



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1 23/24*

*Year 7*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

## **Contents:**

<b>Homework Guidance:</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Example page</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Homework Timetable:</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Maths Homework – Sparx Maths</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Art, Drama, Music, DT, RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>PE Concepts</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Character Education</b>	<b>31</b>

# Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

**look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check**

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

# Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book <b>30 minutes</b>	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	DT/Art/ Drama/R.S/Music
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

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

### How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths website. The top screenshot (labeled 3) is the login page for new students, featuring a blue header with 'SPARX MATHS', a login form with 'Username' and 'Password' fields, and a 'New user?' button. The bottom screenshot (labeled 4) is the registration page, showing a form to fill in details like 'First Name', 'Last Name', and 'Date of birth', with a 'Submit' button at the bottom. The Sparx logo is visible at the bottom right of the registration form.



## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kinetic energy store	Energy stored In moving objects.
2	Thermal energy store	Associated with hot/cold objects.
3	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
4	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
5	Chemical potential energy store	In food, batteries, muscles and fuel.
6	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
7	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
8	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
9	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
10	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
2	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.
3	Gas Pressure	Force pushing outwards on the walls of a container, caused by the gas particles hitting the walls of the container.
4	Limitations	Weaknesses of a model.
5	Continuous variable	Has values that can be any number e.g. height or weight.
6	Discrete variable	Has values that are words or discrete numbers e.g. eye colour - brown
7	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
8	Thermal insulator	A material that reduces how fast energy is transferred from hot to cold objects.
9	Thermal conductor	A material that increases how fast energy is transferred from hot to cold objects.
10	Conduction	Transfer of energy by the vibration and collision of particles from hot regions to cold regions.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Convection	Transfer of energy in a fluid from hot regions to cold regions.
2	Radiation	Transfer of energy in a wave.
3	Melting Point	The temperature at which a solid melts into a liquid.
4	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas.
5	Mechanical	An energy transfer from an object doing work. Involves a force.
6	Kinetic energy store	In moving objects.
7	Thermal energy store	Associated with hot/cold objects.
8	Gravitational potential energy store	When an object is raised.
9	Elastic potential energy store	In stretched or compressed objects.
10	Chemical potential energy store	In food, batteries, muscles and fuel.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.
2	Radiation e.g. sound and light	An energy transfer as a wave.
3	Heating	An energy transfer between hotter and colder regions.
4	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
5	Joule	Unit for energy.
6	Dissipated	Spread out to the surroundings.
7	System	When an object or group of objects interact.
8	Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
9	Boiling	When a liquid turns into a gas.
10	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas below the boiling point. Particles escape from the surface.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
2	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
3	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.
4	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compressed.
5	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
6	Condensing	When a gas is cooled and turns back into a liquid.
7	Freezing	When a liquid turns back into a solid.
8	Gas Pressure	Force pushing outwards on the walls of a container, caused by the gas particles hitting the walls of the container.
9	Limitations	Weaknesses of a model.
10	Continuous variable	Has values that can be any number e.g. height or weight.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Earth's atmosphere	A mixture of gases, mostly of Nitrogen and Oxygen.
2	Cooling Curve	Used to determine when a substance changes state when the temperature decreases.
3	Heating Curve	Used to determine when a substance changes state when the temperature increases.
4	Sublimation	A direct change in state from a solid to a liquid.
5	Deposition	A direct change in state from a gas to a solid.
6	Discrete variable	Has values that are words or discrete numbers e.g. eye colour - brown
7	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
8	Thermal insulator	A material that reduces how fast energy is transferred from hot to cold objects.
9	Thermal conductor	A material that increases how fast energy is transferred from hot to cold objects.
10	Conduction	Transfer of energy by the vibration and collision of particles from hot regions to cold regions.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.
3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Convection	Transfer of energy in a fluid from hot regions to cold regions.
7	Radiation	Transfer of energy in a wave.
8	Melting Point	The temperature at which a solid melts into a liquid.
9	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas.
10	Mechanical	An energy transfer from an object doing work. Involves a force.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Funnel	Pouring without spilling.
2	Pipette	Measuring small volumes of liquid.
3	Spatula	Picking up a small mass of solid.
4	Glass rod	For stirring.
5	Stand, clamp and boss	For holding equipment in place.
6	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.
7	Radiation e.g. sound and light	An energy transfer as a wave.
8	Heating	An energy transfer between hotter and colder regions.
9	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
10	Joule	Unit for energy.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solids, liquids and gases.	The three states of matter.
2	Solid	Particles held in fixed positions with strong forces, cannot be compressed.
3	Liquid	Particles are close together but arranged randomly and able to move/flow.
4	Gas	Particles are far apart moving in all random directions and can be compressed.
5	Fluids	Liquids and Gases.
6	Earth's atmosphere	A mixture of gases, mostly of Nitrogen and Oxygen.
7	Cooling Curve	Used to determine when a substance changes state when the temperature decreases.
8	Heating Curve	Used to determine when a substance changes state when the temperature increases.
9	Sublimation	A direct change in state from a solid to a liquid.
10	Deposition	A direct change in state from a gas to a solid.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Tube	Glassware to hold small volumes of liquid.
2	Boiling Tube	Glassware to hold larger volumes of liquid.



3	Beaker	Storing and pouring liquids.
4	Conical flask	Swirling and mixing chemicals.
5	Measuring Cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid.
6	Electrical	An energy transfer when charge flows.
7	Radiation e.g. sound and light	An energy transfer as a wave.
8	Heating	An energy transfer between hotter and colder regions.
9	Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
10	Joule	Unit for energy.

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hola	hello
2	<b>Me gustaría</b> presentarme	<b>I would like</b> to present myself
3	<b>me llamo</b> Maria	<b>I am called</b> Maria
4	y	and
5	tengo <b>once</b> años	I am <b>11</b> years old
6	tengo <b>doce</b> años	I am <b>12</b> years old
7	tengo <b>trece</b> años	I am <b>13</b> years old
8	En mi mochila <b>hay</b>	In my backpack <b>there is</b>
9	a black pen and a purple pen	un bolígrafo negro y un bolígrafo morado
10	una regla y unos rotuladores	a ruler and some highlighters

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	la fecha	the date
2	<b>Hoy es</b> el cuatro de abril	<b>Today is</b> the 4th of April
3	<b>Ayer fue</b> el ocho de junio	<b>Yesterday was</b> the 8th of June
4	<b>Mañana será</b> el diez de agosto	<b>Tomorrow will be</b> the 10th of August
5	<b>Mi cumpleaños es</b> el primero de enero	<b>My birthday is</b> on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of January
6	<b>vivo en</b> Gloucester	<b>I live in</b> Gloucester
7	<b>soy de</b> Inglaterra	<b>I am from</b> England
8	<b>soy</b> inglés/inglesa	<b>I am</b> English
9	<b>soy</b> español/española	<b>I am</b> Spanish
10	<b>soy</b> alemán/alemana	<b>I am</b> German

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	durante mi tiempo libre	in my free time
2	después del colegio	after school
3	durante la semana	during the week
4	a menudo	often
5	todos los días	every day
6	me gusta	I like
7	me encanta	I love
8	prefiero	I prefer
9	odio	I hate
10	no aguanto	I can't stand

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer	yesterday
2	decidí	I decided
3	mañana	tomorrow
4	voy a	I'm going to
5	hoy	today
6	quiero	I want
7	<b>comer</b> en un restaurante	<b>to eat</b> in a restaurant
8	<b>ver</b> películas	<b>to watch</b> films
9	<b>leer</b> libros	<b>to read</b> books
10	<b>escuchar</b> música	<b>to listen</b> to music

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>jugar</b> a las cartas	<b>to play</b> cards
2	<b>jugar</b> al fútbol	<b>to play</b> football
3	<b>jugar</b> al ajedrez	<b>to play</b> chess
4	<b>jugar</b> un instrumento	<b>to play</b> an instrument
5	<b>hacer</b> deporte	<b>to play</b> sports
6	<b>hacer</b> ciclismo	<b>to do</b> cycling
7	<b>hacer</b> natación	<b>to do</b> swimming
8	<b>hacer</b> senderismo	<b>to do</b> hiking
9	<b>hacer</b> escalada	<b>to do</b> climbing
10	<b>hacer</b> mis deberes	<b>to do</b> my homework

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hoy quiero	today I want to
2	ayer decidí	yesterday I decided to
3	mañana voy a	tomorrow I am going to

4	<b>hoy quiero</b> correr en el parque	<b>today I want</b> to run in the park
5	<b>ayer decidí</b> salir con mis amigos	<b>yesterday I decided</b> to go out with my friends
6	<b>mañana voy a</b> ir a pescar	<b>tomorrow I am going</b> to go fishing
7	<b>me gusta</b> pasar tiempo con mis primos	<b>I like</b> to spend time with my cousins
8	<b>prefiero</b> leer libros	<b>I prefer</b> to read books
9	<b>odio</b> ver películas	<b>I hate</b> to watch films
10	<b>no aguanto</b> comer en un restaurante	<b>I can't stand</b> to eat in a restaurant

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi familia <b>hay</b>	in my family <b>there is</b>
2	<b>mi hermano y mi hermana</b>	<b>my brother and my sister</b>
3	y yo	and me
4	diría que	I would say that
5	<b>mi padre es</b> simpático	<b>my dad is</b> kind
6	<b>mi madre es</b> habladora	<b>my mum is</b> chatty
7	<b>mi hermanastro es</b> serio	<b>my stepbrother is</b> serious
8	muy	very
9	bastante	quite
10	un poco	a bit

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Me llevo bien con</b> mi familia	<b>I get on well with</b> my family
2	<b>Me llevo bien con</b> mi hermanastro	<b>I get on well with</b> my step-brother
3	<b>No me llevo bien con</b> mi hermana	<b>I don't get on well with</b> my sister
4	porque	because
5	<b>es</b> simpático	<b>he is</b> kind
6	<b>es</b> antipático	<b>he is</b> mean
7	<b>es</b> molesto	<b>he is</b> annoying
8	es <b>glotón</b>	he/she is <b>greedy</b>
9	es <b>gracioso</b>	he is <b>funny</b>
10	es <b>graciosa</b>	she is <b>funny</b>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	también en este momento	also at the moment
2	<b>tengo</b> un perro <u>blanco</u>	<b>I have</b> a <u>white</u> dog
3	<b>tengo</b> un gato <u>negro</u>	<b>I have</b> a <u>black</u> cat
4	<b>tengo</b> un pez <u>dorado</u>	<b>I have</b> a <u>goldfish</u>
5	<b>tengo</b> una serpiente <u>amarilla</u>	<b>I have</b> a <u>yellow</u> snake
6	tenemos	we have
7	<b>me gustaría</b> tener	<b>I would like</b> to have
8	<b>una araña</b> marron	a brown <b>spider</b>
9	en mi opinión	in my opinion
10	es	he/she/it is

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	de vez en cuando	from time to time
2	<b>hago</b> atletismo	<b>I do</b> athletics
3	<b>juego</b> al baloncesto	<b>I play</b> basketball
4	anoche	last night
5	<b>jugué</b> al billar	<b>I played</b> pool
6	<b>fui</b> a la playa	<b>I went</b> to the beach
7	la semana próxima	next week
8	<b>voy a</b> hacer equitación	<b>I am going to</b> do horse-riding
9	con mis colegas	with my mates
10	solo/sola	alone

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.
2	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
3	Simile	The comparison of one thing to another by using 'like' or 'as'.
4	Metaphor	A figure of speech containing an implied comparison.
5	Adjective	a word that describes a noun or pronoun.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly).
9	Compound Sentence	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex Sentence	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. E.g.: "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.
2	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
3	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.

4	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
5	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.
6	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
7	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
8	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
2	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
3	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
4	Myths	a traditional story often concerning the early history of a society
5	Pandora's box	Something seen as a tempting treasure that releases a curse.
6	Noun	A word used to identify any class of people, places, or thing.
7	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
8	Simile	The comparison of one thing to another by using 'like' or 'as'.
9	Metaphor	A figure of speech containing an implied comparison.
10	Adjective	a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hamartia	a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
2	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
3	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
4	Hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
5	Anti-hero	A character who lacks heroic qualities and often instead has a dark side
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly).
9	Compound Sentence	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. E.g.: "She went to the shop and she bought a banana".
10	Complex Sentence	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. E.g.: "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
2	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events
3	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
4	Allusion	An indirect reference to something without mentioning it explicitly. For example an allusion to Shakespeare
5	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
6	Overcoming the monster	A story where there is an evil force threatening the hero or their world. The hero must fight and slay this monster, which often isn't easy.
7	Voyage and return	In this story the hero travels out of their 'normal world' into the overwhelming and unknown, before escaping back to the safety of their home.
8	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
9	Rags to Riches	A story where at the beginning, the hero is insignificant and rejected by others, but something happens to elevate them. E.g. Cinderella.
10	Tragedy	A story without a happy ending. Stories usually end with loss or death.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Pygmalion effect	An idiom meaning a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
2	A Cinderella story	An idiom meaning a person who achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
3	Don't fly too close to the sun	An idiom meaning to not allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
4	David versus Goliath	An idiom meaning a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
5	Forbidden fruit	An idiom meaning something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.
6	Comedy	A story made up of humorous events, normally involving mistaken identity, misunderstanding or confusion.
7	Rebirth	A story where the hero 'falls under a dark spell' before breaking free and being redeemed.
8	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
9	Achilles' heel	An idiom meaning an area of weakness or vulnerability, which could lead to your downfall.
10	A Trojan horse	Idiom meaning something that is invited in or inserted that appears harmless or positive but later reveals itself to be dangerous and damaging.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional character, through description of their features
2	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
3	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
4	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.

5	Connotation	The ideas, emotions, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a word or text's literal meaning.
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
7	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
8	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
9	Myths	a traditional story often concerning the early history of a society
10	Pandora's box	Something seen as a tempting treasure that releases a curse.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
2	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
3	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
4	Odyssey	a long and eventful or adventurous journey or experience.
5	Temptation	To desire to do something, especially something that is wrong or unwise.
6	Hamartia	a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
7	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
8	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
9	Hero	A character in a story with heroic qualities such as bravery and idealism
10	Anti-hero	A character who lacks heroic qualities and often instead has a dark side

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
2	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events
3	Symbol	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts. E.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
4	Allusion	An indirect reference to something without mentioning it explicitly. For example an allusion to Shakespeare
5	Epic poetry	A lengthy narrative poem about a serious subject, usually about heroic deeds.
6	The Pygmalion effect	An idiom meaning a person's achievement is limited based on how others perceive them rather than on their actual potential.
7	A Cinderella story	An idiom meaning a person who achieves unexpected or sudden success, especially after obscurity, neglect, or misery.
8	Don't fly too close to the sun	An idiom meaning to not allow your ambition to get out of control or run away with you.
9	David versus Goliath	An idiom meaning a 'small' or unexpected person or organisation defeats a larger one in a surprising way.
10	Forbidden fruit	An idiom meaning something that is prohibited and therefore becomes more desirable.



Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional character, through description of their features
2	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.
3	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
4	Idiom	A saying that has a different message to what the individual words mean, for example, 'that's a piece of cake' is a saying for 'that's easy'.
5	Connotation	The ideas, emotions, associations, or images that come to mind beyond a word or text's literal meaning.
6	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
7	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
8	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
9	Odyssey	a long and eventful or adventurous journey or experience.
10	Temptation	To desire to do something, especially something that is wrong or unwise.

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scandinavia	This is located very near to the Arctic Circle and is very cold and dark for much of the year.
2	Herring	This is a type of fish that is a common part of the Viking diet.
3	Iron Ore	This is a material common in Scandinavia and used by vikings as an important building material.
4	Trade	This means to buy, sell or swap items with others in order to get the things that you need.
5	Longhouse	Viking homes were known as Longhouses, made with a wooden frame and a thatched roof. Houses had separate areas for people and animals
6	Jarls	A chief who was the most important bondi in an area
7	Thralls	The Viking word for slaves
8	Bondi	This was the name for freemen, men who farmed their own lands
9	Things	Local assemblies where Viking freemen met to make important decisions
10	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grave goods	Vikings believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
2	Oseberg Ship	This is an example of Viking wooden carving on a ship discovered in 1903
3	Mammen Axe	This was discovered in a grave in Denmark that shows the significance of the owner.

4	Broa bridle	This was used to control a horse during riding and was a highly decorated and prized item.
5	Archaeology	This is the study of human history through the items, buildings and writing left behind.
6	Pagan	This was the name given to a person who believed in more than one god
7	Lindisfarne	The Lindisfarne monastery was one of the holiest places in Britain, it was the first monastery attacked in the Viking raids on Britain
8	Heathen	This was the term used for someone who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God
9	Odin	This was the supreme Viking god and the god of war, wisdom and poetry.
10	Thor	This was the most popular Viking god, the god of crops, plague and thunder.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blood eagle	This was a ritual performed on the worst enemies of the Vikings, the ritual was dedicated to Odin
2	Berserker	These were ferocious Viking warriors who wore bear skins into battle.
3	Longships	Viking ships that were developed and built, there were the ideal vessel for attacking western Europe in lightning raids
4	Lio	This was a Viking fighting unit. They swore to be loyal to each other and to their leader
5	Raid	A Viking attack with a specific purpose, at first this was for treasure, gold, silver and sometimes slaves
6	Archaeology	This is the study of human history through the items, buildings and writing left behind.
7	Scandinavia	This is located very near to the Arctic Circle and is very cold and dark for much of the year.
8	Trade	This means to buy, sell or swap items with others in order to get the things that you need.
9	Grave goods	Viking believed in an afterlife (Valhalla) so they would bury objects with the dead that they would need to survive
10	Heathen	This was the term used for someone who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
2	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
3	Monasteries	This is a Christian place of worship where monks live and work to help the local people.
4	Futhark	This was the name of the Viking alphabet
5	Hogback tombstone	This is a stone burial marker with a rounded top looking like the back of a pig
6	Odin	This was the supreme Viking god and the god of war, wisdom and poetry.
7	Longships	Viking ships that were developed and built, there were the ideal vessel for attacking western Europe in lightning raids
8	Lio	This was a Viking fighting unit. They swore to be loyal to each other and to their leader
9	Raid	A Viking attack with a specific purpose, at first this was for treasure, gold, silver and sometimes slaves
10	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
2	Wergild	The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
3	Thegn	An Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society.
4	Ceorls	A free Saxon who worked on the land. They made up the vast majority of the population in Anglo-Saxon England.
5	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
6	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
7	Monasteries	This is a Christian place of worship where monks live and work to help the local people.
8	Futhark	This was the name of the Viking alphabet
9	Archaeology	This is the study of human history through the items, buildings and writing left behind.
10	Pagan	This was the name given to a person who believed in more than one god

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.
2	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
3	Alfred the Great	This was the Anglo-Saxon king who signed the peace treaty to create Danelaw
4	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Mediaeval period does not need to be a relative.
5	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
6	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.
7	Monasteries	This is a Christian place of worship where monks live and work to help the local people.
8	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.
9	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
10	Wergild	The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.
2	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
3	Contender	This is a person who competes with others to win or achieve something.
4	Housecarl	This was a well trained full time Anglo-Saxon soldier who was paid for their services.
5	Fyrd	These were ordinary, intrained peasant soldiers in the Anglo Saxon Army.
6	Edward the Confessor	This was the King of England in 1065.
7	Emma of Normandy	She was married to King Aethelred and King Cnut. Her son was Edward the Confessor.
8	Monasteries	This is a Christian place of worship where monks live and work to help the local people.

9	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Mediaeval period does not need to be a relative.
10	Pagan	This was the name given to a person who believed in more than one god

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shield wall	This was the tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons during the Battle of Hastings. It involved overlapping shields to form a tight wall that the enemy could not penetrate.
2	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.
3	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.
4	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.
5	Mercenaries	These were hired soldiers that simply fought for money, they did not usually support one side or another.
6	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
7	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.
8	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
9	Lindisfarne	The Lindisfarne monastery was one of the holiest places in Britain, it was the first monastery attacked in the Viking raids on Britain
10	Raid	A Viking attack with a specific purpose, at first this was for treasure, gold, silver and sometimes slaves

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normans	These were people from the Normandy area of France.
2	Hierarchy	This is a system with the most important people at the top.
3	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.
4	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Mediaeval period does not need to be a relative.
5	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
6	Danelaw	Large parts of eastern England where Viking law and culture were established and settlements were built
7	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
8	Anglo-Saxon	These were people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest.
9	Wergild	The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England.
10	Earl	This was a powerful member of the nobility.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monasteries	This is a Christian place of worship where monks live and work to help the local people.
2	Coronation	This is a ceremony when a king or a queen is crowned at the beginning of their reign.
3	Feigned retreat	This was the tactic used by William the Conqueror and the Normans during the battle of Hastings that drew the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill.
4	Papal Banner	This was given by the Pope to show his support for a war.

5	Succession	This is the arrangement for who should take over the throne following the end of a monarch's reign.
6	Contender	This is a person who competes with others to win or achieve something.
7	Patriarchal	This is a society controlled or dominated by men.
8	Heir	This means next in line to the throne, however the chosen person, usually a man in the Mediaeval period does not need to be a relative.
9	Raid	A Viking attack with a specific purpose, at first this was for treasure, gold, silver and sometimes slaves
10	Futhark	This was the name of the Viking alphabet

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60	Seconds in one minute.
2	60	Minutes in one hour.
3	24	Hours in one day.
4	52	Weeks in a year.
5	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12.
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.
8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
10	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Integer	A whole number.
2	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
3	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
4	Increase	To make it greater in size or amount.
5	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.
6	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers.
7	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
8	Area	Area is the amount of space occupied by a two-dimensional figure.

9	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape: the sum of all the sides of a 2D shape.
10	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a rectangle =

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{Base} \times \text{Perpendicular height}}{2}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known
2	$\frac{a+b}{2} \times h$	Area of a trapezium, where a and b are the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular height.
3	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
4	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4.
5	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.
6	60	Seconds in one minute.
7	60	Minutes in one hour.
8	24	Hours in one day.
9	52	Weeks in a year.
10	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.
2	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6.
3	$360^\circ$	Sum of angles in a quadrilateral.
4	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.
8	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
10	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
3	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
4	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
5	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.

6	Integer	A whole number.
7	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
8	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
9	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
10	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2a	a + a
2	$a^2$	a x a
3	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
4	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
5	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$ .
6	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers.
7	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
8	Area	Area is the amount of space occupied by a two-dimensional figure.
9	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape: the sum of all the sides of a 2D shape.
10	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a rectangle.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
2	Edge	Where two faces of a solid figure meet.
3	Face	The flat surface of a 3-D object.
4	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$ .
5	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
6	$\frac{\text{Base} \times \text{Perpendicular height}}{2}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known.
7	$\frac{a+b}{2} \times h$	Area of a trapezium =
8	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
9	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4.
10	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^\circ$ .
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .
3	Reflex angle	An angle between $180^\circ$ and $360^\circ$ .



4	$180^{\circ}$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
5	$360^{\circ}$	Sum of angles in a full turn.
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.
7	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6.
8	$360^{\circ}$	Sum of angles in a quadrilateral.
9	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
3	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
4	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
5	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	$2a$	$a + a$
7	$a^2$	$a \times a$
8	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
9	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
10	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^{\circ}$ .

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
2	Edge	Where two faces of a solid figure meet.
3	Face	The flat surface of a 3-D object.
4	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^{\circ}$ .
5	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
6	Acute angle	An angle less than $90^{\circ}$ .
7	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^{\circ}$ and less than $180^{\circ}$ .
8	Reflex angle	An angle between $180^{\circ}$ and $360^{\circ}$ .
9	$180^{\circ}$	Sum of angles on a straight line.
10	$360^{\circ}$	Sum of angles in a full turn.

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

# Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
2	Atmosphere	These are the layers of gases surrounding the earth.
3	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
4	Thermometer	This is used to measure temperature.
5	Beaufort scale	This is a subjective method of measuring wind speed.
6	Subjective	This means that it is based on personal opinion.
7	Okta	This is a unit to describe the amount of cloud cover.
8	Temperature	This is a measure of the amount of heat in a place.
9	Environmental Quality Survey	This is used to measure the quality of an area based on factors such as noise or litter.
10	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
2	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
3	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
4	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal weather.
5	Air Mass	A body of air that has uniform levels of temperature, humidity and pressure.
6	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
7	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
8	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
9	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures.
10	Polar	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Continents	One of the seven land masses e.g. Europe
2	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
3	Hemisphere	This describes half of the earth i.e. Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western.
4	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
5	High pressure	This describes sinking air
6	Weather	The day to day conditions in the atmosphere.
7	Atmosphere	These are the layers of gases surrounding the earth.
8	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
9	Thermometer	This is used to measure temperature.
10	Beaufort scale	This is a subjective method of measuring wind speed.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
2	Volcanic winter	This is a long-term reduction in the Earth's temperature after a volcanic eruption.
3	Sunspots	These are dark patches that appear on the sun's surface that release heat.
4	Greenhouse effect	This is the natural warming of the earth.
5	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.
6	Subjective	This means that it is based on personal opinion.
7	Okta	This is a unit to describe the amount of cloud cover.
8	Temperature	This is a measure of the amount of heat in a place.
9	Environmental Quality Survey	This is used to measure the quality of an area based on factors such as noise or litter.
10	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
2	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
3	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
4	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
5	Carbon sink	A natural environment such as a forest or ocean that absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
6	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
7	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
8	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
9	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal weather.
10	Air Mass	A body of air that has uniform levels of temperature, humidity and pressure.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
3	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
4	Latitude	These are imaginary lines that help to describe how far north or south a place is.
5	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
6	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
7	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
8	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
9	Tropical	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures.
10	Polar	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
2	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
3	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.
4	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded
5	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
6	Continents	One of the seven land masses e.g. Europe
7	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
8	Hemisphere	This describes half of the earth i.e. Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western.
9	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
10	High pressure	This describes sinking air

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
2	Vegetation	These are plants.
3	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
4	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
5	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
6	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
7	Volcanic winter	This is a long-term reduction in the Earth's temperature after a volcanic eruption.
8	Sunspots	These are dark patches that appear on the sun's surface that release heat.
9	Greenhouse effect	This is the natural warming of the earth.
10	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greenhouse gases	These are emitted by human activity and trap heat into the atmosphere.
2	Fossil fuels	These are coal, oil and gas which are burned by humans for energy.
3	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
4	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
5	Carbon sink	A natural environment such as a forest or ocean that absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
7	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
9	Latitude	These are imaginary lines that help to describe how far north or south a place is.
10	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
2	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
3	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.
4	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded
5	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
6	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
7	Vegetation	These are plants.
8	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
9	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
10	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.

<b>Week 11-13</b>	Use these weeks to complete homework pages of the definitions that you do not know to prepare for your assessments. These will be the definitions you have had to rewrite in purple in your homework book
-------------------	---

## Art, Drama, Music, DT, RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

### Art

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The features that most commonly make up a piece of art.
2	Colour	what you see when light reflects off of something.
3	Tone	A lightness or darkness of something.
4	Texture	How something looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
5	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated. It is decorative.
6	Line	A mark which can be used to make a drawing.
7	Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line. E.g square.
8	Form	Something that has three dimensions (3D) e.g cube.
9	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
10	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.

### Drama

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Body Language	The way facial expressions, stance and gestures work together to show how someone feels without speaking.
3	Freeze frames	A frozen moment of action like a photograph.
4	Thought tracking	When a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling

5	Levels	The use of different heights on a performance space.
6	Corpsing	Breaking character on stage through laughing or loss of concentration.
7	Mime	Showing an action, character or emotion without words, using only gesture, expression and movement.
8	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
9	Narrator	A narrator is like a storyteller informing the audience about the plot.
10	Centre stage	The middle of the performance space.

## Music

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tempo	A word that describes the speed of the pulse.
2	Bar lines	Vertical divisions of the staff or stave.
3	Pulse	This is a steady beat that you tap your foot to when you listen to music.
4	Staff/ stave	The two possible names given to the five horizontal lines on which music is written.
5	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat.
6	Minim	A note with the duration of 2 crotchet beats.
7	Melody	The part of a piece of music that you often find yourself singing along with. It is made up of high and low pitched notes played one after the other.
8	Bar	A short section of music containing a specific number of beats.
9	Quaver	A note with the duration of $\frac{1}{2}$ a crotchet beat.
10	Duration	The length of time a note is held for.

## DT

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Typography	The art and technique of arranging text.
3	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
7	Animation	Creating a sequence of moving images.
8	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
9	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
10	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.

## RS

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sikhism	This is a monotheistic religion founded in Punjab in the 15th century by Guru Nanak.
2	Guru Nanak Das	This is an Indian religious leader who taught that all men should have the right to search for God.
3	Buddhism	This is an Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century BC.
4	Prince Siddhartha Gautama	He was a Hindu prince who gave up his position and wealth to seek enlightenment.
5	Judaism	This is a monotheistic religion developed among the ancient Hebrews.
6	Abraham	He was the first father of the Jewish people and was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God.
7	Christianity	This is a monotheistic religion based on belief in God and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, and on the Holy Bible.
8	Jesus the Christ	He is the Son of God; whose teachings are the basis of Christianity in the Holy Bible.
9	Islam	This is the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
10	The Prophet Muhammad	He was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of the world religion of Islam.

## Art

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Blending	Merging one colour into another.
2	Proportion	The relationship between the size of one element compared to another.
3	Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see.
4	Composition	Artistic arrangement of elements in an artwork.
5	Mark Making	The creation of different lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
6	Primary Colour	The 3 colours, red, yellow and blue - which cannot be made.
7	Secondary Colour	The colours made by mixing two primary colours (orange, green and purple).
8	Tertiary Colour	The colours made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
9	Digital Art	Art made using software, computers, or other electronic devices.
10	Scale	The size of an object, in relation to another object.

## Drama

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.
2	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
3	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience. For example, shrugging your shoulders.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
6	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.



7	Hot seating	A character development technique where an actor stays in character and answers questions.
8	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place or atmosphere.
9	Stage space	The area where actors perform.
10	Cross-cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.

## Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dynamics	The level of volume or change of volume between notes or phrases.
2	Piano	An instruction to play softly.
3	Forte	An instruction to play loudly.
4	Crescendo	An instruction to steadily increase in volume.
5	Diminuendo	An instruction to steadily decrease in volume.
6	Pitch	A term that describes how high or low the note is.
7	Semibreve	A note with the duration of 4 crotchet beats.
8	Ostinato	A repeating sequence of pitches or a repeating sequence of beats.
9	Time signature	A sign consisting of two numbers stacked on top of each other. The top number tells you how many beats are in a single bar.
10	Duration	A word that describes how long or short a note lasts for.

## DT

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Typography	The art and technique of arranging text.
3	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
7	Animation	Creating a sequence of moving images.
8	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
9	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
10	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.

## RS

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Four Sights	Prince Siddhartha Gautama gave this name when he saw old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
2	Enlightenment	The action or state of having attained spiritual knowledge.
3	Covenant	This is a legal contract or agreement.
4	The Father of Judaism	This is a title given to a man called Abraham. He was one of the first and most important people in Jewish history.
5	Son of God	This is a Jewish phrase which means someone who has a special relationship with God. It does not mean God's child
6	Miracles	This is an extraordinary event that cannot be explained by natural causes or science. Therefore, its cause must be God.
7	Angel Jibril	This is the archangel who delivers messages and revelation between Allah (God) and humans and as most notably to Muhammad.
8	Mecca	This is the most holy city in the religion of Islam. It is located in Saudi Arabia.
9	The 10 Gurus	These are the men who are seen as divine spiritual messengers or masters, over the period from 1469 to 1708 in Sikhism.
10	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.

# PE Concepts

	Physical	Cognitive	Emotional	Social
Year 7	Fundamental Movement	Problem-solving	Confidence	Collaboration
Definition	Basic movements that we develop to perform skills well in sport	Thinking creatively to find a solution to a problem	Feeling sure of yourself and your abilities	Working with someone
Practical example	Ready position, throwing, running, catching etc.	<i>Finding it hard to complete a challenge in OAA and discussion and trying out solutions until you find one that works</i>	<i>Not being too nervous to demonstrate a skill or answer a question in front of the class</i>	<i>Passing in a group of 3 people</i>

## Character Education

### Our vision

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

### How to earn and record your badges

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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