotion	Website adverts, social media, In-App advertising, text advertising, emails.
7	Viral advertising	Means advertising using social networking to boost sales or awareness
8	In-App promotion	Companies with an app to download may promote certain products or offers in their app
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal pay act	A law that says males and females must be paid the same for the same job
2	Consumer Protection Act	A law that protects customers from false advertising and faulty products
3	Health and safety Act	A law that states Employers must protect the 'health, safety and welfare' at work of all their employees and others on their business premises
4	Disability Discrimination Act	This law says that you must not be discriminated against because: you have a disability. someone thinks you have a disability
5	Equality Act	Protects employees (and the public) from discrimination due to gender, ethnicity, religion, orientation etc
6	Publicity	Any communication about a business created by the business, its customers or a third party. It could be a newspaper article, a tweet from a customer, a review on google. Publicity can be good and bad.
7	High Margin Pricing Strategy	This maximises the difference between the cost of the product and the price. Due to the price being high, the volume sold will be low as most people will not be able to afford it
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9	Business plan	A formal document showing how a business sets out to achieve its aims and objectives.
10	Stakeholder	Anyone with a vested interest in the business

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trademark	a symbol, word, or words legally registered or established as representing a company or product. Businesses will pay for a trademark on their business/product name or slogans
2	Copyright	the legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material. Businesses will pay for copyright to ensure their artistic ideas are kept unique
3	Patent	The sole right to make and sell an invention that can be purchased for a number of years
4	Invoice	A list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these; a bill
5	Receipt	A record of items paid for, proof of purchase
6	Stakeholder conflict	When the objectives of two stakeholders are contradictory
7	Pressure groups	A Pressure Group is an organised group of people united in the promotion of a common cause. They are so-called because of their role in 'pressuring' organisations to act in line with their group objectives
8	Contingency plan	A back up plan for what you might do if everything goes wrong!
9	E-tailing	Businesses retailing online
10	External environment	the factors outside a business that can affect its operation by influencing its activities and choices

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8	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country
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4	Disability Discrimination Act	This law says that you must not be discriminated against because: you have a disability. someone thinks you have a disability
5	Equality Act	Protects employees (and the public) from discrimination due to gender,

		ethnicity, religion, orientation etc
6	Trademark	a symbol, word, or words legally registered or established as representing a company or product. Businesses will pay for a trademark on their business/product name or slogans
7	Copyright	the legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material. Businesses will pay for copyright to ensure their artistic ideas are kept unique
8	Patent	The sole right to make and sell an invention that can be purchased for a number of years
9	Invoice	A list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these; a bill
10	Receipt	A record of items paid for, proof of purchase

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
2	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
5	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
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10	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
2	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
3	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
4	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
5	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
2	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
3	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.

4	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
5	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mary Warren	The Proctor's house girls. Friends with Abigail.
2	Betty Parris	Reverend Parris' daughter, Abigail's cousin.
3	Ruth Putnam	The only surviving daughter of the Putnams.
4	Mercy Lewis	Friends with Abigail.
5	Tituba	Reverend Parris' slave.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam
2	Ann Putnam	Wife to Thomas Putnam, mother to Ruth Putnam.
3	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
4	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
5	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.
6	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
7	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

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10	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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
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	Deisgn 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.
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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	Tennon 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.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
2	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
3	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.
4	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
5	Nollywood	Based in Nigeria, this is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
6	Super Eagles	Nigeria's famous national football team.
7	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claims to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
8	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
9	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
10	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
2	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
3	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
4	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
7	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
8	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
9	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
10	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
2	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
3	Ageing population	Where the average age in a population increases.
4	Transport infrastructure	The road, rail, water and air networks that ensure a country/countries can run effectively.
5	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
6	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
7	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
8	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.
9	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
10	Nollywood	Based in Nigeria, this is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Smart Motorways	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.
2	European Union	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
3	Brexit	When the UK voted to leave the European Union.
4	Commonwealth	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
5	United Nations (UN)	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.
6	Globalisation	The process whereby they world becomes more interconnected.
7	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claims to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
8	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
9	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
10	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
5	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
6	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
7	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
8	Corruption	When governments that spend income on themselves and not the population.
9	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
10	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their energy needs for energy and growth.
2	Organic farming	Farming without the use of chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides.
3	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
4	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of surplus to an area of deficit.
5	Energy mix	The range of energy sources used within a country or region.
6	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
7	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
8	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
9	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
10	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fracking	The drilling of shale rock to release natural gas.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate,
4	Famine	Widespread, serious and often fatal shortage of food.
5	Aeroponics	Growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil.
6	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
7	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
8	Ageing population	Where the average age in a population increases.
9	Transport infrastructure	The road, rail, water and air networks that ensure a country/countries can run effectively.
10	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Hydroponics	Growing plants in water using nutrient solutions, without the use of soil.
2	Appropriate technology	Technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people and their environment.
3	Biotechnology	The genetic engineering of living organisms to produce useful commercial products.
4	Urban farming	Growing food and raising animals within towns and cities.
5	Permaculture	A system of food production which follows the patterns and features of natural ecosystems.
6	Smart Motorways	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.
7	European Union	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
8	Brexit	When the UK voted to leave the European Union.
9	Commonwealth	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
10	United Nations (UN)	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.
	Globalisation	The process whereby they world becomes more interconnected.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
5	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
6	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their energy needs for energy and growth.
7	Organic farming	Farming without the use of chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides.
8	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
9	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of surplus to an area of deficit.
10	Energy mix	The range of energy sources used within a country or region.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fracking	The drilling of shale rock to release natural gas.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate,
4	Famine	Widespread, serious and often fatal shortage of food.
5	Aeroponics	Growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil.
6	Hydroponics	Growing plants in water using nutrient solutions, without the use of soil.
7	Appropriate technology	Technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people and their environment.
8	Biotechnology	The genetic engineering of living organisms to produce useful commercial products.
9	Urban farming	Growing food and raising animals within towns and cities.
10	Permaculture	A system of food production which follows the patterns and features of natural ecosystems.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health conditions	Type 2 diabetes, Arthritis, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Cerebral Vascular Accident, Obesity, Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
2	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high.
3	Symptoms of Type 2 Diabetes	Excessive thirst, needing to urinate a lot, blurred vision, tiredness, problems with eyes, heart and nerves.
4	Arthritis	A condition that affects joints.
5	Symptoms of Arthritis	difficulty moving joints, sore joints, stiffness, swelling.
6	Coronary heart disease	A fatty substance builds up in the coronary arteries.
7	Symptoms of Coronary heart disease	Chest pain, feeling faint and nauseous and being short of breath.
8	Dementia	A condition that reduces brain function.
9	Symptoms of Dementia	Daily life activities are difficult, maintaining independence, difficulty speaking, repeating things.
10	Cerebral vascular accident	Interrupts the flow of blood to the brain and can be caused by a stroke or a traumatic brain injury.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symptoms of Cerebral vascular accident	Sudden weakness in the body, sudden confusion, trouble speaking, difficulty understanding speech, trouble seeing, dizziness.
2	Obesity	A person who has a high level of body fat.
3	symptoms of obesity	breathlessness, increased sweating, snoring, difficulty in physical activity, often feeling very tired, joint and back pain, low confidence and self esteem.
4	Asthma	A chronic, potentially life threatening condition that affects the lungs.
5	Symptoms of asthma	weezing, coughing and chest tightening, breathing faster, fast heartbeat, fainting.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	a disease that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	frequent wheezing or coughing, shortness of breath, trouble taking a deep breath.
8	Additional needs	Sensory impairment, physical impairment, and learning disability are conditions which require access to health care and support.
9	Learning disabilities	Less able to understand complex information and learn new skills.
10	Symptoms of learning disabilities	Problem reading and writing, problem with maths, poor memory, problems paying attention, trouble following directions, clumsiness, trouble telling time, problem staying organised.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical disability	Multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury.
2	Multiple sclerosis	Affects the brain and spinal cord and may cause problems with vision, arm or leg movement, sensation or balance.
3	Cerebral palsy	A lifelong condition that affects movement and coordination such as weak arms or legs and fidgety, jerky or clumsy movements. May also cause difficulties with speaking and swallowing.

4	Spinal cord injury	Can cause partial or complete loss of function or motor control of arms, legs and body. Severe spinal cord injury can affect bowel or bladder control, breathing, heart rate and blood pressure.
5	Dexterity	how skillfully and easily you can use your hands for fine movements and precise tasks.
6	Health conditions	Type 2 diabetes, Arthritis, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Cerebral Vascular Accident, Obesity, Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
7	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high.
8	Symptoms of Type 2 Diabetes	Excessive thirst, needing to urinate a lot, blurred vision, tiredness, problems with eyes, heart and nerves.
9	Arthritis	A condition that affects joints.
10	Symptoms of Arthritis	difficulty moving joints, sore joints, stiffness, swelling.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
2	Accessing health care online.	Is designed to be as user-friendly as possible. It can also save time and the need to contact a surgery by phone or in person.
3	Secondary care	Is specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in a primary care service provider.
4	Tertiary care	Is advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment referred from a secondary care service provider.
5	Allied health professional roles.	Work in a range of specialities. They support individuals who are experiencing both mental and physical health problems.
6	Coronary heart disease	A fatty substance builds up in the coronary arteries.
7	Symptoms of Coronary heart disease	Chest pain, feeling faint and nauseous and being short of breath.
8	Dementia	A condition that reduces brain function.
9	Symptoms of Dementia	Daily life activities are difficult, maintaining independence, difficulty speaking, repeating things.
10	Cerebral vascular accident	Interrupts the flow of blood to the brain and can be caused by a stroke or a traumatic brain injury.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Neurological	Problems relate to the brain, spinal cord and nerves; for example a brain injury, stroke or multiple sclerosis.
2	Allied health professional qualifications	To work with the public they must register with the health and care professions council.
3	Clinical support staff	Allied health professionals are often helped in their work by clinical support staff.
4	Multi-disciplinary team working	A group of professionals working together. The aim of a multi-disciplinary team is to provide person centred care to support individuals with specific needs.
5	Team	A group of individuals with a shared purpose for which they are accountable and which requires interaction between team members.
6	Symptoms of Cerebral vascular accident	Sudden weakness in the body, sudden confusion, trouble speaking, difficulty understanding speech, trouble seeing, dizziness.
7	Obesity	A person who has a high level of body fat.
8	symptoms of obesity	breathlessness, increased sweating, snoring, difficulty in physical activity, often feeling very tired, joint and back pain, low confidence and self esteem.
9	Asthma	A chronic, potentially life threatening condition that affects the lungs.

10	Symptoms of asthma	weezing, coughing and chest tightening, breathing faster, fast heartbeat, fainting.
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reasons for needing support	Parents or carers are ill, there are family-related problems such as a relationship breakdown, children may have behavioural issues or profound additional needs.
2	Types of support	Foster care, residential care, youth work.
3	Foster care	Provides a stable family life in a safe environment. It may be for a short while until they can return home or may move to a longer term support such as adoption.
4	Residential care	Provide a high quality of care. This kind of care can often be best for some children and young adults because they have more complex needs.
5	Youth work	Is a service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years. The service can help with someone's personal and social development.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	a disease that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	frequent wheezing or coughing, shortness of breath, trouble taking a deep breath.
8	Additional needs	Sensory impairment, physical impairment, and learning disability are conditions which require access to health care and support.
9	Learning disabilities	Less able to understand complex information and learn new skills.
10	Symptoms of learning disabilities	Problem reading and writing, problem with maths, poor memory, problems paying attention, trouble following directions, clumsiness, trouble telling time, problem staying organised.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with children and young people will need to be able to communicate well with the person they are supporting.
2	Learning disabilities	Finds it hard to learn new things and may struggle to complete tasks independently .
3	Sensory impairments	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
4	Residential care	A short- or long-term care provision, in which the individual lives in a care home rather than in their own or family home.
5	Domiciliary care	A care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
6	Physical disability	Multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury.
7	Multiple sclerosis	Affects the brain and spinal cord and may cause problems with vision, arm or leg movement, sensation or balance.
8	Cerebral palsy	A lifelong condition that affects movement and coordination such as weak arms or legs and fidgety, jerky or clumsy movements. May also cause difficulties with speaking and swallowing.
9	Spinal cord injury	Can cause partial or complete loss of function or motor control of arms, legs and body. Severe spinal cord injury can affect bowel or bladder control, breathing, heart rate and blood pressure.
10	Dexterity	how skillfully and easily you can use your hands for fine movements and precise tasks.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of informal carers	spouse or partner, son or daughter, friends, neighbours.

2	Informal carers	Can provide a range of support, including personal care such as washing and dressing. They can do practical jobs around the house and garden.
3	Faith based groups	Are organisations formed by groups of individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs.
4	community groups	Many charities and faith-based groups provide support to other charitable organisations that work within communities.
5	Physical barriers	People can struggle when accessing care services, even when the building they need to go to has been adapted.
6	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
7	Accessing health care online.	Is designed to be as user-friendly as possible. It can also save time and the need to contact a surgery by phone or in person.
8	Secondary care	Is specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in a primary care service provider.
9	Tertiary care	Is advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment referred from a secondary care service provider.
10	Allied health professional roles.	Work in a range of specialities. They support individuals who are experiencing both mental and physical health problems.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Neurological	Problems relate to the brain, spinal cord and nerves; for example a brain injury, stroke or multiple sclerosis.
2	Allied health professional qualifications	To work with the public they must register with the health and care professions council.
3	Clinical support staff	Allied health professionals are often helped in their work by clinical support staff.
4	Multi-disciplinary team working	A group of professionals working together. The aim of a multi-disciplinary team is to provide person centred care to support individuals with specific needs.
5	Team	A group of individuals with a shared purpose for which they are accountable and which requires interaction between team members.
6	Reasons for needing support	Parents or carers are ill, there are family-related problems such as a relationship breakdown, children may have behavioural issues or profound additional needs.
7	Types of support	Foster care, residential care, youth work.
8	Foster care	Provides a stable family life in a safe environment. It may be for a short while until they can return home or may move to a longer term support such as adoption.
9	Residential care	Provide a high quality of care. This kind of care can often be best for some children and young adults because they have more complex needs.
10	Youth work	Is a service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years. The service can help with someone's personal and social development.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with children and young people will need to be able to communicate well with the person they are supporting.
2	Learning disabilities	Finds it hard to learn new things and may struggle to complete tasks independently .
3	Sensory impairments	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
4	Residential care	A short- or long-term care provision, in which the individual lives in a care home rather than in their own or family home.

5	Domiciliary care	A care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
6	Types of informal carers	spouse or partner, son or daughter, friends, neighbours.
7	Informal carers	Can provide a range of support, including personal care such as washing and dressing. They can do practical jobs around the house and garden.
8	Faith based groups	Are organisations formed by groups of individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs.
9	community groups	Many charities and faith-based groups provide support to other charitable organisations that work within communities.
10	Physical barriers	People can struggle when accessing care services, even when the building they need to go to has been adapted.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chancellor	This was the term used in Germany for the leader of the government.
2	Democracy	This is a system of government where all adults vote to choose those who rule the country.
3	Deutsch	This means German.
4	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
5	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.
6	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
7	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
8	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.
9	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
10	Volk or Volke	This is the German word for people.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mein Kampf	This was the name of the book written by Hitler and means 'My struggle'.
2	Treaty of Versailles	This was the peace agreement signed by Germany after WWI.
3	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
4	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
5	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.
6	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.
7	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
8	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
9	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
10	Anti-Semitism	This is when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
2	SA	Sturmabteilung - This was the private army of the Nazis. Also known as brownshirts.
3	Propaganda	This is the act of spreading a one sided message as widely as possible.
4	Opposition	This is when one or more groups disagree with something, for example the government in power and will voice their opinion in some way.
5	SS	Schutzstaffel - This was Hitler's personal bodyguard. Also known as blackshirts.
6	Chancellor	This was the term used in Germany for the leader of the government.
7	Democracy	This is a system of government where all adults vote to choose those who rule the country.
8	Deutsch	This means German.
9	Fuhrer	This is the German word for 'leader'.
10	Nazi	This is the short name for the National Socialist German Workers Party.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.
2	Concentration camps	This is a place where the government forces its enemies to live, under guard and in poor conditions.
3	Nazi Youth	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young boys aged 13 - 18 to educate them in Nazi principles.
4	League of German Maidens	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young girls aged 14 - 17 to train them in domestic duties and motherhood.
5	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.
6	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
7	Reichstag	This was the name of the German government and the German parliament building.
8	Weimar Government	This was the name of the government that ran Germany from 1918 - 1933.
9	Dictator	This is a person with complete power over one or more countries.
10	Volk or Volke	This is the German word for people.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
2	KDF	This is the abbreviation for the Strength through Joy programme introduced by the Nazis and was state operated leisure activities.
3	Kinder Kirche Küche	This means Children, Church, Kitchen in German.
4	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
5	Eugenics	This was a new subject introduced to schools by the Nazis that taught them how to improve their race and the superiority of Nazis.
6	Mein Kampf	This was the name of the book written by Hitler and means 'My struggle'.
7	Treaty of Versailles	This was the peace agreement signed by Germany after WWI.
8	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.

9	Untermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called sub-human people, notably the Jews.
10	Aryan	These were pure Germans with blonde hair and blue eyes. The Nazis believed they were the master race.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nuremberg Laws	These were anti-semitic and racist laws introduced by the Nazis in 1935.
2	Total War	This is when a war directly involves civilians as well as soldiers.
3	Passive resistance	This means non-violent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
4	White Rose Group	This was an anti-Nazi group that was formed in Munich in 1942. They advocated for non-violent resistance to the Nazi regime.
5	Volkssturm	This is the German name of the National Militia.
6	Übermenschen	This was the Nazi word for so called super-humans or the master race.
7	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
8	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
9	The Enabling Act	This was passed by Hindenburg and allowed Hitler to make laws without the agreement of the Reichstag in 1933.
10	Anti-Semitism	This is when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Occupation	This is the takeover of territory or a country using military force.
2	Ghettos	This was an enclosed area in the city where Nazis forced the Jews to live after 1939.
3	Einsatzgruppen	This was the mobile killing squad that carried out mass murders in the east after 1939
4	Zyklon B	The trade name for the gas used in the chambers to murder any undesirables.
5	Wannsee Conference	This was the meeting at which the Nazis decided to murder all European Jews.
6	Kristallnacht	This is also known as the 'Night of Broken Glass' and was when Nazi members destroyed Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
7	SA	Sturmabteilung - The was the private army of the Nazis. Also known as brownshirts.
8	Propaganda	This is the act of spreading a one sided message as widely as possible.
9	Opposition	This is when one or more groups disagree with something, for example the government in power and will voice their opinion in some way.
10	SS	Schutzstaffel - This was Hitler's personal bodyguard. Also known as blackshirts.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Persecute	This is when someone/an organisation bullies or treats someone/groups of people unkindly.
2	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
3	Deport	This means to remove someone from a country by force.
4	Atlantic Wall	This was a system of defense built by the Nazis along the coast of Europe.
5	Concordat	This was an agreement made by the Pope and the Nazis.
6	Gestapo	This was the name of the secret police in Nazi Germany.

7	Concentration camps	This is a place where the government forces its enemies to live, under guard and in poor conditions.
8	Nazi Youth	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young boys aged 13 - 18 to educate them in Nazi principles.
9	League of German Maidens	This was an organisation created by Hitler for young girls aged 14 - 17 to train them in domestic duties and motherhood.
10	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
2	KDF	This is the abbreviation for the Strength through Joy programme introduced by the Nazis and was state operated leisure activities.
3	Kinder Kirche Küche	This means Children, Church, Kitchen in German.
4	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
5	Eugenics	This was a new subject introduced to schools by the Nazis that taught them how to improve their race and the superiority of Nazis.
6	Nuremberg Laws	These were anti-semitic and racist laws introduced by the Nazis in 1935.
7	Total War	This is when a war directly involves civilians as well as soldiers.
8	Passive resistance	This means non-violent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
9	White Rose Group	This was an anti-Nazi group that was formed in Munich in 1942. They advocated for non-violent resistance to the Nazi regime.
10	Volkssturm	This is the German name of the National Militia.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Occupation	This is the takeover of territory or a country using military force.
2	Ghettos	This was an enclosed area in the city where Nazis forced the Jews to live after 1939.
3	Einsatzgruppen	This was the mobile killing squad that carried out mass murders in the east after 1939
4	Zyklon B	The trade name for the gas used in the chambers to murder any undesirables.
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6	Persecute	This is when someone/an organisation bullies or treats someone/groups of people unkindly.
7	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
8	Deport	This means to remove someone from a country by force.
9	Atlantic Wall	This was a system of defense built by the Nazis along the coast of Europe.
10	Concordat	This was an agreement made by the Pope and the Nazis.

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
2	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
3	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
4	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
5	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations
6	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
7	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travelled by boat, air, road or rail.
8	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
9	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
10	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.
2	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
3	Lacto-vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
4	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.
5	Free sugars	Sugars, honeys and syrups that are added to foods and drinks by manufacturers.
6	Vitamins	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K.
7	Minerals	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron, iodine and fluoride.
8	Water soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in water. They are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body. Vitamins B & C
9	Fat soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in fats and oils. They are absorbed along with fats in the diet and can be stored in the body's fatty tissue. Vitamins A, D, C & K.
10	Life stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life E.g. infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and later adulthood.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Identify/ suggest/give a reason for	To make a list, write a short answer, select words from a diagram or table to complete gaps in a sentence.
2	Describe	To make a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens.

3	Explain	To clarify a subject or point by writing down the meaning of it and then showing you understand it by giving a reason.
4	Analyse	To break an issue down into its separate parts and look at each part in depth, using evidence and explanations to show your understanding.
5	Evaluate	To make a judgement about how successful or unsuccessful something is and say why it is important. Include evidence for your answer, and come to a final conclusion.
6	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
7	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
8	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
9	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Appetising	Food prepared, cooked and served so well that people want to eat it.
2	Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, sound, smell and touch.
3	Contingency	A back up plan to deal with either an emergency situation E.g the cooker breaks down.
4	Garnish	To decorate or embellish food.
5	Mise en place	This means having everything (ingredients, tools and equipment) ready and in place before you start cooking.
6	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
7	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travelled by boat, air, road or rail.
8	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
9	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
10	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day-to-day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of the front of house staff who is responsible for looking after the cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.

7	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
8	Lacto-vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
9	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.
10	Free sugars	Sugars, honeys and syrups that are added to foods and drinks by manufacturers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a 'First-In, First-Out' basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	Vitamins	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K.
7	Minerals	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron, iodine and fluoride.
8	Water soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in water. They are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body. Vitamins B & C
9	Fat soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in fats and oils. They are absorbed along with fats in the diet and can be stored in the body's fatty tissue. Vitamins A, D, C & K.
10	Life stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life E.g. infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and later adulthood.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Identify/ suggest/give a reason for	To make a list, write a short answer, select words from a diagram or table to complete gaps in a sentence.
7	Describe	To make a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens.
8	Explain	To clarify a subject or point by writing down the meaning of it and then showing you understand it by giving a reason.

9	Analyse	To break an issue down into its separate parts and look at each part in depth, using evidence and explanations to show your understanding.
10	Evaluate	To make a judgement about how successful or unsuccessful something is and say why it is important. Include evidence for your answer, and come to a final conclusion.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HASAWA	Health and Safety at Work Act
2	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
3	Manual Handling	Transporting or supporting a load by hand or with the force of the body
4	MHOR	Manual Handling Operations Regulations. Guidance of lifting, carrying etc.
5	Risk assessment	A method of identifying risks in activities, situations or when using objects
6	Appetising	Food prepared, cooked and served so well that people want to eat it.
7	Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, sound, smell and touch.
8	Contingency	A back up plan to deal with either an emergency situation E.g the cooker breaks down.
9	Garnish	To decorate or embellish food.
10	Mise en place	This means having everything (ingredients, tools and equipment) ready and in place before you start cooking.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day-to-day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of the front of house staff who is responsible for looking after the cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
7	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a 'First-In, First-Out' basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HASAWA	Health and Safety at Work Act
2	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
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4	MHOR	Manual Handling Operations Regulations. Guidance of lifting, carrying etc.
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6	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
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9	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
10	Housekeeper	A member of the front of house staff who is responsible for looking after the cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.

Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time Management	The process of organising and planning how to effectively use the available time to achieve specific goals and objectives.
2	Self Discipline	The ability to control one's actions, thoughts, and emotions in order to achieve a desired outcome or goal.
3	Collaboration	The process of working with others to achieve a common goal
4	Equipment	Physical resources used to perform a specific task or activity.
5	Resources	Materials that can be used to accomplish a particular goal or objective.
6	Health and Safety	The measures taken to protect people from illness, injury, or harm in the workplace or any other setting.
7	Audit	Process of assessing and evaluating an individual's strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.
8	Skills	The abilities that an individual possesses.
9	Development Plan	A structured approach to identifying and achieving goals through planned activities.
10	Feedback	Information provided to an individual or group about their performance for improvement.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Response	The reaction or answer given to a question, situation, or stimulus, often involving a specific action or behaviour.
2	Workshop	A collaborative session in which participants engage in activities or exercises to develop skills.
3	Research	A structured process of collecting, analysing, and interpreting information.
4	Strategy	A plan or approach designed to achieve a specific goal or objective.
5	Music Industry	The collection of businesses and organisations involved in the creation, production, distribution, and promotion of music.
6	Rehearsal	A practice session in which performers prepare for a performance by making improvements.

7	Timing	The ability of performers to keep a steady and consistent rhythm or tempo throughout a piece of music.
8	Phrasing	The grouping of musical phrases to create a sense of structure, expression, and emotion in a performance.
9	Pitch	High and low sounds.
10	Rhythm	A combination of long and short sounds.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pulse	A unit of time in music; also named the beat
2	Transition	The process of smoothly and seamlessly moving from one section, key, or chord progression to another.
3	Expression	Refers to the use of dynamics, articulation, phrasing, and other musical elements to convey the emotions, mood, or character of a piece of music.
4	Tuning	The process of adjusting the pitch of musical instruments to ensure that they are in tune with each other.
5	Repertoire	The collection of pieces or songs that a performer or ensemble is able to perform.
6	Time Management	The process of organising and planning how to effectively use the available time to achieve specific goals and objectives.
7	Self Discipline	The ability to control one's actions, thoughts, and emotions in order to achieve a desired outcome or goal.
8	Collaboration	The process of working with others to achieve a common goal
9	Equipment	Physical resources used to perform a specific task or activity.
10	Resources	Materials that can be used to accomplish a particular goal or objective.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Notation	Music in written form.
2	Chord Sheets	A document or chart that displays the chords, lyrics, and structure of a song or piece of music.
3	Lead Sheet	A simplified musical score that outlines the basic melody, chords, and lyrics of a song or composition.
4	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies.
5	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
6	Health and Safety	The measures taken to protect people from illness, injury, or harm in the workplace or any other setting.
7	Audit	Process of assessing and evaluating an individual's strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.
8	Skills	The abilities that an individual possesses.
9	Development Plan	A structured approach to identifying and achieving goals through planned activities.
10	Feedback	Information provided to an individual or group about their performance for improvement.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
2	Vocal Warm Ups	A set of exercises and techniques designed to prepare the voice and body for singing.
3	Technique	A specific skill or method of playing an instrument, singing, or composing.

4	Scales	A set of notes arranged in ascending or descending order, often used as the basis for melody, harmony, and improvisation.
5	Arpeggios	A technique of playing the notes of a chord in succession, either ascending or descending.
6	Response	The reaction or answer given to a question, situation, or stimulus, often involving a specific action or behaviour.
7	Workshop	A collaborative session in which participants engage in activities or exercises to develop skills.
8	Research	A structured process of collecting, analysing, and interpreting information.
9	Strategy	A plan or approach designed to achieve a specific goal or objective.
10	Music Industry	The collection of businesses and organisations involved in the creation, production, distribution, and promotion of music.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sonic	Related to sound.
2	SoundTrap	A cloud-based digital audio workstation (DAW) that allows users to create, edit, and collaborate on music and audio projects online.
3	Software	Programs that are designed to perform specific tasks on a computer or other electronic device.
4	Accompaniment	The musical parts or instruments that support the melody or soloist.
5	Stage Presence	The ability of a performer to command attention, engage the audience, and create a compelling performance
6	Rehearsal	A practice session in which performers prepare for a performance by making improvements.
7	Timing	The ability of performers to keep a steady and consistent rhythm or tempo throughout a piece of music.
8	Phrasing	The grouping of musical phrases to create a sense of structure, expression, and emotion in a performance.
9	Pitch	High and low sounds.
10	Rhythm	A combination of long and short sounds.

Week 7	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	Pulse	A unit of time in music; also named the beat
7	Transition	The process of smoothly and seamlessly moving from one section, key, or chord progression to another.
8	Expression	Refers to the use of dynamics, articulation, phrasing, and other musical elements to convey the emotions, mood, or character of a piece of music.
9	Tuning	The process of adjusting the pitch of musical instruments to ensure that they are in tune with each other.
10	Repertoire	The collection of pieces or songs that a performer or ensemble is able to perform.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Drum Machine	An electronic musical instrument that is designed to produce percussion and drum sounds.
2	Drum Beat	A rhythmic pattern of percussion sounds produced by a drum kit, drum machine, or any other percussion instrument.
3	Bass Line	Low-pitched notes played by a bass instrument.
4	BPM	Beats Per Minute
5	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition.
6	Notation	Music in written form.
7	Chord Sheets	A document or chart that displays the chords, lyrics, and structure of a song or piece of music.
8	Lead Sheet	A simplified musical score that outlines the basic melody, chords, and lyrics of a song or composition.
9	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies.
10	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.

Week 9	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 organisation 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	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
7	Vocal Warm Ups	A set of exercises and techniques designed to prepare the voice and body for singing,
8	Technique	A specific skill or method of playing an instrument, singing, or composing.
9	Scales	A set of notes arranged in ascending or descending order, often used as the basis for melody, harmony, and improvisation.
10	Arpeggios	A technique of playing the notes of a chord in succession, either ascending or descending.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Loop	A short section of audio that can be repeated continuously to create a repeating musical pattern.
2	Cut	Dividing an audio file into smaller parts.
3	Copy	Duplicating an audio file and placing it in a new location within the project
4	Mute	Silencing or turning off the audio of a particular track
5	Solo	The process of muting all other tracks except the selected track, allowing for focused listening
6	Sonic	Related to sound.
7	SoundTrap	A cloud-based digital audio workstation (DAW) that allows users to create, edit, and collaborate on music and audio projects online.
8	Software	Programs that are designed to perform specific tasks on a computer or other

		electronic device.
9	Accompaniment	The musical parts or instruments that support the melody or soloist.
10	Stage Presence	The ability of a performer to command attention, engage the audience, and create a compelling performance

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ribcage	Comprised of the ribs and the sternum.
2	Clavicle	The collarbone.
3	Scapula	The shoulder blade.
4	Humerus	Bone in the upper arm.
5	Radius	Bone of the forearm; attaches to the thumb side of the wrist
6	Ulna	Bone of the forearm; forms the point of the elbow
7	Cranium	Skull bone, which surrounds the brain.
8	Ribs	Bones surrounding the heart and lungs, forming the chest cavity.
9	Sternum	Flat bones at the front of the chest, sometimes called the breastbone.
10	Vertebrae	Many single bones joined together to form the backbone.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Femur	Long bone of the thigh or upper leg, which extends from the hip to the knee.
2	Tibia	The shin bone; forms knee joint with the femur.
3	Fibula	Bone in the lower leg that forms the ankle.
4	Patella	The kneecap: covers the knee joint.
5	Deltoids	Muscle on shoulder joint that moves the upper arm.
6	Trapezius	Muscle at the top of the back that moves the scapula and head.
7	Latissimus dorsi	Muscle at the side of the back that moves the upper arm.
8	Pectorals	Muscles in the chest that move the upper arm.
9	Biceps	Muscle at the front of the upper arm that cause bending at the elbow joint
10	Triceps	Muscle at the back of the upper arm that cause straightening at the elbow joint.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abdominals	Stomach muscles that protect internal organs.
2	Gluteals	Buttock muscles, which are used when running.
3	Hamstrings	Muscle at the back of the upper leg; they bend the knee.
4	Quadriceps	Muscle at the front of the upper leg; they straighten the leg.
5	Gastrocnemius	One of the calf muscle; used in walking.
6	Ribcage	Comprised of the ribs and the sternum.
7	Clavicle	The collarbone.

8	Scapula	The shoulder blade.
9	Humerus	Bone in the upper arm.
10	Radius	Bone of the forearm; attaches to the thumb side of the wrist

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soleus	One of the calf muscle; used in walking.
2	Synovial joint	A freely moveable joint.
3	Ball and socket joint	Ball shaped end of one bone fits into the socket of another, for example the hip.
4	Hinge joint	End of one bone fits against another bone allowing movement in only one direction, for example the knee.
5	Gliding joint	One bone can slide over another, for example the carpals in the wrist.
6	Ulna	Bone of the forearm; forms the point of the elbow
7	Cranium	Skull bone, which surrounds the brain.
8	Ribs	Bones surrounding the heart and lungs, forming the chest cavity.
9	Sternum	Flat bones at the front of the chest, sometimes called the breastbone.
10	Vertebrae	Many single bones joined together to form the backbone.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pivot joint	Rounded end of one bone fits into a ring formed by the other bone, for example the vertebrae of the neck, which allow head rotation.
2	Connective tissue	White tissue providing support.
3	Cartilage	Elastic tissue; forms padding at the end of long bones; forms the ears.
4	Tendons	Joins muscle to bone to cause movement.
5	Ligaments	Fibrous bands that help to stabilise the bones in the synovial joint.
6	Femur	Long bone of the thigh or upper leg, which extends from the hip to the knee.
7	Tibia	The shin bone; forms knee joint with the femur.
8	Fibula	Bone in the lower leg that forms the ankle.
9	Patella	The kneecap: covers the knee joint.
10	Deltoids	Muscle on shoulder joint that moves the upper arm.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Flexion	Angle between bones decreases (bending).
2	Extension	Angle between bones increase (straightening).
3	Abduction	Taking a limb away from the midline of the body.
4	Adduction	Brining a limb towards the midline of the body.
5	Rotation	Turning parts of the body around its axis.
6	Trapezius	Muscle at the top of the back that moves the scapula and head.
7	Latissimus dorsi	Muscle at the side of the back that moves the upper arm.
8	Pectorals	Muscles in the chest that move the upper arm.
9	Biceps	Muscle at the front of the upper arm that cause bending at the elbow joint
10	Triceps	Muscle at the back of the upper arm that cause straightening at the elbow joint.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Circumduction	Conical movement of an extended limb.
2	Electromyography (EMG)	A technique used to monitor the electrical activity within skeletal muscles.
3	Anticipatory rise	Slight increase in heart rate before exercise.
4	ROM	Range of movement.
5	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high-intensity work.
6	Gastrocnemius	One of the calf muscle; used in walking.
7	Ribcage	Comprised of the ribs and the sternum.
8	Clavicle	The collarbone.
9	Scapula	The shoulder blade.
10	Humerus	Bone in the upper arm.
	Radius	Bone of the forearm; attaches to the thumb side of the wrist

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue quickly.
2	Bradycardia	Decrease in the resting heart rate because of training.
3	Goniometer	Device used to measure flexibility.
4	Bone density	The amount of bone mineral in bone tissue.
5	Capillarisation	An increase in the number of capillaries as a result of endurance training.
6	Ulna	Bone of the forearm; forms the point of the elbow
7	Cranium	Skull bone, which surrounds the brain.
8	Ribs	Bones surrounding the heart and lungs, forming the chest cavity.
9	Sternum	Flat bones at the front of the chest, sometimes called the breastbone.
10	Vertebrae	Many single bones joined together to form the backbone.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pivot joint	Rounded end of one bone fits into a ring formed by the other bone, for example the vertebrae of the neck, which allow head rotation.
2	Connective tissue	White tissue providing support.
3	Cartilage	Elastic tissue; forms padding at the end of long bones; forms the ears.
4	Tendons	Joins muscle to bone to cause movement.
5	Ligaments	Fibrous bands that help to stabilise the bones in the synovial joint.
6	Flexion	Angle between bones decreases (bending).
7	Extension	Angle between bones increase (straightening).
8	Abduction	Taking a limb away from the midline of the body.
9	Adduction	Brining a limb towards the midline of the body.
10	Rotation	Turning parts of the body around its axis.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circumduction	Conical movement of an extended limb.
2	Electromyography (EMG)	A technique used to monitor the electrical activity within skeletal muscles.
3	Anticipatory rise	Slight increase in heart rate before exercise.
4	ROM	Range of movement.
5	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during

		high-intensity work.
6	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue quickly.
7	Bradycardia	Decrease in the resting heart rate because of training.
8	Goniometer	Device used to measure flexibility.
9	Bone density	The amount of bone mineral in bone tissue.
10	Capillarisation	An increase in the number of capillaries as a result of endurance training.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Por la mañana</u> , desayuno los huevos fritos	<u>In the morning</u> , I eat fried eggs for breakfast
2	<u>A veces</u> no tengo hambre	<u>Sometimes</u> , I am not (I do not have hunger) hungry
3	<u>Por la tarde</u> meriendo unas galletas y fruta	<u>In the afternoon</u> I snack on some biscuits and fruit
4	Soy vegetariano y también soy goloso/a	I am a vegetarian and also, I have a sweet tooth
5	<u>Raramente</u> como pasteles	I rarely eat cakes
6	Porque no son sanos	Because they are not healthy
7	Para el almuerzo como	For lunch I eat
8	Ceno a las seis y media	I eat dinner at six thirty
9	Y <u>normalmente</u> como con mi familia	And <u>normally</u> I eat with my family
10	<u>Nunca</u> veo la tele cuando como	I <u>never</u> watch the TV when I eat

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No me encuentro bien desde hace un día	I haven't felt well for a day
2	Me he roto el brazo	I have broken my arm
3	Tiene que beber mucha agua	You have to drink lots of water
4	Me he quemado la boca	I have burnt my mouth
5	Tengo dolor de garganta	I have a sore throat

6	Tengo fiebre tengo que tomar aspirinas	I have a fever I must take aspirins
7	Me duele la cabeza	My head hurts
8	Estoy muy enfermo/a y también estoy cansado/a	I am very sick and also I am tired
9	Tengo que ir al hospital	I have to go to the hospital
10	Tengo una insolación	I have sunstroke

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me gustaría probar la comida	I would like to try the food
2	Compré una barra de pan	I bought a loaf of bread
3	En Chile probé los platos típicos	In Chile I tried the typical dishes
4	Contiene los pimientos, la harina y la mantequilla	It contains peppers, flour and butter
5	No me gustaba nada las cebollas ni la ternera	I didn't (used to) like the onions nor beef at all
6	Because they are not healthy	Porque no son sanos
7	For lunch I eat	Para el almuerzo como
8	I eat dinner at six thirty	Ceno a las seis y media
9	And <u>normally</u> I eat with my family	Y <u>normalmente</u> como con mi familia
10	I <u>never</u> watch the TV when I eat	<u>Nunca</u> veo la tele cuando como

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Había una gran batalla y lanzamos huevos	There was a big battle and we threw eggs
2	Llevamos ropa blanca con un pañuelo rojo	We wore white clothing with a red neck scarf
3	Esta costumbre era muy popular	This custom was very popular
4	Los niños llevaban unos disfraces	The children were wearing some costumes
5	Muchas personas decoraban las tumbas	Many people were decorating the graves

6	I haven't felt well for a day	No me encuentro bien desde hace un día
7	I have broken my arm	Me he roto el brazo
8	You have to drink lots of water	Tiene que beber mucha agua
9	I have burnt my mouth	Me he quemado la boca
10	I have a sore throat	Tengo dolor de garganta

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gusta porque	I like it because
2	no tengo que ponerme la ropa	I don't have to get dressed
3	siempre comemos pavo con verduras	we always eat turkey with vegetables
4	en mi opinión es muy importante	In my opinion it's very important
5	celebrar las fiestas	to celebrate holidays
6	<u>In the morning</u> , I eat fried eggs for breakfast	<u>Por la mañana</u> , desayuno los huevos fritos
7	<u>Sometimes</u> , I am not (I do not have hunger) hungry	<u>A veces</u> no tengo hambre
8	<u>In the afternoon</u> I snack on some biscuits and fruit	<u>Por la tarde</u> meriendo unas galletas y fruta
9	I am a vegetarian and also, I have a sweet tooth	Soy vegetariano y también soy goloso/a
10	I rarely eat cakes	<u>Raramente</u> como pasteles

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Todos los días</u> me despierto a las siete y media	<u>Every day</u> I wake up at seven thirty
2	Me levanto y <u>luego me ducho</u> en el cuarto de baño	I get up and <u>then</u> I shower in the bathroom
3	Me lavo los <u>dientes y salgo</u> de casa	I brush my teeth and I leave the house

4	Si tengo tiempo me afeito	If I have time I shave
5	Cuando vuelvo a casa hago mis deberes enseguida	When I return home, I do my homework straight away
6	There was a big battle and we threw eggs	Había una gran batalla y lanzamos huevos
7	We wore white clothing with a red neck scarf	Llevamos ropa blanca con un pañuelo rojo
8	This custom was very popular	Esta costumbre era muy popular
9	The children were wearing some costumes	Los niños llevaban unos disfraces
10	Many people were decorating the graves	Muchas personas decoraban las tumbas

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hola, quisiera reservar una mesa por favor	Hello, I would like to reserve a table please
2	De primer plato, voy a tomar	For starter, I am going to have
3	Las gambas al ajillo con pan	Garlic prawns with bread
4	El plato está sucio y no hay aceite	The plate is dirty and there is no oil
5	Me hace falta un cuchillo y un vaso	I am missing a knife and a glass
6	I would like to try the food	Me gustaría probar la comida
7	I bought a loaf of bread	Compré una barra de pan
8	In Chile I tried the typical dishes	En Chile probé los platos típicos
9	It contains peppers, flour and butter	Contiene los pimientos, la harina y la mantequilla
10	I didn't (used to) like the onions nor beef at all	No me gustaba nada las cebollas ni la ternera

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	escuchamos música y bailamos	we listened to music and we danced

2	durante toda la noche	throughout the whole night
3	me mola la música	I love music
4	y en el futuro quiero ir a un festival	and in the future, I want to go to a festival
5	me gustaría ir a todos los festivales	I would like to go to every festival
6	<u>Every day</u> I wake up at seven thirty	<u>Todos los días</u> me despierto a las siete y media
7	I get up and <u>then</u> I shower in the bathroom	Me levanto y <u>luego</u> me ducho en el cuarto de baño
8	I brush my teeth and I leave the house	Me lavo los dientes y salgo de casa
9	If I have time I shave	Si tengo tiempo me afeito
10	When I return home, I do my homework straight away	Cuando vuelvo a casa hago mis deberes enseguida

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Hello. I would like to reserve</u> a table please	Hola, quisiera reservar una mesa por favor
2	For starter, I am going to have	De primer plato, voy a tomar
3	Garlic prawns with bread	Las gambas al ajillo con pan
4	The plate is dirty and there is no oil	El plato está sucio y no hay aceite
5	I am missing a knife and a glass	Me hace falta un cuchillo y un vaso
6	I would like to try the food	Me gustaría probar la comida
7	I bought a loaf of bread	Compré una barra de pan
8	<u>In Chile I tried</u> the typical dishes	<u>En Chile</u> probé los platos típicos
9	It contains peppers, flour and butter	Contiene los pimientos, la harina y la mantequilla
10	I didn't (used to) like the onions nor beef at all	No me gustaba nada las cebollas ni la ternera

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	There was a big battle and we threw eggs	Había una gran batalla y lanzamos huevos
2	We wore white clothing with a red neck scarf	Llevamos ropa blanca con un pañuelo rojo
3	This custom was very popular	Esta costumbre era muy popular
4	The children were wearing some costumes	Los niños llevaban unos disfraces
5	Many people were decorating the graves	Muchas personas decoraban las tumbas
6	I haven't felt well for a day	No me encuentro bien desde hace un día
7	I have broken my arm	Me he roto el brazo
8	You have to drink lots of water	Tiene que beber mucha agua
9	I have burnt my mouth	Me he quemado la boca
10	I have a sore throat	Tengo dolor de garganta

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
2	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
3	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
4	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.
5	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.
6	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
7	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
8	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
9	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
10	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environment	This is the world around us.

2	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
3	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
4	Fossil fuels	These are the Earth's natural resources - coal, oil and gas.
5	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
6	Hypothesis	This is a proposed explanation of something.
7	Natural selection	This is one of the basic mechanisms of evolution.
8	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
9	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
10	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
2	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
3	Science	This is the knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
4	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
5	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish.
6	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
7	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
8	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
9	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.
10	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
2	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
3	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
6	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
7	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
8	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
9	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
10	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Environment	This is the world around us.
7	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
8	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
9	Fossil fuels	These are the Earth's natural resources - coal, oil and gas.
10	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	This is a story where the spiritual message is given using non-spiritual images.
2	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
5	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.
6	Hypothesis	This is a proposed explanation of something.
7	Natural selection	This is one of the basic mechanisms of evolution.
8	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
9	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
10	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prayer	This is communication with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help and guidance.
2	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
3	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
4	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
5	Call	This is the feeling that a person has to follow a particular lifestyle or career; very often linked to a 'vocation'.
6	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
7	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
8	Science	This is the knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.

9	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
10	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disciple	This is the term used for the followers of Jesus.
2	Haemorrhage	This is bleeding which is persistent and potentially life threatening.
3	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
4	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future.
5	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
6	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
7	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
8	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
9	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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6	Allegory	This is a story where the spiritual message is given using non-spiritual images.
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8	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
9	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
10	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environment	This is the world around us.
2	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
3	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.

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