



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Art Knowledge Organiser:	2
Business Knowledge Organiser	5
Citizenship Knowledge Organiser	8
Drama Knowledge Organiser	11
Geography Knowledge Organiser	14
Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser	17
History Knowledge Organiser	20
Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser	23
BTEC Sport Knowledge Organiser	26
Religious Studies	29
Spanish Knowledge Organiser	33

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	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely
3	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper
4	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work
5	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
6	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form
7	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
8	Enlarge	To make an artwork bigger than the original
9	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
2	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
3	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
4	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
5	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
6	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
7	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
8	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint
9	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
10	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work
2	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session
3	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera
4	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic
5	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually
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 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration
2	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself
3	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
4	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
5	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
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 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
2	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea
3	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder
4	Visual Communication	Creating your thoughts and feelings through physical artwork
5	Socio-Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
6	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
7	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
8	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
9	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
10	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another
2	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
3	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
4	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination
5	Organic Form	An object which typically comes from nature and has an irregular or asymmetric outline
6	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
7	Genre	A style or category of art
8	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
9	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
10	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti

2	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects
3	Photorealism	An artist studies a photograph and attempts to reproduce the image using any media, in a realistic manner
4	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background
5	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
6	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once
7	Printing Ink	A type of ink that flows smoothly and dries quickly
8	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work
9	Photo Transfer	Moving the ink from a photograph onto another surface
10	Photography	The act of capturing light with a camera

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media
2	Final Piece	The final outcome of the art journey
3	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components
4	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated
5	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated
6	Brushwork	The way paint is applied in a painting
7	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti
8	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
9	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
10	Stippling	A series of multiple dots

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid method	The use of a series of horizontal and vertical lines to aid the accuracy of a drawing.
2	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
3	Typography	Arranging letters and text in a visually appealing way.
4	Watercolour	A type of media in which the pigment is mixed with a water based solution.
5	Refinement	Working back into a piece of artwork to further improve it.
6	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
7	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
8	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
9	Photo resolution	The number of pixels in a photo.
10	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface

3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

Business Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	start-up costs	the costs incurred when setting up a business
2	operating (running) costs	the costs incurred in the day-to-day running of a business. These can also be known as overheads
3	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
4	variable costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
5	Direct Costs	Costs that are directly linked to making the product
6	indirect costs	Costs that aren't directly linked to making the product
7	total costs	All of your costs added together
8	Profit	revenue is more than expenditure
9	loss	expenditure is more than revenue
10	Revenue	How much money is coming into the business

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expenditure	What businesses spend their money on
2	Break Even	Works out how many items a business must sell in order to make a profit
3	Margin of Safety	The difference between the sales made and the break even point
4	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
5	Variable Costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
6	Total Costs	All of your costs added together
7	Break-Even Point	When the amount of money spent on making/buying in the product is the same as the money made from selling the product
8	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
9	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
10	Changes to Variable or Fixed Costs	If variable costs decrease, each unit costs less to make. This means they have to sell less to break even. If revenue stays the same they will make a bigger profit

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
--------	----------------------	--------

1	Changes to Sale Price	If the selling price increases the break even point will be lower so they need to sell less. This could affect sales as people won't pay as much so revenue would be less
2	Budget	Shows how much money a business is going to spend & receive over a certain time period
3	Cash Flow Forecast	A cash flow forecast shows what money will come in and go out of the business each month. It shows if they have enough money to pay its debts (bills).
4	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
5	Cash Outflow	The sources and destination of money leaving the business
6	start-up costs	the costs incurred when setting up a business
7	operating (running) costs	the costs incurred in the day-to-day running of a business. These can also be known as overheads
8	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
9	variable costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)
10	Direct Costs	Costs that are directly linked to making the product

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
2	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
3	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
4	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
5	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product
6	indirect costs	Costs that aren't directly linked to making the product
7	total costs	All of your costs added together
8	Profit	revenue is more than expenditure
9	loss	expenditure is more than revenue
10	Revenue	How much money is coming into the business

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross Profit =	Revenue – Cost of Sales
2	Net Profit =	Gross Profit – Expenditure
3	Shareholders funds	shows the capital in a business from both internal external sources
4	external sources	Money from outside the business
5	internal sources	Money from inside the business
6	Expenditure	What businesses spend their money on
7	Break Even	Works out how many items a business must sell in order to make a profit
8	Margin of Safety	The difference between the sales made and the break even point
9	Fixed Costs	Costs which don't change with output (how many items you make or sell)
10	Variable Costs	Costs which do change with output (how many items you make or sell)

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross Profit	Gross Profit is how much money is left from selling an item after you have deducted the cost of making it.
2	Net Profit	Net Profit is how much money is left after you have deducted all the costs of the business from your gross profit
3	Financial Statements	Financial statements show whether or not a business is doing well. Their purpose is

		to record the financial activities of the business. Provide an overview of the financial position and whether the business is well managed and successful.
4	Income statement	Profit and Loss Account
5	Statement of Financial Position	Balance Sheet
6	Total Costs	All of your costs added together
7	Break-Even Point	When the amount of money spent on making/buying in the product is the same as the money made from selling the product
8	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
9	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
10	Changes to Variable or Fixed Costs	If variable costs decrease, each unit costs less to make. This means they have to sell less to break even. If revenue stays the same they will make a bigger profit

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Working Capital	(Net Current Assets) is the money the business needs every day to trade and pay its bills. Current Assets need to be more than Current Liabilities. This means you have enough money to pay your bills and have money left over.
2	Working Capital	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
3	Fixed Assets	Something of worth that lasts a long time.
4	Current Assets	Assets which can be easily converted into cash
5	Assets	items the business owns or are owed to the business
6	Changes to Sale Price	If the selling price increases the break even point will be lower so they need to sell less. This could affect sales as people won't pay as much so revenue would be less
7	Budget	Shows how much money a business is going to spend & receive over a certain time period
8	Cash Flow Forecast	A cash flow forecast shows what money will come in and go out of the business each month. It shows if they have enough money to pay its debts (bills).
9	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
10	Cash Outflow	The sources and destination of money leaving the business

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Liabilities	DEBTS OWED by the business.
2	Current Liabilities	Debts that need to be paid soon
3	Long-term Liabilities	Funds borrowed over a long time such as a mortgage
4	Balance Sheet	The purpose of a balance sheet is to show the financial position of the business at a certain time. It shows how the business spends its money (assets & liabilities) and how it is funded (capital)
5	Retained profit	previous profits the owner has kept in the business
6	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
7	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
8	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
9	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
10	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Working Capital (Net Current	is the money the business needs every day to trade and pay its bills. Current Assets

	Assets)	need to be more than Current Liabilities. This means you have enough money to pay your bills and have money left over.
2	Working Capital	Current Assets – Current Liabilities
3	Fixed Assets	Something of worth that lasts a long time.
4	Current Assets	Assets which can be easily converted into cash
5	Assets	items the business owns or are owed to the business
6	Changes to Sale Price	If the selling price increases the break even point will be lower so they need to sell less. This could affect sales as people won't pay as much so revenue would be less
7	Budget	Shows how much money a business is going to spend & receive over a certain time period
8	Cash Flow Forecast	A cash flow forecast shows what money will come in and go out of the business each month. It shows if they have enough money to pay its debts (bills).
9	Cash Inflow	The sources of money coming into the business
10	Cash Outflow	The sources and destination of money leaving the business

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Liabilities	DEBTS OWED by the business.
2	Current Liabilities	Debts that need to be paid soon
3	Long-term Liabilities	Funds borrowed over a long time such as a mortgage
4	Balance Sheet	The purpose of a balance sheet is to show the financial position of the business at a certain time. It shows how the business spends its money (assets & liabilities) and how it is funded (capital)
5	Retained profit	previous profits the owner has kept in the business
6	Profit	Sales made after the break-even point are a Profit for the company
7	Loss	Sales made before the break-even point are a Loss for the company
8	Reinvestment	If there is a cash surplus you can move your money elsewhere
9	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
10	Cost of Sales	Cost of Sales are items used to make the product

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
2	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
3	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
4	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
5	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.

6	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
7	Central Government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
8	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
9	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
10	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
2	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
3	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
4	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
5	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
6	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
7	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
8	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
9	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
10	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
2	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
3	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament.
4	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
5	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
6	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
7	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
8	Core executive	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
9	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
10	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
2	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
3	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.
4	Deterrence	Use of sentencing to prevent the offender committing the offence.
5	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	The title given to the head of the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service).
6	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament.
7	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
8	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
9	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
10	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision-making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
2	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
3	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
4	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
5	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.
6	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	The title given to the head of the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service).
7	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
8	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
9	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
10	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Strike	The withdrawal of one's labour; refusing to work.
2	Boycott	This means refusing to buy goods or use a service to achieve a desired political outcome.
3	International Criminal Court	This is set up to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, 120 nations have agreed to work with this court.
4	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
5	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.

6	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
7	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
8	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.
9	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
10	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Individual Liberty	This is the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
2	Multicultural Society	This is a society that comprises people from a range of cultural and religious backgrounds.
3	Civil Law	This is the type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
4	Identity	These are the characteristics that determine who or what a person is.
5	Strike	The withdrawal of one's labour; refusing to work.
6	Boycott	This means refusing to buy goods or use a service to achieve a desired political outcome.
7	International Criminal Court	This is set up to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, 120 nations have agreed to work with this court.
8	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
9	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
10	Strike	The withdrawal of one's labour; refusing to work.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Veto	This is the ability to vote down any decision.
2	Referendum	This is a vote on a single issue when governments seek the views of electors.
3	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.
4	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
5	NGO	These are Non-governmental organisations, many of them charities, that seek to provide services for those in need, eg. Oxfam.
6	International Criminal Court	This is set up to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, 120 nations have agreed to work with this court.
7	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
8	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
9	Civil Service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
10	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First Past the Post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
2	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
3	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
4	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
5	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.
6	Veto	This is the ability to vote down any decision.
7	Referendum	This is a vote on a single issue when governments seek the views of electors.
8	Humanitarian Aid	This is non-military aid given to countries in need, for example, food or medical help.
9	Mediation	This is a process of involving outsiders to resolve a dispute between two parties.
10	NGO	These are Non-governmental organisations, many of them charities, that seek to provide services for those in need, eg. Oxfam.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group.
2	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
3	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
4	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
5	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
6	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
8	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
9	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
10	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.

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.
7	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
8	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
9	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
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.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

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.

Week 9	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	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
7	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
8	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
9	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
10	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.

Week 10	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	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam
7	Ann Putnam	Wife to Thomas Putnam, mother to Ruth Putnam.
8	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
9	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
10	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Demographic transition	As a country develops, its population changes.
2	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
5	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
6	Rural urban migration	This is moving from the countryside to a town or city.
7	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
8	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
9	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
10	Microfinance	This is a small loan.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industrialisation	This is the growth of the secondary industry.
2	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
3	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
4	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.
5	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
6	Nollywood	Based in Nigeria, this is the 2nd largest film industry in the world.
7	Super Eagles	Nigeria's famous national football team.
8	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claim to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
9	Primary goods	Products that are grown or extracted from the ground e.g. crops, coal, fish.
10	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
3	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
4	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)

5	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.
6	Demographic transition	As a country develops, its population changes.
7	Population pyramid	A visual representation of the demography (population make up) of a country.
8	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
9	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
10	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Investment in infrastructure	Where the government spends tax income on improving roads, railways, water and electricity services.
2	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
3	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
4	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
5	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.
6	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
7	Rural urban migration	This is moving from the countryside to a town or city.
8	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
9	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
10	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
	Microfinance	This is a small loan.

Week 5	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	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
7	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
8	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
9	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)
10	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
2	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.

3	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
4	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
5	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
6	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
7	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
8	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
9	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)
10	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.

Week 7	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	Investment in infrastructure	Where the government spends tax income on improving roads, railways, water and electricity services.
7	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
8	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
9	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
10	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.

Week 8	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	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 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.

2	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
3	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
4	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
5	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
6	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
7	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
8	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
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.)
	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.

Week 10	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	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.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
2	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
3	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.

4	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
5	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
6	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
7	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
8	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
9	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
10	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
2	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
3	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
4	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
5	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.
6	Palliative care	Support for people who have an illness or disease that has no cure.
7	Physiotherapy	Involves massages, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical health.
8	Hospice at home	A service that provides expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses who wish to stay in their own homes.
9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
10	Clinical support staff	Dental support worker, maternity support worker, health care assistant, theatre support worker, donor carer.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type of obstacle	Emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, achievable targets, lack of support, specific to the individual, barriers to identified services.
2	Person-centred approach	A method used to devise a health and wellbeing improvement plan that includes a person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
3	Mitigation	Obstacles can be prevented from occurring by knowing as much about the person as possible when devising a plan.
4	Target	Challenges to help a person complete the action to reach their goal for health and wellbeing improvement.
5	SMART targets	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time related.
6	Physical health	Comes from healthy body systems, regular exercise, healthy diet, regular sleep patterns, access to shelter and warmth, good personal hygiene.
7	Intellectual wellbeing	Comes from keeping the brain healthy and active through opportunities to concentrate, learn new skills and knowledge, communicate and problem solve.
8	Emotional wellbeing	Comes from feeling safe and secure, being able to express emotions, knowing how to deal with negative emotions, being respected by others and having a positive self-concept.
9	Social wellbeing	Comes from a person's relationship with others e.g. friendships, social relationships, social groups.
10	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
--------	----------------------	--------

1	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
2	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
3	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
4	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
5	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.
6	Holistic approach	Meeting the needs of the whole person.
7	Huntington's disease	Involuntary movements and gradual loss of intellectual ability.
8	Cystic fibrosis	A build up of sticky mucus that damages the lungs.
9	Sickle cell anaemia	Blood disease causing episodes of pain.
10	Managing chronic illness	Address the negative impacts on the whole person to make sure the physical, intellectual, emotional and social needs are met.
	Managing acute illness	Treating the physical symptoms with short term medication.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steps to health improvement	1) Health issue and goal 2) Recommended actions 3) Target 4) Support 5) overcoming obstacles
2	Types of communication	Verbal, non-verbal, sign language, written, electronic.
3	Care values	Empowerment, Dignity, Respect, Communication, Anti-discriminatory practice, Confidentiality, Safeguarding.
4	Empowerment	Being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
5	Dignity	Having high self-concept and being treated with respect.
6	Physical effects of chronic illness	Poor growth rate, unusual physiological change during puberty, restricted movement.
7	Intellectual effects of chronic illness	Memory problems, difficulties in thinking and problem solving, disrupted learning due to missing school.
8	Emotional effects of chronic illness	Negative self-concept, stress.
9	Social effects of chronic illness	Isolation, loss of independence, difficulties developing relationships.
10	Time constraints	A barrier to a healthy lifestyle involving the amount of time a person has.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Respect	Listening to and respecting an individual's opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
2	Anti-discriminatory practice	When people are treated fairly and equally.
3	Confidentiality	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
4	Safeguarding	Protecting people from harm, abuse or neglect.
5	Alcohol consumption	The amount of alcohol you drink.
6	Palliative care	Support for people who have an illness or disease that has no cure.
7	Physiotherapy	Involves massages, exercises and other treatments to help people gain physical health.
8	Hospice at home	A service that provides expert care and support for people who have advanced illnesses who wish to stay in their own homes.

9	Neurological	Problems related to the brain, spinal cord and nerves.
10	Clinical support staff	Dental support worker, maternity support worker, health care assistant, theatre support worker, donor carer.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical risks of smoking	Heart attack, cancers, respiratory problems, fitness, sick leave, infertility, miscarriage.
2	Barriers to quitting smoking	Being addicted, peer-pressure, fear of gaining weight, lack of awareness of support services, failure to quit in the past.
3	Types of physiological indicators	Pulse, Peak flow, Blood pressure, BMI.
4	Lifestyle indicators	Information about lifestyle choices such as: weekly alcohol consumption, smoking habits, levels of physical activity and exercise.
5	Emotional/psychological obstacles	Lack of motivation, self-concept, acceptance of current state.
6	Type of obstacle	Emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, achievable targets, lack of support, specific to the individual, barriers to identified services.
7	Person-centred approach	A method used to devise a health and wellbeing improvement plan that includes a person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
8	Mitigation	Obstacles can be prevented from occurring by knowing as much about the person as possible when devising a plan.
9	Target	Challenges to help a person complete the action to reach their goal for health and wellbeing improvement.
10	SMART targets	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time related.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
2	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
3	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
4	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
5	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.
6	Primary care services	The first point of contact people are likely to have with the NHS e.g. doctor or dentist.
7	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Doctor, Walk-in centre, A&E, Dentist, Optician.
8	Secondary care services	Specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in hospital or clinic referred from the primary care service provider.
9	Tertiary care services	Advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment and referred from the secondary care service provider.
10	Allied Health Professional	A role that supports patients through all the stages of care - from diagnosis to recovery.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steps to health improvement	1) Health issue and goal 2) Recommended actions 3) Target 4) Support 5) overcoming obstacles
2	Types of communication	Verbal, non-verbal, sign language, written, electronic.

3	Care values	Empowerment, Dignity, Respect, Communication, Anti-discriminatory practice, Confidentiality, Safeguarding.
4	Empowerment	Being independent, making choices and doing things for yourself.
5	Dignity	Having high self-concept and being treated with respect.
6	Respect	Listening to and respecting an individual's opinions and feelings, without imposing a view of what is best for them.
7	Anti-discriminatory practice	When people are treated fairly and equally.
8	Confidentiality	People have rights in law to have their information kept private.
9	Safeguarding	Protecting people from harm, abuse or neglect.
10	Alcohol consumption	The amount of alcohol you drink.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical risks of smoking	Heart attack, cancers, respiratory problems, fitness, sick leave, infertility, miscarriage.
2	Barriers to quitting smoking	Being addicted, peer-pressure, fear of gaining weight, lack of awareness of support services, failure to quit in the past.
3	Types of physiological indicators	Pulse, Peak flow, Blood pressure, BMI.
4	Lifestyle indicators	Information about lifestyle choices such as: weekly alcohol consumption, smoking habits, levels of physical activity and exercise.
5	Emotional/psychological obstacles	Lack of motivation, self-concept, acceptance of current state.
6	Psychological barrier	Occur when an individual may be too scared or worried to use a service.
7	Financial barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to fees and charges.
8	Geographical barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to a lack of transport or distance from the support.
9	Cultural/ language barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to not understanding the language or the support is given by a female which is not accepted in their culture.
10	Resources barrier	Occur when an individual does not access support due to staff shortages leading to long waiting times and bed shortages.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.
2	Rhunestones	The large stones were engraved with Viking writing and set up in public places as memorials to friends and relatives
3	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
4	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
5	Varangian Guard	This was name given by eastern Europeans to Vikings, the guards were Viking warriors who acted as bodyguards to the Byzantine Emperor

6	Succession crisis	This is the term given to a time when the normal succession rules fail and there is no undisputable heir to take the throne.
7	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
8	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
9	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
10	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
2	Kristallnacht	'The night of broken glass.' November 1938, Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
3	The enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
4	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865
5	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance to an established system of government or leader.
6	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
7	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
8	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.
9	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
10	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
2	Gestapo	A branch of the SS and the Nazis secret police force, it was created by Herman Goering and controlled by Himmler.
3	RAD	This was the National Labour Service, all men between 18 and 25 had to spend six months working in this.
4	Ducking stool	This was when the offender was strapped to a wooden chair. The chair was repeatedly lowered into a river or pond.
5	Domesday Book	A manuscript which records the results of information collected about Medieval England.
6	Homicide	This is when someone kills another human being.
7	Rhunestones	The large stones were engraved with Viking writing and set up in public places as memorials to friends and relatives
8	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
9	Watchmen	These were members of a body of people employed to keep watch in a town at night.
10	Varangian Guard	This was name given by eastern Europeans to Vikings, the guards were Viking warriors who acted as bodyguards to the Byzantine Emperor

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primogeniture	This was the system of inheritance or succession by the first born, usually the eldest son.
2	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
3	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.
4	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
5	The Bloody Code	This was the name given to the ferocious legal system introduced by the government between 1688 and 1820.
6	Harrying of the North	A series of campaigns by William of Normandy to bring the North under his control.
7	The Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
8	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.
9	Import duties	This is a tax collected on any items that are brought into the country.
10	Hue and Cry	This was when the people of a hundred had to shout to everyone else when a robbery had taken place or they would be liable for the crime.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Temperance Movement	This was when people campaigned for the abolition of alcohol.
2	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
3	Metropolitan Police Force	This was set up in 1829 and was a centralised police force paid for by the government.
4	Murdrum fines	If a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon the whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
5	Reeve	This was a senior official within society that had local responsibilities under the crown.
6	The assizes	These were the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971.
7	Gestapo	A branch of the SS and the Nazis secret police force, it was created by Herman Goering and controlled by Himmler.
8	RAD	This was the National Labour Service, all men between 18 and 25 had to spend six months working in this.
9	Ducking stool	This was when the offender was strapped to a wooden chair. The chair was repeatedly lowered into a river or pond.
10	Domesday Book	A manuscript which records the results of information collected about Medieval England.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bailiff	This was the term used by Normans to identify the person who was responsible for executing the decisions of a court.
2	Cnut the Great	He ruled England as king from 1016 - 1035, he was also king of Norway, Denmark and some of Sweden. He was Lord of the Orkneys.
3	The Crown Prosecution Service	This is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales.

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	Undesirables	The German word for this was Untermenschen and included anybody Hitler deemed inferior to the Nazi's.
6	Primogeniture	This was the system of inheritance or succession by the first born, usually the eldest son.
7	Capital punishment	This was the execution of someone using various means including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake.
8	Edelweiss Pirates	These were a group of youths that opposed the Nazis strict regime from the late 1930s.
9	Indoctrination	This is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
10	The Bloody Code	This was the name given to the ferocious legal system introduced by the government between 1688 and 1820.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wannsee Conference	This was the meeting at which the Nazis decided to murder all European Jews.
2	Resistance	This is a group or person that stands up to or challenges a group or leader.
3	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
4	Pluralism	This was when a member of clergy held more than one job within the church.
5	Reforms	This means to make changes within an organisation or society for the better.
6	The Temperance Movement	This was when people campaigned for the abolition of alcohol.
7	DAF	This was the abbreviation for the German Labour Front, a Nazi organisation that workers had to belong to.
8	Metropolitan Police Force	This was set up in 1829 and was a centralised police force paid for by the government.
9	Murdrum fines	If a Norman was killed by an Anglo-Saxon the whole village was responsible for finding the killer and had to pay a heavy fine.
10	Reeve	This was a senior official within society that had local responsibilities under the crown.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crown Court	This was introduced in 1971 to replace the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.
2	Papacy	This means the office or the authority of the Pope.
3	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
4	Zyklon B	This was the trade name for the gas used in the chambers to murder undesirables.
5	Simony	This was the buying and selling of church roles or sacred things.
6	Bailiff	This was the term used by Normans to identify the person who was responsible for executing the decisions of a court.
7	Cnut the Great	He ruled England as king from 1016 - 1035, he was also king of Norway, Denmark and some of Sweden. He was Lord of the Orkneys.
8	The Crown Prosecution Service	This is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in England and Wales.
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	Undesirables	The German word for this was Untermenschen and included anybody Hitler

		deemed inferior to the Nazi's.
--	--	--------------------------------

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wannsee Conference	This was the meeting at which the Nazis decided to murder all European Jews.
2	Resistance	This is a group or person that stands up to or challenges a group or leader.
3	Corporal punishment	This was a physical punishment such as whipping or birching.
4	Pluralism	This was when a member of clergy held more than one job within the church.
5	Reforms	This means to make changes within an organisation or society for the better.
6	Crown Court	This was introduced in 1971 to replace the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.
7	Papacy	This means the office or the authority of the Pope.
8	Liberate	This means to free people from imprisonment or occupation.
9	Zyklon B	This was the trade name for the gas used in the chambers to murder undesirables.
10	Simony	This was the buying and selling of church roles or sacred things.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Succession crisis	This is the term given to a time when the normal succession rules fail and there is no undisputable heir to take the throne.
2	Reich	This is the German word for empire. The period 1933 - 1945 is known as the Third Reich.
3	Brot und Arbeit	This was the German slogan used to gain popularity. It meant 'Work and Bread'.
4	Vagrancy	This is when someone wanders from place to place in search of work.
5	Lebensraum	This was the Nazi policy of taking land from other countries to gain extra 'living space'.
6	Reichstag Fire Decree	This was granted after the Reichstag Fire and allowed the Nazis to arrest leading Communists.
7	Kristallnacht	'The night of broken glass.' November 1938, Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
8	The enforcers	These were the people in 1285 until the nineteenth century that voluntarily helped to keep the peace.
9	Great Heathen Army	This was the name given by the Anglo-Saxons to the Viking army led by Halfdan and Ivan the Boneless in 865
10	Rebellion	This is an act of armed resistance to an established system of government or leader.

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
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	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.
7	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.
8	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
9	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
10	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
2	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
3	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
4	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
5	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
6	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
7	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
8	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
9	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
10	Great Commission	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
2	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
3	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
4	Genesis	The first book of the Holy Bible, containing the Creation account.
5	Reality	This is what is real or actual.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.

7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
3	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
5	Tawhid	This is the Islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.
6	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
7	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
8	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
9	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
10	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles Darwin	This is the author of a book called ' <i>The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection</i> ' written in 1859.
2	Adapt	This is the ability to change to their surroundings and thrive.
3	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
4	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
5	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
6	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
7	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
8	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
9	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
10	Great Commission	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
2	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of

		Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
3	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
4	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
5	Imamate	The leadership of the Imams - The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.
6	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
7	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
8	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
9	Genesis	The first book of the Holy Bible, containing the Creation account.
10	Reality	This is what is real or actual.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angel Jibril	This is the 'bringer of good news' in Islam. The angel who brought Allah's words to the Prophet Muhammad.
2	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
3	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.
4	Jahannam	Hell.
5	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
4	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
5	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
6	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
7	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
8	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
9	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
10	Tawhid	This is the Islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mihrab	In a mosque (Muslim place of worship) this shows the direction of Makkah.
2	Qiblah wall	The direction of the Ka'aba (the sacred building at Mecca) towards which

		Muslims pray.
3	Rak'ah	A set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).
4	Maghrib	Prayer after sunset.
5	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
6	Worship	The act of religious praise, honour or devotion to God.
7	Prayer	A way to communicate with God, either silently or through words.
8	Sacraments	Holy rituals through which believers receive grace. Some Christian denominations recognise seven, while others acknowledge fewer.
9	Believers baptism	For people who are old enough to understand the ritual, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.
10	Infant baptism	For babies and young children to become a member of the Church, it involves the use of water to symbolise the washing away of sin.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Charles Darwin	This is the author of a book called ' <i>The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection</i> ' written in 1859.
2	Adapt	This is the ability to change to their surroundings and thrive.
3	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
4	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
5	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
6	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
7	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
8	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
9	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
10	Imamate	The leadership of the Imams - The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Street Pastors	People who are trained to patrol the streets in urban areas, they may help the vulnerable or just be a reassuring presence on the street.
2	Pilgrimage	A journey made by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons.
3	Christmas	A festival to commemorate (remember) the incarnation and birth of Jesus. Celebrated on the 25th December and lasting for 12 days, ending with Epiphany.
4	Easter	A festival to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Celebrations begin before Easter Sunday and finish with the feast of Pentecost.
5	Great Commission	Jesus' instructions to his disciples and the Church to spread his teachings.
6	Angel Jibril	This is the 'bringer of good news' in Islam. The angel who brought Allah's words to the Prophet Muhammad.
7	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
8	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.
9	Jahannam	Hell.

10	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
----	----------	---

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es verdaderamente útil	it is really useful
2	sin embargo	however
3	no me gustan matemáticas	I don't like maths
4	dado que	because (given that)
5	no se me da bien	I am not <u>good</u> at it
6	el año <u>pasado</u>	<u>last</u> year
7	a la escuela <u>primaria</u>	at <u>primary</u> school
8	estudié el dibujo	I studied art
9	que fue un poco aburrido	which was a bit boring
10	el año <u>próximo</u>	<u>next</u> year

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para mantener una <u>vida</u> sana	(in order) to maintain a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	juego al baloncesto	I play (I have been playing) basketball
3	desde hace cinco años	for (since) five years
4	y también voy al gimnasio	and also I go to the gym
5	tres veces por semana	three times per week
6	igualmente hago natación	also I go (do) swimming
7	cada miércoles.	every Wednesday, furthermore
8	Además, como muchas verduras	Furthermore, I eat lots of vegetables
9	y intento evitar los dulces	and I try to avoid sweets

10	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately
----	--------------------	-------------------

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi familia hay seis personas	in my family there are six people
2	yo, mi padre, mi madrastra, y mi hermano menor	me, my dad, my step-mum and my little brother
3	tengo el <u>pelo</u> rojo y largo y pecas	I have red, long <u>hair</u> and freckles
4	mi padre lleva gafas y una barba gris	my dad wears glasses and (has) a grey beard
5	diría que mi media hermana es ambiciosa	I would say that my half-sister is ambitious
6	it is really useful	es verdaderamente útil
7	however	sin embargo
8	I don't like maths	no me gustan matemáticas
9	because (given that)	dado que
10	I am not <u>good</u> at it	no se me da bien

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	conocí a mi mejor amigo, Clara, <u>hace cuatro</u> años	I met my best friend, Clara, four years <u>ago</u>
2	es una gran persona y nunca <u>me critica</u>	she is a great person and she never criticises <u>me</u>
3	chateamos cada día por WhatsApp	we chat every day on WhatsApp
4	y usamos Instagram para subir fotos	and we use Instagram (in order) to upload photos
5	la <u>red</u> social que más me gusta es WhatsApp	the social <u>network</u> site that I like the most is WhatsApp
6	<u>last</u> year	el año <u>pasado</u>
7	at <u>primary</u> school	a la escuela <u>primaria</u>
8	I studied art	estudí el dibujo
9	which was a bit boring	que fue un poco aburrido
10	<u>next</u> year	el año <u>próximo</u>

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	nos llevamos muy bien	we get on very well
2	de vez en cuando me peleo con mi madre	from time to time I argue with my mum
3	ya que me parece que es terca	because I find that she is stubborn
4	para mí, un buen amigo es gracioso	for me, a good friend is funny
5	y alguien que te acepta como eres	and someone who accepts you as you are
6	(in order) to maintain a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>	para mantener una <u>vida</u> sana
7	I play (I have been playing) basketball	juego al baloncesto
8	for (since) five years	desde hace cinco años
9	and also I go to the gym	y también voy al gimnasio
10	three times per week	tres veces por semana

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vamos a leer los tebeos	we are going to read comic books
2	porque a <u>mi hermano</u> le interesan mucho	because they interest my brother a lot
3	es más fácil leer en formato tradicional	it is easier to read in a traditional format, on paper
4	sin embargo, leer en formato digital	however, reading (to read) in a digital format
5	cuesta mucho menos y protege el planeta	costs a lot less and protects the planet
6	also I go (do) swimming	igualmente hago natación
7	every Wednesday, furthermore	cada miércoles.
8	Furthermore, I eat lots of vegetables	Además, como muchas verduras
9	and I try to avoid sweets	y intento evitar los dulces
10	but unfortunately	pero por desgracia

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo hacer deportes	I usually/tend to do sports

2	tres veces por semana	three times a week
3	después del colegio	after school
4	para mi, el deporte es como una droga	for me, sport is like a drug
5	juego al tenis desde hace tres semanas	I have played (I play) tennis for (since) three weeks
6	in my family there are six people	en mi familia hay seis personas
7	me, my dad, my step-mum and my little brother	yo, mi padre, mi madrastra, y mi hermano menor
8	I have red, long <u>hair</u> and freckles	tengo el <u>pelo</u> rojo y largo y pecas
9	my dad wears glasses and (has) a grey beard	mi padre lleva gafas y una barba gris
10	I would say that my half-sister is ambitious	diría que mi media hermana es ambiciosa

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven jugaba al fútbol	when I was younger, and I used to play football
2	y hacía artes marciales	and I used to do martial arts
3	ya <u>no</u> tengo tiempo	now I don't have time
4	me gustan muchos tipos de entretenimiento	I like lots of types of entertainment
5	pero lo que más me gusta es ver la tele	but what I like the most is to watch/watching telly
6	I met my best friend, Clara, four years <u>ago</u>	conocí a mi mejor amigo, Clara, <u>hace cuatro</u> años
7	she is a great person and she never criticises me	es una gran persona y nunca <u>me critica</u>
8	we chat every day on WhatsApp	chateamos cada día por WhatsApp
9	and we use Instagram (in order) to upload photos	y usamos Instagram para subir fotos
10	the social <u>network</u> site that I like the most is WhatsApp	la <u>red</u> social que más me gusta es WhatsApp

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
--------	----------------------	--------

1	we get on very well	nos llevamos muy bien
2	from time to time I argue with my mum	de vez en cuando me peleo con mi madre
3	because I find that she is stubborn	ya que me parece que es terca
4	for me, a good friend is funny	para mí, un buen amigo es gracioso
5	and someone who accepts you as you are	y alguien que te acepta como eres
6	we are going to read comic books	vamos a leer los tebeos
7	because they interest my brother a lot	porque a mi hermano le interesan mucho
8	it is easier to read in a traditional format, on paper	es más fácil leer en formato tradicional
9	however, reading (to read) in a digital format	sin embargo, leer en formato digital
10	costs a lot less and protects the planet	cuesta mucho menos y protege el planeta

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	I usually/tend to do sports	suelo hacer deportes
2	three times a week	tres veces por semana
3	after school	después del colegio
4	for me, sport is like a drug	para mi, el deporte es como una droga
5	I have played (I play) tennis for (since) three weeks	juego al tenis desde hace tres semanas
6	when I was younger, and I used to play football	cuando era más joven jugaba al fútbol
7	and I used to do martial arts	y hacía artes marciales
8	now I don't have time	ya no tengo tiempo
9	I like lots of types of entertainment	me gustan muchos tipos de entretenimiento

10	but what I like the most is to watch/watching telly	pero lo que más me gusta es ver la tele
----	---	---