



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

Example page:

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

1. A cell. This is the simplest unit of a living organism. ✓
2. Cell membrane. This is a ~~partaly~~ permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. X
2. Cell membrane. This is a partially permeable barrier and controls what goes in and out of the cell. ✓
3. Cytoplasm. This is a jelly-like substance in cells where chemical reactions occur. ✓
4. Nucleus. This contains DNA and controls the cell. ✓
5. Mitochondion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. X
5. Mitochondrion. A sub-cellular structure where respiration takes place to make energy. ✓
6. Hypothesis. An idea that explains how or why something happens. ✓
7. Prediction. A statement suggesting what you think will happen in an experiment / investigation.
8. Control variable. The variable that must be kept constant so that it doesn't affect the outcome of the investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment). ✓
9. Independent variable. The variable that is changed in an experiment / investigation. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) ✓
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is recorded and measured for each change of the independent variable. (variable = something that can change in an experiment) X
10. Dependent variable. The variable that is measured

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science & Maths	English Language AND English Literature	Choice 1 _____	Choice 2 _____	Choice 3 _____	Choice 4 _____
Sparx Maths 1 hour						
Seneca 30 mins	English Literature	English Literature	Science	Science	English Language	

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 05/09/22	KO						
	Online						
2 w/c 12/09/22	KO						
	Online						
3 w/c 19/09/22	KO						
	Online						
4 w/c 26/09/22	KO						
	Online						
5 w/c 03/10/22	KO						
	Online						
6 w/c 10/10/22	KO						
	Online						
7 w/c 17/10/22	KO						
	Online						
8 w/c 31/10/22	KO						
	Online						
9 w/c 07/11/22	KO						
	Online						
10 w/c 14/11/22	KO						
	Online						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Every Wednesday you will need to show your maths teacher your orange homework booklet to show your maths homework. Your teacher will be looking to see that you have:

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

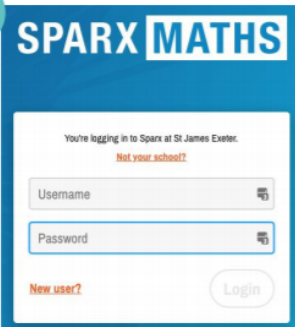
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

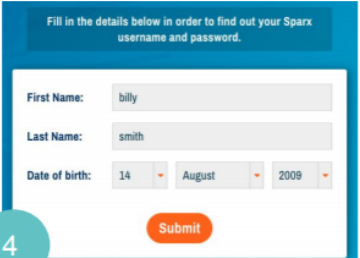
1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://www.sparx.co.uk), click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the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

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

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sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
2	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
3	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
4	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
5	R _f Value	The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the solvent.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	'Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vector Quantity	A quantity with both magnitude and direction.
2	Velocity	A vector - a speed in a defined direction. Unit is m/s.
3	Displacement	A vector - a distance travelled in a defined direction. Unit is m.
4	A push or a pull	Force
5	Magnetism, Gravity and Electrostatic Forces	Examples of non-contact forces.
6	Centre of Mass	The point through which the weight of an object can be taken to act.
7	Resultant Force	A single force replacing a number of forces acting upon an object.
8	The unit of work and energy	Joule (J).
9	F=Ke	Hooke's Law.
10	Elastic Deformation	An object returns to its original length after being stretched/compressed.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Inelastic Deformation	An object does not return to its original length after it has been stretched.
2	Extension	The difference between the stretched and unstretched lengths of a spring.
3	Limit of Proportionality (Elastic limit)	The point beyond which a spring will be permanently deformed.
4	Magnetic	Materials that are attracted by a magnet
5	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet in which a magnetic force acts on magnetic objects or other magnets.
6	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
7	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
8	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
9	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
10		The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the

	R _f Value	solvent.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Permanent Magnet	A magnet which produces its own magnetic field - it always has a north and south pole.
2	Induced Magnet	A magnet which becomes magnetic when placed in a magnetic field - temporary.
3	Solenoid	A long coil of wire.
4	Flux Density	the number of lines of magnetic flux on a given area.
5	Motor Effect	The force produced between a conductor carrying a current within a magnetic field and the magnet producing the field.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	'Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biomass	A resource made from living or recently living organisms.
2	Hydrocarbon	A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only.
3	Alkane	A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n+2})
4	Alkene	A homologous series of unsaturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n})
5	Fractional Distillation	A method used to separate miscible liquids with different boiling points.
6	Vector Quantity	A quantity with both magnitude and direction.
7	Velocity	A vector - a speed in a defined direction. Unit is m/s.
8	Displacement	A vector - a distance travelled in a defined direction. Unit is m.
9	A push or a pull	Force
10	Magnetism, Gravity and Electrostatic Forces	Examples of non-contact forces.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Viscosity	How easily a liquid flows.
2	Cracking	Thermal decomposition of long alkanes into shorter alkanes and alkenes.
3	Thinking Distance	The distance a car travels while the driver reacts.
4	Braking Distance	The distance a car travels once the brakes have been applied to stop the car.
5	Stopping Distance	The sum of thinking distance and braking distance.
6	Centre of Mass	The point through which the weight of an object can be taken to act.
7	Resultant Force	A single force replacing a number of forces acting upon an object.
8	The unit of work and energy	Joule (J).
9	F=Ke	Hooke's Law.
10	Elastic Deformation	An object returns to its original length after being stretched/compressed.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1.5m/s	Typical walking speed.
2	3m/s	Typical running speed.
3	6m/s	Typical cycling speed.
4	Inertia	Objects remain in their existing state of motion unless acted on by an unbalanced force.
5	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.
6	Pure Substance	A single element or compound that is not mixed with any other substance.
7	Chromatography	A technique used to separate and analyse mixtures.
8	Mixtures	Contain more than one substance that are not chemically joined.
9	Formulation	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product.
10	R _f Value	The ratio of the distance a substance moves to the distance moved by the solvent.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Newton's First Law	When the resultant force acting on an object is zero, forces are balanced and the object does not accelerate.
2	Newton's Second Law	When an unbalanced force acts upon an object it accelerates or it changes direction.
3	Newton's Third Law	Every force has a paired equal and opposite force.
4	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
5	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
6	Glowing splint relights	Positive test for oxygen gas.
7	'Squeaky pop' upon ignition	Positive test for hydrogen gas.
8	Cloudy Lime Water	Positive test for carbon dioxide gas.
9	Bleached damp litmus paper	Positive test for chlorine gas.
10	Scalar Quantity	A quantity with magnitude and no direction.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biomass	A resource made from living or recently living organisms.
2	Hydrocarbon	A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only.
3	Alkane	A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n+2})
4	Alkene	A homologous series of unsaturated hydrocarbons (C _n H _{2n})
5	Fractional Distillation	A method used to separate miscible liquids with different boiling points.
6	Viscosity	How easily a liquid flows.
7	Cracking	Thermal decomposition of long alkanes into shorter alkanes and alkenes.
8	Thinking Distance	The distance a car travels while the driver reacts.
9	Braking Distance	The distance a car travels once the brakes have been applied to stop the car.
10	Stopping Distance	The sum of thinking distance and braking distance.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1.5m/s	Typical walking speed.
2	3m/s	Typical running speed.
3	6m/s	Typical cycling speed.
4	Inertia	Objects remain in their existing state of motion unless acted on by an unbalanced force.
5	Peer review	Results reviewed by other scientists to help prevent false claims, avoid bias, and make sure that conclusions are valid.
6	Newton's First Law	When the resultant force acting on an object is zero, forces are balanced and the object does not accelerate.
7	Newton's Second Law	When an unbalanced force acts upon an object it accelerates or it changes direction.
8	Newton's Third Law	Every force has a paired equal and opposite force.
9	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
10	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
2	Show	All working out needed.
3	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
4	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
5	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. $2a + 3a$ simplified is $5a$.
8	Prove	This is more than <i>show</i> . All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	BIDMAS	Order of operations, Brackets, Indices, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.
2	Function	A rule that acts on a number (input) to give an output number.
3	Inverse function	Reverses the effect of the original function.
4	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	Highest factor that is common to two or more numbers.
5	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	Lowest multiple that is common to two or more numbers.
6	Term	A number, letter, or a number and a letter multiplied together.
7	Expression	Collection of terms.

8	Collect like terms	Simplifying an expression.
9	Substitution	Replacing letters with numbers.
10	Formula	A general rule that shows the relationship between two variables. Always has an equals sign.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expand brackets	Multiply each term inside the bracket by each term outside the bracket.
2	Factorise	Write the common factor outside the bracket.
3	Identity	Two expressions are always equal whatever the values.
4	Discrete data	Can only take particular values, E.g. shoe sizes.
5	Continuous data	Measured and can take any value, E.g. length and time.
6	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
7	Show	All working out needed.
8	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
9	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
10	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Outlier	A value in a data set that is much larger or smaller than the other numbers in the set.
2	Correlation	The relationship between sets of data.
3	Variables	Sets of data.
4	Interpolation	Use a line of best fit to predict data values within the range of the data given. It is usually reasonably accurate.
5	Extrapolation	Using a line of best fit to predict data values outside the range of the data given. It may not be accurate.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. $2a + 3a$ simplified is $5a$.
8	Prove	This is more than <i>show</i> . All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Numerator	Top of the fraction.
2	Denominator	Bottom of the fraction, how many parts.
3	Improper fraction	Numerator is larger than the denominator.
4	Mixed number	Whole number followed by a fraction.
5	Percentage	Out of 100.
6	BIDMAS	Order of operations, Brackets, Indices, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.
7	Function	A rule that acts on a number (input) to give an output number.
8	Inverse function	Reverses the effect of the original function.
9	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	Highest factor that is common to two or more numbers.
10	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	Lowest multiple that is common to two or more numbers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
2	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.
3	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$
4	Integer	A positive or negative whole number or zero.
5	Term-to-term rule	How to get from one term to the next.
6	Term	A number, letter, or a number and a letter multiplied together.
7	Expression	Collection of terms.
8	Collect like terms	Simplifying an expression.
9	Substitution	Replacing letters with numbers.
10	Formula	A general rule that shows the relationship between two variables. Always has an equals sign.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Congruent	Two shapes are exactly the same size.
2	Similar	Two shapes are the same shape but may be different sizes.
3	Exterior angle	All exterior angles sum to 360° . Interior angles and exterior angles sum to 180° .
4	Regular polygon	Has all equal sides and all equal interior angles.
5	Irregular polygon	Has unequal sides and unequal interior angles.
6	Expand brackets	Multiply each term inside the bracket by each term outside the bracket.
7	Factorise	Write the common factor outside the bracket.
8	Identity	Two expressions are always equal whatever the values.
9	Discrete data	Can only take particular values, E.g. shoe sizes.
10	Continuous data	Measured and can take any value, E.g. length and time.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mean	Total frequency divided by the total number of values.
2	Median	Middle value when the data is written in order.
3	Mode	Most frequent.
4	Range	Largest value - smallest value.
5	Sample	Taken to represent the population.
6	Outlier	A value in a data set that is much larger or smaller than the other numbers in the set.
7	Correlation	The relationship between sets of data.
8	Variables	Sets of data.
9	Interpolation	Use a line of best fit to predict data values within the range of the data given. It is usually reasonably accurate.
10	Extrapolation	Using a line of best fit to predict data values outside the range of the data given. It may not be accurate.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Numerator	Top of the fraction.
2	Denominator	Bottom of the fraction, how many parts.
3	Improper fraction	Numerator is larger than the denominator.
4	Mixed number	Whole number followed by a fraction.
5	Percentage	Out of 100.

6	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
7	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.
8	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$
9	Integer	A positive or negative whole number or zero.
10	Term-to-term rule	How to get from one term to the next.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Congruent	Two shapes are exactly the same size.
2	Similar	Two shapes are the same shape but may be different sizes.
3	Exterior angle	All exterior angles sum to 360° . Interior angles and exterior angles sum to 180° .
4	Regular polygon	Has all equal sides and all equal interior angles.
5	Irregular polygon	Has unequal sides and unequal interior angles.
6	Mean	Total frequency divided by the total number of values.
7	Median	Middle value when the data is written in order.
8	Mode	Most frequent.
9	Range	Largest value - smallest value.
10	Sample	Taken to represent the population.

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
2	Show	All working out needed.
3	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
4	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
5	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. $2a + 3a$ simplified is $5a$.
8	Prove	This is more than <i>show</i> . All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First ten prime numbers.
2	Prime factor tree	Used to write a number as the product of its prime factors.

3	Prime factor decomposition	The number written as the product of its prime factors. Usually written in index form.
4	Integer	A positive or negative whole number or zero.
5	Standard form	Written in the format $A \times 10^n$, where A is a number between 1 and 10 and n is an integer.
6	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root.
7	Rationalise	Moving the root from the denominator to the numerator.
8	Identity	Two expressions are always equal whatever the values.
9	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$
10	Term	A number, letter, or a number and a letter multiplied together.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expression	Collection of terms.
2	Subject	A letter on its own on one side of an equation.
3	Fibonacci	Each number equals the sum of the two previous numbers.
4	Geometric sequence	Made by multiplying by the same value each time.
5	Arithmetic sequence	Terms increase (or decrease) by a fixed number called the common difference.
6	Explain	Write a mathematical statement to show how you got your answer.
7	Show	All working out needed.
8	Describe	Write a sentence that explains the features of the situation.
9	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons, providing a reason for each stage of working.
10	Calculate	Doesn't mean to use a calculator. Working will be needed.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Back-to-back stem and leaf diagram	Compares two data sets of results. On the left hand side the numbers are read backwards.
2	Frequency polygon	A graph made by plotting the midpoints against the frequency and joining those coordinates.
3	Modal class	The group with the highest frequency.
4	Outlier	A value in a data set that is much larger or smaller than the other numbers in the set.
5	Correlation	The relationship between sets of data.
6	Justify	Show all working and / or give a written explanation.
7	Simplify	Make the expression easier to understand, e.g. $2a + 3a$ simplified is $5a$.
8	Prove	This is more than <i>show</i> . All steps must be present.
9	Prove algebraically	Algebra must be in your answer. All steps need to be present.
10	Geometrical proof	All steps must be present, and reasons must be given.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interpolation	Use a line of best fit to predict data values within the range of the data given. It is usually reasonably accurate.
2	Extrapolation	Using a line of best fit to predict data values outside the range of the data given. It may not be accurate.
3	Direct proportion	With two quantities, as one is multiplied by a number, n , so is the other. The ratio stays the same as they increase or decrease.
4	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
5	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.

6	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First ten prime numbers.
7	Prime factor tree	Used to write a number as the product of its prime factors.
8	Prime factor decomposition	The number written as the product of its prime factors. Usually written in index form.
9	Integer	A positive or negative whole number or zero.
10	Standard form	Written in the format $A \times 10^n$, where A is a number between 1 and 10 and n is an integer.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Percentage change	$\frac{\text{actual change}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$
2	Percentage loss (or profit)	$\frac{\text{actual loss (or profit)}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$
3	Depreciates	Loses value.
4	p.a.	Per annum, means each year.
5	VAT	Value Added Tax charged at 20% for most goods and services.
6	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root.
7	Rationalise	Moving the root from the denominator to the numerator.
8	Identity	Two expressions are always equal whatever the values.
9	Equation	Two things are equal, e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$
10	Term	A number, letter, or a number and a letter multiplied together.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem. To find a missing side in a right angle triangle.
2	Hypotenuse	The side in a triangle opposite the right angle, it will also be the longest side. Known as c in Pythagoras' Theorem.
3	Adjacent	The side that is next to the angle, θ .
4	Opposite	The side in a right angle triangle opposite the known angle.
5	$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides opposite & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
6	Expression	Collection of terms.
7	Subject	A letter on its own on one side of an equation.
8	Fibonacci	Each number equals the sum of the two previous numbers.
9	Geometric sequence	Made by multiplying by the same value each time.
10	Arithmetic sequence	Terms increase (or decrease) by a fixed number called the common difference.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides adjacent & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
2	$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angles and sides opposite & adjacent are known, and the other is to be calculated.
3	Angle of elevation	The angle measured upwards from the horizontal.
4	Angle of depression	The angle measured downwards from the horizontal.
5	Notation	Symbols, e.g. $^\circ$, θ , =
6	Back-to-back stem and leaf diagram	Compares two data sets of results. On the left hand side the numbers are read backwards.
7	Frequency polygon	A graph made by plotting the midpoints against the frequency and joining those coordinates.
8	Modal class	The group with the highest frequency.

9	Outlier	A value in a data set that is much larger or smaller than the other numbers in the set.
10	Correlation	The relationship between sets of data.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interpolation	Use a line of best fit to predict data values within the range of the data given. It is usually reasonably accurate.
2	Extrapolation	Using a line of best fit to predict data values outside the range of the data given. It may not be accurate.
3	Direct proportion	With two quantities, as one is multiplied by a number, n , so is the other. The ratio stays the same as they increase or decrease.
4	Compound interest	Interest that is calculated on the amount plus previous interest.
5	Simple interest	Interest that is calculated as a percentage of the original amount.
6	Percentage change	$\frac{\text{actual change}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$
7	Percentage loss (or profit)	$\frac{\text{actual loss (or profit)}}{\text{original value}} \times 100$
8	Depreciates	Loses value.
9	p.a.	Per annum, means each year.
10	VAT	Value Added Tax charged at 20% for most goods and services.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem. To find a missing side in a right angle triangle.
2	Hypotenuse	The side in a triangle opposite the right angle, it will also be the longest side. Known as c in Pythagoras' Theorem.
3	Adjacent	The side that is next to the angle, θ .
4	Opposite	The side in a right angle triangle opposite the known angle.
5	$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides opposite & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
6	$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angle and sides adjacent & hypotenuse are known, and the other is to be calculated.
7	$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	Used in a right angle triangle when either two of the angles and sides opposite & adjacent are known, and the other is to be calculated.
8	Angle of elevation	The angle measured upwards from the horizontal.
9	Angle of depression	The angle measured downwards from the horizontal.
10	Notation	Symbols, e.g. $^\circ$, θ , =

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.

2	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
3	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
4	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
5	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
6	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
7	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
8	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
9	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
10	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree.
2	Affinity	A natural liking for and understanding of someone or something.
3	Consensus	A general agreement.
4	Laudable	(Of an action, idea, or aim) deserving praise.
5	Notorious	To be famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed.
6	Presumption	The act of believing that something is true without having any proof.
7	Denounce	To publicly declare something or someone to be wrong or evil.
8	Unprecedented	Something never done or known before.
9	Aspersions	An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something.
10	Unwavering	Steady, fixed or firm

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zeal	To show great energy or enthusiasm.
2	Invariably	To mean always or every time.
3	Idyllic	Something that is pleasing or picturesque (attractive).
4	Approximately	Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact.
5	Fervently	Enthusiastically or passionately
6	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
7	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
8	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
9	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
10	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of

		explanation or clarification.
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Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Candid	To be truthful and straightforward
2	Vivacity	To be lively or very animated
3	Panacea	A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
4	Intrepid	To be fearless
5	Ascertain	To find something out for certain or to make sure of something
6	Anecdote	A short story used to make a larger point. It adds a storytelling touch to your explanatory or persuasive writing—connecting your ideas to real life.
7	Personal pronouns	A short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. E.g. you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us.
8	Direct address	When a speaker is talking personally to an individual or group.
9	Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of a group of sentences.
10	Analogy	A comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Detrimental	Tending to cause harm
2	Appalling	To be horrific or shocking
3	Salient	Most noticeable or important
4	Compel	To force or oblige (someone) to do something
5	Plethora	A large or excessive amount of something
6	Prodigious	Remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree.
7	Affinity	A natural liking for and understanding of someone or something.
8	Consensus	A general agreement.
9	Laudable	(Of an action, idea, or aim) deserving praise.
10	Notorious	To be famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deficient	Not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient
2	Exorbitant	An unreasonably high price for something
3	Utterly	This is another word for absolutely
4	Incomprehensible	Not able to be understood
5	Myriad	A countless or extremely great number of people or things
6	Presumption	The act of believing that something is true without having any proof.
7	Denounce	To publicly declare something or someone to be wrong or evil.
8	Unprecedented	Something never done or known before.

9	Aspersions	An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something.
10	Unwavering	Steady, fixed or firm

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Egregious	Outstandingly bad or shocking
2	Erroneous	Wrong or incorrect
3	Engenders	To cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition).
4	Advantageous	Something that increases chances of success or effectiveness, something beneficial
5	Galvanise	To shock or excite (someone) into taking action
6	Zeal	To show great energy or enthusiasm.
7	Invariably	To mean always or every time.
8	Idyllic	Something that is pleasing or picturesque (attractive).
9	Approximately	Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact.
10	Fervently	Enthusiastically or passionately

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Substantiate	To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of something
2	Superfluous	Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
3	Impeccable	To be flawless, or excellent in quality
4	Inept	Having or showing no skill, to be clumsy
5	Inhibit	To prevent an action or process, to hold something or someone back
6	Candid	To be truthful and straightforward
7	Vivacity	To be lively or very animated
8	Panacea	A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
9	Intrepid	To be fearless
10	Ascertain	To find something out for certain or to make sure of something

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Detrimental	Tending to cause harm
2	Appalling	To be horrific or shocking
3	Salient	Most noticeable or important
4	Compel	To force or oblige (someone) to do something
5	Plethora	A large or excessive amount of something
6	Deficient	Not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient
7	Exorbitant	An unreasonably high price for something
8	Utterly	This is another word for absolutely

9	Incomprehensible	Not able to be understood
10	Myriad	A countless or extremely great number of people or things

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Egregious	Outstandingly bad or shocking
2	Erroneous	Wrong or incorrect
3	Engenders	To cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition).
4	Advantageous	Something that increases chances of success or effectiveness, something beneficial
5	Galvanise	To shock or excite (someone) into taking action
6	Substantiate	To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of something
7	Superfluous	Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
8	Impeccable	To be flawless, or excellent in quality
9	Inept	Having or showing no skill, to be clumsy
10	Inhibit	To prevent an action or process, to hold something or someone back

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
2	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
3	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
4	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
5	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social, bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
2	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
3	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
4	Repentance	Sincere regret (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
5	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent
6	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
8	Caricature	A description, or imitation of a person which exaggerates characteristics in someone for a comic or grotesque effect.
9	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.
10	Thomas Malthus (Malthusian)	An economist who thought the population was growing faster than food was available, and so starvation and disease were a natural cure to the problem.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
2	Enjambment	When the meaning in a line of poetry runs from one line in to the next, with no punctuation at the end of the line.
3	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
4	Volta	a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
5	Refrain	A line or lines that are repeated in music or in poetry.
6	Benevolent	Well meaning and kindly. Synonym: compassionate
7	Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonym: spiteful
8	Solitary	To exist alone. Synonym: reclusive
9	Implore	To beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something. Synonym: beseech
10	Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is seen as unfair treatment. Synonym: resentful

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic monologue	A type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader.
2	Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story.
3	Allusion	A figure of speech that refers to a famous person, place, or historical event—either directly or through implication.
4	Effects of regular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something ongoing, everlasting, repetitive, complete, a feeling of consistency or imprisonment.

5	Effects of free verse	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: lack of control, freedom, instability, or it can sound more narrative, like a story or spoken word.
6	Cordial	Warm and friendly. Synonym: pleasant
7	Destitute	Extremely poor and lacking the means to provide for oneself. Synonym: impoverished
8	Facetious	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour. Synonym: flippant
9	Inexplicable	Unable to be explained. Synonym: unfathomable
10	Parsimonious	Unwilling to spend money or use resources. Synonym: miserly

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effects of irregular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something transient (non-lasting), a lack of connection, something incomplete, unpredictability.
2	Harmartia (noun)	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
3	Hubris (noun)	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
4	Machiavellian (adj)	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
5	Emasculate (verb)	Make (someone or something, usually a man) feel weaker or less effective.
6	Misanthropic	Disliking people in general and having an anti-social, bad attitude. Synonym: unsocial
7	Supplication	The action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly. Synonym: plea
8	Didacticism	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, as well as entertain.
9	Repentance	Sincere regret (feeling bad about something) Synonym: remorse.
10	Magnanimous	To be generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person. Synonym: munificent

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fatal flaw (noun)	A imperfection in someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have.
2	Exploit (verb)	To take advantage of someone in an unfair way. Synonyms: abuse, manipulate, misuse
3	Heinous (adj)	(About a person's actions) to be utterly wicked,evil or shocking. Synonyms: abhorrent, atrocious, despicable
4	Regicide (noun)	The action of killing a King. Synonyms: execution, murder, slaying/Macbeth slays
5	Valour (noun)	To show great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle. Synonyms: Daring, Macbeth shows heroism, courage
6	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
7	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
8	Caricature	A description, or imitation of a person which exaggerates characteristics in someone for a comic or grotesque effect.
9	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.

10	Thomas Malthus (Malthusian)	An economist who thought the population was growing faster than food was available, and so starvation and disease were a natural cure to the problem.
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Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sceptical (adj)	To be unconvinced, having doubts or reservations. Synonyms: Doubtful, dubious, mistrustful
2	Ambition (noun)	A strong desire to achieve something. Synonyms: to desire, to have motivation, to yearn for
3	Usurp (verb)	To take (a position of power or importance) illegally by force. Synonyms: to overthrow, to seize, wrest e.g. Macbeth wrest the throne
4	Equivocate (verb)	To use ambiguous (unclear language) to conceal the truth. Synonyms: to be evasive, to prevaricate, to be vague
5	Malevolent (adj)	Having and showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonyms: malicious, spiteful, vindictive
6	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
7	Enjambment	When the meaning in a line of poetry runs from one line in to the next, with no punctuation at the end of the line.
8	Caesura	A piece of punctuation used in the middle of a line of poetry.
9	Volta	a turn, shift or dramatic change in thought and/or emotion.
10	Refrain	A line or lines that are repeated in music or in poetry.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Duplicitous (adj)	To be deceitful (a liar) or dishonest. Synonyms: Devious, unscrupulous, wily
2	The Industrial Revolution	The change from a farming dominated form of work, to factories being the main form of producing goods, in the cities.
3	The 1834 Poor Law	This law reduced the amount of help available for the poor, if they required help them had to go to a workhouse.
4	The workhouses	These facilities were terrible, there was forced child labour, long hours, malnutrition, beatings and neglect.
5	The Ragged Schools	Charitable organisations that provided free education to destitute children.
6	Dramatic monologue	A type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader.
7	Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story.
8	Allusion	A figure of speech that refers to a famous person, place, or historical event—either directly or through implication.
9	Effects of regular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something ongoing, everlasting, repetitive, complete, a feeling of consistency or imprisonment.
10	Effects of free verse	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: lack of control, freedom, instability, or it can sound more narrative, like a story or spoken word.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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27/02/23		
1	Effects of irregular rhyme	Depending on what the poem it could suggest: something transient (non-lasting), a lack of connection, something incomplete, unpredictability.
2	Harmartia (noun)	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
3	Hubris (noun)	Excessive pride or self-confidence.
4	Machiavellian (adj)	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
5	Emasculate (verb)	Make (someone or something, usually a man) feel weaker or less effective.
6	Fatal flaw (noun)	A imperfection in someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have.
7	Exploit (verb)	To take advantage of someone in an unfair way. Synonyms: abuse, manipulate, misuse
8	Heinous (adj)	(About a person's actions) to be utterly wicked,evil or shocking. Synonyms: abhorrent, atrocious, despicable
9	Regicide (noun)	The action of killing a King. Synonyms: execution, murder, slaying/Macbeth slays
10	Valour (noun)	To show great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle. Synonyms: Daring, Macbeth shows heroism, courage

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sceptical (adj)	To be unconvinced, having doubts or reservations. Synonyms: Doubtful, dubious, mistrustful
2	Ambition (noun)	A strong desire to achieve something. Synonyms: to desire, to have motivation, to yearn for
3	Usurp (verb)	To take (a position of power or importance) illegally by force. Synonyms: to overthrow, to seize, wrest e.g. Macbeth wrest the throne
4	Equivocate (verb)	To use ambiguous (unclear language) to conceal the truth. Synonyms: to be evasive, to prevaricate, to be vague
5	Malevolent (adj)	Having and showing a wish to do evil to others. Synonyms: malicious, spiteful, vindictive
6	Duplicitous (adj)	To be deceitful (a liar) or dishonest. Synonyms: Devious, unscrupulous, wily
7	The Industrial Revolution	The change from a farming dominated form of work, to factories being the main form of producing goods, in the cities.
8	The 1834 Poor Law	This law reduced the amount of help available for the poor, if they required help them had to go to a workhouse.
9	The workhouses	These facilities were terrible, there was forced child labour, long hours, malnutrition, beatings and neglect.
10	The Ragged Schools	Charitable organisations that provided free education to destitute children.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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