



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1 - 23/24

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	2
Example page	3
Homework Timetable:	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	4
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	5
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	9
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays	12
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	16
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	20
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays	24
Art, Drama, Music, DT, RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends	27
PE Concepts	31
Character Education	32

Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of homework in your practice book every day. You are expected to complete Sparx Maths homework which we recommend you split into three sessions, per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 1 hour.

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one 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.

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

3

4

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
2	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
3	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
4	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
5	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
2	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
3	Fractional Distillation	The method used to separate mixtures of miscible liquids.
4	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
5	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	A positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	A neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	A negatively charged particle found in energy levels (shells) orbiting the nucleus.
4	Nucleus	Central mass of an atom containing protons and neutrons.
5	Energy level (shell)	The region an electron occupies surrounding the nucleus of an atom.
6	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
7	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
8	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
9	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
10	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
2	Mass Number	Number of protons + neutrons in an atom.


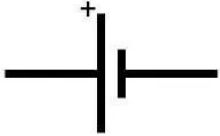



3	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
4	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
5	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost layer of cells in a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	The tissue found towards the top of the leaf with many chloroplasts for more photosynthesis.
3	Spongy mesophyll	The tissue found under the palisade layer with spaces to allow gases to diffuse.
4	Xylem	The plant vessel carries water upwards from the root hair cells to the leaves during transpiration.
5	Phloem	The plant vessel carries glucose made from photosynthesis from the leaves to all other parts of a plant during translocation.
6	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
7	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
8	Fractional Distillation	The method used to separate mixtures of miscible liquids.
9	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
10	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Meristem	The source of stem cells in a plant.
2	Differentiation	The process for stem cells becoming specialised.
3	Root, flower, leaf, stem	The 4 plant organs.
4	Organ	A group of different tissues with specific functions.
5	Humid	An atmosphere with high levels of water vapour.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.


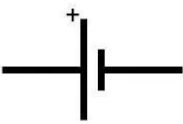
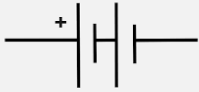
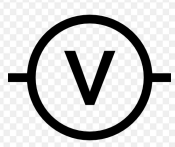

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transpiration	The evaporation of water vapour from the stomata of a leaf.
2	Transpiration stream	The movement of water in a continuous column from the roots to the leaves.
3	Stomata	The holes largely found on the underside of the leaf.
4	Guard Cells	The cells adapted to open and close the stomata.
5	Osmosis	The movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

6	Proton	A positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
7	Neutron	A neutral particle found in the nucleus.
8	Electron	A negatively charged particle found in energy levels (shells) orbiting the nucleus.
9	Nucleus	Central mass of an atom containing protons and neutrons.
10	Energy level (shell)	The region an electron occupies surrounding the nucleus of an atom.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1		Circuit symbol for a bulb
2		Circuit symbol for a cell.
3		Circuit symbol for a battery.
4		Circuit symbol for a voltmeter to measure potential difference in parallel.
5		Circuit symbol for an ammeter to measure current in series.
6	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
7	Mass Number	Number of protons + neutrons in an atom.
8	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
9	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
10	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost layer of cells in a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	The tissue found towards the top of the leaf with many chloroplasts for more photosynthesis.
3	Spongy mesophyll	The tissue found under the palisade layer with spaces to allow gases to diffuse.
4	Xylem	The plant vessel carries water upwards from the root hair cells to the leaves during transpiration.

5	Phloem	The plant vessel carries glucose made from photosynthesis from the leaves to all other parts of a plant during translocation.
6	Meristem	The source of stem cells in a plant.
7	Differentiation	The process for stem cells becoming specialised.
8	Root, flower, leaf, stem	The 4 plant organs.
9	Organ	A group of different tissues with specific functions.
10	Humid	An atmosphere with high levels of water vapour.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transpiration	The evaporation of water vapour from the stomata of a leaf.
2	Transpiration stream	The movement of water in a continuous column from the roots to the leaves.
3	Stomata	The holes largely found on the underside of the leaf.
4	Guard Cells	The cells adapted to open and close the stomata.
5	Osmosis	The movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.
6		Circuit symbol for a bulb
7		Circuit symbol for a cell.
8		Circuit symbol for a battery.
9		Circuit symbol for a voltmeter to measure potential difference in parallel.
10		Circuit symbol for an ammeter to measure current in series.

Week 11-13	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	cuando hace buen tiempo	when the weather is good
2	cuando hace mal tiempo	when the weather is bad
3	me gusta jugar a los videojuegos	I like to play video games
4	me encanta jugar al baloncesto	I love to play basketball
5	prefiero jugar al ajedrez	I prefer to play chess
6	hago escalada	I do climbing
7	hago piragüismo	I do kayaking
8	hago senderismo	I do hiking
9	voy de compras	I go shopping
10	sin embargo	however

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente voy de vacaciones a España	Normally I go on holiday to Spain
2	Generalmente viajo en avión	Generally I travel by plane
3	de vez en cuando viajo en tren	from time to time I travel by train
4	dado que es rápido	because it's fast
5	dado que es cómodo	because it's comfortable
6	durante las vacaciones	during the holidays
7	visito monumentos	I visit monuments
8	saco fotos	I take photos
9	hago turismo	I do sightseeing
10	tomo el sol	I sunbathe

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año pasado fui de vacaciones a México	Last year I went on holiday to Mexico
2	viajé en avión	I travelled by plane
3	durante las vacaciones	during the holidays
4	visité monumentos	I visited monuments
5	saqué fotos	I took photos
6	hice turismo	I did sightseeing
7	tomé el sol	I sunbathed
8	mi familia y yo	my family and I
9	visitamos monumentos	we visited monuments
10	sacamos fotos	we took photos

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hizo buen tiempo	the weather was good
2	hizo mal tiempo	the weather was bad
3	cuando hacía buen tiempo	when the weather was good

4	cuando hacía mal tiempo	when the weather was bad
5	visité monumentos con mi familia	I visited monuments with my family
6	saqué fotos con mi hermana	I took photos with my sister
7	me alojé en un hotel de lujo	I stayed in a luxury hotel
8	me alojé en un albergue juvenil	I stayed in a youth hostel
9	en las montañas	in the mountains
10	en el campo	in the countryside

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el hotel era moderno	the hotel was modern
2	el camping era grande	the campsite was big
3	el albergue juvenil era pequeño	the youth hostel was small
4	el hotel estaba en el centro	the hotel was in the centre
5	el camping estaba cerca del mar	the campsite was near the sea
6	el albergue juvenil estaba lejos del centro	the youth hostel was far from the centre
7	tenía Wifi gratis	it had free Wifi
8	tenía vistas al mar	it had views of the sea
9	tenía una piscina climatizada	it had a heated pool
10	pero no tenía toallas	but it didn't have towels

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
2	me gustaría ir a Colombia	I would like to go to Colombia
3	si pudiera	if I could
4	I would go to Argentina	iría a Argentina
5	viajaría en un avión privado	I would travel by private jet
6	me alojaría en un hotel de lujo	I would stay in a luxury hotel
7	iría a la playa cada día	I would go to the beach every day
8	tomaría el sol cada día	I would sunbathe every day
9	visitaría los monumentos famosos	I would visit the famous monuments
10	¡ Sería genial!	It would be great!

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si pudiera, iría a las playas en Costa Rica	If I could, I would go to the beaches in Costa Rica
2	Si pudiera, iría a las montañas en Chile	If I could, I would go to the mountains in Chile
3	Si pudiera, visitaría Machu Picchu	If I could, I would visit Machu Picchu
4	Si fuera millonario, viajaría en un avión privado	If I were a millionaire, I would travel by private jet
5	Si fuera millonario, me alojaría en un castillo	If I were a millionaire, I would stay in a castle
6	Si tuviera más dinero, viajaría en tren	If I had more money, I would travel by train
7	Si tuviera más dinero, me alojaría en un piso	If I had more money, I would stay in an apartment
8	El año pasado fui de vacaciones a México con mi familia	Last year I went on holiday to Mexico with my family
9	Viajamos en avión porque es rápido	We travelled by plane because it's fast
10	¡Lo pasé fantástico!	It was fantastic!

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hace un año fui de vacaciones a España	one year ago I went on holiday to Spain
2	hace dos años fui de vacaciones a Alemania	two years ago I went on holiday to Germany
3	lo mejor fue cuando vi un partido de fútbol	the best thing was when I saw a football match
4	lo mejor fue cuando fui al acuario	the best thing was when I went to the aquarium
5	lo mejor fue cuando aprendí a hacer vela	the best thing was when I learned to sail
6	lo mejor fue cuando visité un parque acuático	the best thing was when I visited a water park
7	lo peor fue cuando perdí mi móvil	the worst thing was when I lost my mobile
8	lo peor fue cuando tuve un accidente	the worst thing was when I had an accident
9	lo peor fue cuando vomitó en una montaña rusa	the worst thing was when I vomited on the rollercoaster
10	lo peor fue cuando llegué tarde al aeropuerto	the worst thing was when I arrived late at the airport

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	quiero quejarme	I want to complain
2	hace una semana me alojé en un hotel	a week ago I stayed in a hotel
3	¡Lo pasé fatal!	It was terrible!
4	la habitación estaba sucia	the room was dirty
5	la cama estaba sucia	the bed was dirty
6	la luz no funcionaba	the light didn't work
7	la ducha no funcionaba	the shower didn't work
8	no había papel higiénico	there was no toilet paper
9	no había jabón	there was no soap
10	¡Qué asqueroso!	How disgusting!

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Necesito ayuda	I need help
2	Me gustaría reservar una habitación	I would like to reserve a room
3	con vistas al mar	with views of the sea
4	con Wifi gratis	with free Wifi
5	con desayuno incluido	with breakfast included
6	¿ Hay una piscina?	Is there a swimming pool?
7	¿ Hay vistas al mar?	Are there views of the sea
8	¿ Cuánto cuesta?	How much does it cost?
9	¿A qué hora abre el restaurante?	What time does the restaurant open ?
10	¿A qué hora cierra el restaurante?	What time does the restaurant close ?

Week 11-13	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	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	Propaganda	information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a political point of view.
3	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
4	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
5	Trench	long, deep ditches dug as protective defences during war
6	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
7	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
8	Heroism	Great bravery.
9	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.
10	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage directions	Writing in a play that instructs actors or gives information about the stage.
2	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalism</i>)
3	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (<i>nobility</i>)
4	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (<i>glory</i>)
5	dehumanisation	to remove from a person what makes them human (<i>degrade</i>)
6	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed (<i>disposable</i>)
7	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (<i>pointlessness</i>)
8	jingoism	extreme and blind patriotism, often seen in propaganda (<i>nationalism</i>)
9	pity	feeling sorrow when you see the suffering of others (<i>compassion</i>)
10	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (<i>perseverance</i>)

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	Propaganda	Convinced young soldiers to sign up - that fighting in WWI was noble. Also presented Germans as evil monsters.
3	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
4	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text

5	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
6	motif	repeated object which represents a bigger concept or idea
7	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
8	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the character don't know
9	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
10	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
2	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
3	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
4	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
5	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
6	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
7	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
8	Heroism	Great bravery.
9	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.
10	Trench	A long narrow ditch.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
2	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
3	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)
4	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
5	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
6	Stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play that gives direction to the actors or information about the scenery.
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalism</i>)
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (<i>nobility</i>)
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (<i>glory</i>)
10	dehumanisation	to remove from a person what makes them human (<i>degrade</i>)

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
2	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
3	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
4	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
5	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
6	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
7	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
8	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed (<i>disposable</i>)
9	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (<i>pointlessness</i>)
10	jingosim	extreme and blind patriotism, often seen in propaganda (<i>nationalism</i>)

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the king or queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
2	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
3	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
4	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
5	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
6	Heroism	Great bravery.
7	Stoicism	If you are 'stoic' or display 'stoicism' you endure pain or hardship without complaint.
8	Trench	A long narrow ditch.
9	pity	feeling sorrow when you see the suffering of others (<i>compassion</i>)
10	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process (<i>perseverance</i>)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
2	motif	repeated object which represents a bigger concept or idea
3	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
4	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the character don't know
5	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
6	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
7	Irregular Rhyme Scheme	Rhyme that does not follow a fixed pattern.
8	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.

9	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
10	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personification	When human characteristics are used to describe non-human objects. E.G.: The flowers danced in the wind.
2	Simile	When one thing is compared to another to create a more vivid description. E.G.: He is as brave as a lion.
3	Metaphor	A metaphor states that one thing is another thing to create a vivid description. E.G.: 'His hands are blocks of ice'.
4	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
5	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
6	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
7	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
8	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
9	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)
10	dehumanisation	to remove from a person what makes them human (<i>degrade</i>)

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poet Laureate	In the UK, a poet is given a special position by the king or queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions.
2	The Nobel Prize in Literature	A Swedish prize that is awarded annually, to an author from any country who has created 'outstanding' literature.
3	CBE	An award handed out twice a year, by the Prime Minister and the Queen, to recognise and honour someone's achievement and service to the country.
4	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
6	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
7	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
8	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
9	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 11-13	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	Militarism	This is the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability.
2	Nationalism	The identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
3	Alliances	This is a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
4	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation or the use of military force.
5	Assassination	This is the action of killing someone for a specific purpose.
6	The Schlieffen Plan	This was Germany's failed plan to strike quickly, and defeat France before Russia and Britain could aid them.
7	Otto von Bismarck	Known as the 'Iron Chancellor' of Germany because he focused on industrialisation and developing their military power.
8	Kaiser	The German Emperor, such as Otto von Bismarck.
9	Propaganda	This is something produced by the government to make people think a certain way. Such as posters.
10	Unification	The process of uniting separate states into one nation.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	This was the leader of the Austria - Hungary Empire.
2	Black Hand Gang	This was the name given to the group of men that wanted to assassinate the Archduke of Austria - Hungary.
3	Gloucestershire Regiment	An infantry unit created in 1881 which served with the British army throughout World War I and World War II.
4	Gavrilo Princip	This was the name of the man that assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
5	Scramble for Africa	When European countries brought nearly all of the African continent under their control before World War I
6	Battle of the Somme	This was one of the most famous battles of the First World War that resulted in 630,000 casualties.
7	Battle of Ypres	This was a series of battles during the First World War, in Belgium between the German and the Allied armies.
8	Paris Peace Conference	This was the meeting held at the Palace of Versailles in France at the end of World War I.
9	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War I.
10	Diktat	This means a forced treaty; this is how Germany referred to the Treaty of Versailles.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communism	This is a theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the state and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
2	Fascism	This is a political ideology that stands for a centralised government headed by a dictator.
3	Ideology	A system of political ideas which informs a country's policies.
4	Democracy	A system of government chosen by the people, typically through elected representatives.
5	Weimar Republic	The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.

6	The Schlieffen Plan	This was Germany's failed plan to strike quickly, and defeat France before Russia and Britain could aid them.
7	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation or the use of military force.
8	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War I.
9	Kaiser	The German Emperor, such as Otto von Bismarck.
10	Propaganda	This is something produced by the government to make people think a certain way. Such as posters.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.
2	Proportional Representation	A political system in which the number of votes equals the number of seats in the Reichstag for a particular political party. This often led to coalition governments.
3	Germany's Golden Age	During the early 1920s there were great cultural changes particularly for artists, poets, writers, and performers. They felt a sense of freedom and experimented with new ideas.
4	On the Margin	This was when people would borrow money from the banks and put up their houses as collateral.
5	Wall Street Crash	This is when the value of shares plummeted in 1929, causing businesses to collapse and millions of people to lose money.
6	Scramble for Africa	When European countries brought nearly all of the African continent under their control before World War I.
7	Alliances	This is a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
8	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	This was the leader of the Austria - Hungary Empire.
9	Fascism	This is a political ideology that stands for a centralised government headed by a dictator.
10	Weimar Republic	The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Great Depression	This was the name given to the 1930s, due to the Wall Street Crash. Germany had over 6 million people unemployed and people turned to extremist parties.
2	Hyperinflation	This is when the cost of goods rises but the value of money decreases.
3	Tsar Nicholas II	The last emperor of Russia in the 20 th century.
4	Abdicated	This means to step down from the throne. Tsar Nicholas II did this after the February Revolution.
5	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin.
6	Germany's Golden Age	During the early 1920s there were great cultural changes particularly for artists, poets, writers, and performers. They felt a sense of freedom and experimented with new ideas.
7	Proportional Representation	A political system in which the number of votes equals the number of seats in the Reichstag for a particular political party. This often led to coalition governments.
8	Battle of Ypres	This was a series of battles during the First World War, in Belgium between the German and the Allied armies.
9	Diktat	This means a forced treaty; this is how Germany referred to the Treaty of Versailles.

10	Gavrilo Princip	This was the name of the man that assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
----	-----------------	--

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bolshevik party	A political party in Russia which wanted a worker's revolution.
2	Dictator	This is a ruler with total power over a country, typically obtained by force.
3	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator.
4	Vladimir Lenin	Leader of the Bolshevik Party. He grew support for the party through slogans and propaganda.
5	Five Year Plan	These were high targets set by Stalin for industrial production.
6	Otto von Bismarck	Known as the 'Iron Chancellor' of Germany because he focused on industrialisation and developing their military power.
7	Nationalism	The identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
8	1917 Revolution	Russian Communists the 'Bolsheviks' seized power in Russia. They were led by Lenin.
9	Hyperinflation	This is when the cost of goods rises but the value of money decreases.
10	Democracy	A system of government chosen by the people, typically through elected representatives.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Reichstag Fire	This is when Germany's parliament was burnt down. Hitler used this to grow the power of the Nazi party.
2	Enabling Act	This gave Hitler the right to make laws without the approval of the Reichstag for four years.
3	USSR	The Name of Communist Russia: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
4	Gulags	The name of Soviet prison camps.
5	Industrialisation	The development of industries such as coal or steel in a country on a large scale.
6	Bolshevik party	A political party in Russia which wanted a worker's revolution.
7	The Great Depression	This was the name given to the 1930s, due to the Wall Street Crash. Germany had over 6 million people unemployed and people turned to extremist parties.
8	Scramble for Africa	When European countries brought nearly all of the African continent under their control before World War I.
9	Gloucestershire Regiment	An infantry unit created in 1881 which served with the British army throughout World War I and World War II.
10	Propaganda	This is something produced by the government to make people think a certain way. Such as posters.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Purges	A period during the 1930s when Stalin killed off his rivals for power in Russia
2	Nazi-Soviet Pact	An agreement between Hitler and Stalin that they would not go to war with each other. Signed in 1939.
3	Collectivisation	Stalin's policy of uniting peasants in one collective farm.
4	Censorship	The suppression of speech, public communication, or information, usually by a government.
5	Fuhrer	This means 'leader', the title used by Hitler to show his absolute authority in Germany between 1933-1945.

6	Abdicated	This means to step down from the throne. Tsar Nicholas II did this after the February Revolution.
7	Enabling Act	This gave Hitler the right to make laws without the approval of the Reichstag for four years.
8	Industrialisation	The development of industries such as coal or steel in a country on a large scale.
9	The Reichstag Fire	This is when Germany's parliament was burnt down. Hitler used this to grow the power of the Nazi party.
10	Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule without the Reichstag in a time of crisis.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alliances	This is a union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations.
2	Joseph Stalin	This was the man that took over from Lenin. He seized complete power and became a dictator.
3	Tsar Nicholas II	The last emperor of Russia in the 20 th century.
4	Five Year Plan	These were high targets set by Stalin for industrial production.
5	On the Margin	This was when people would borrow money from the banks and put up their houses as collateral.
6	Germany's Golden Age	During the early 1920s there were great cultural changes particularly for artists, poets, writers, and performers. They felt a sense of freedom and experimented with new ideas.
7	Democracy	A system of government chosen by the people, typically through elected representatives.
8	Nazi-Soviet Pact	An agreement between Hitler and Stalin that they would not go to war with each other. Signed in 1939.
9	Enabling Act	This gave Hitler the right to make laws without the approval of the Reichstag for four years.
10	Treaty of Versailles	This was the agreement Germany was made to sign after World War I.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gloucestershire Regiment	An infantry unit created in 1881 which served with the British army throughout World War I and World War II.
2	The Schlieffen Plan	This was Germany's failed plan to strike quickly, and defeat France before Russia and Britain could aid them.
3	Battle of Ypres	This was a series of battles during the First World War, in Belgium between the German and the Allied armies.
4	Weimar Republic	The government of Germany from 1919 to 1933.
5	Black Hand Gang	This was the name given to the group of men that wanted to assassinate the Archduke of Austria - Hungary.
6	Bolshevik party	A political party in Russia which wanted a worker's revolution.
7	Militarism	This is the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability.
8	The Reichstag Fire	This is when Germany's parliament was burnt down. Hitler used this to grow the power of the Nazi party.
9	Battle of the Somme	This was one of the most famous battles of the First World War that resulted in 630,000 casualties.
10	Gulags	The name of Soviet prison camps.

Week 11-13	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	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.
2	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. $\frac{1}{5}$ and 5.
3	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers.
4	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
5	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6.
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12.
8	4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28	First 7 multiples of 4.
9	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.
10	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
2	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers.
3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
4	Integer	A whole number.
5	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
6	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
7	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
8	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.
9	$2a$	$a + a$
10	a^2	$a \times a$

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a^3	$a \times a \times a$
2	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
3	$(3 \times 4)a^{m+n}$	$3a^m \times 4a^n$
4	1	a^0

5	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
6	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.
7	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. 1/5 and 5.
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	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
2	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
3	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
4	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
5	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
6	6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42	First 7 multiples of 6.
7	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
8	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84	First 7 multiples of 12.
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.
	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
4	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
5	$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$	Formula for the interior angles in a polygon.
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
7	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers.
8	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{a+b}{2} \times h$	Area of a trapezium, where a and b are the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular height.
2	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
3	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder.
4	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
5	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
6	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
7	Increase	To make greater in size or amount.
8	Decrease	To become smaller in size or fewer in amount.
9	2a	a + a
10	a^2	a x a

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
2	1000	Grams (g) in a Kilogram (Kg).
3	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
4	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
5	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
6	a^3	a x a x a
7	1	$\frac{a}{a}$
8	$(3 \times 4)a^{m+n}$	$3a^m \times 4a^n$
9	1	a^0
10	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
2	Median and IQR	The two measures to use when comparing box plots.
3	$\frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Class Width}}$	Frequency Density =
4	Add them, divide by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers.
5	$\frac{\text{Base} \times \text{Perpendicular height}}{2}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known.
6	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
7	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}

8	Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
9	Diameter	A line joining two points on the circumference and also goes through the centre.
10	Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
4	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
5	$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$	Formula for the interior angles in a polygon.
6	$\frac{a+b}{2} \times h$	Area of a trapezium, where a and b are the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular height.
7	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a parallelogram =
8	$V = \pi r^2 h$	Volume of a cylinder
9	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
10	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
2	1000	Grams (g) in a Kilogram (Kg).
3	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
4	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
5	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
6	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
7	Median and IQR	The two measures to use when comparing box plots.
8	$\frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Class Width}}$	Frequency Density =
9	Add them, divide by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers.
10	$\frac{\text{Base} \times \text{Perpendicular height}}{2}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known.

Week 11-13	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	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
5	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
6	Agriculture	This is farming.
7	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
8	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
9	Biome	A large scale ecosystem.
10	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to live in towns and cities.
2	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
3	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water typically from a reservoir held behind a dam.
4	Canyon	A deep gorge, typically with a river running through it.
5	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate.
6	Water deficit	When demand for water exceeds supply, there is not enough to go around.
7	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
8	Population pressure	There is an increase in global population therefore it is making providing things such as resources and services increasingly difficult.
9	Groundwater	This is water that is held underground.
10	Fossil fuels	A fuel formed from the remains of dead plants and animals e.g. coal, oil and gas.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
2	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
3	Dehydration	A harmful lack of water within the body.
4	Crop yields	The amount of a crop that is grown.
5	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
6	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
9	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
10	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
4	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently.
5	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in the area.
6	Agriculture	This is farming.
7	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
8	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
9	Biome	A large scale ecosystem.
10	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil war	A war within a country.
2	Monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
3	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
4	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
5	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
6	Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to live in towns and cities.
7	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
8	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water typically from a reservoir held behind a dam.
9	Canyon	A deep gorge, typically with a river running through it.
10	Climate change	A long term change in the earth's climate.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
2	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.
3	Loans	An amount of money that is given but needs to be repaid.
4	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
5	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
6	Water deficit	When demand for water exceeds supply, there is not enough to go around.
7	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
8	Population pressure	There is an increase in global population therefore it is making providing things such as resources and services increasingly difficult.
9	Groundwater	This is water that is held underground.
10	Fossil fuels	A fuel formed from the remains of dead plants and animals e.g. coal, oil and gas.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
2	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
3	Frequency	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
4	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
5	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
6	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
7	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
8	Dehydration	A harmful lack of water within the body.
9	Crop yields	The amount of a crop that is grown.
10	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
2	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
3	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
4	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
5	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
6	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
7	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
8	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
9	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently.
10	Stakeholder	A person who has an invested interest in the area.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civil war	A war within a country.
2	Monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
3	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
4	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
5	Export	To sell resources to other countries.
6	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
7	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.
8	Loans	An amount of money that is given but needs to be repaid.
9	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death

10	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
----	-------------	---

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Geological hazard	These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.
2	Meteorological hazard	These are hazards related to atmospheric patterns or conditions.
3	Frequency	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
4	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
5	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
8	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
9	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
10	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.

Week 11-13	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	Mixed Media	Artworks composed from a combination of different media.
2	Collage	The technique of combining a range of materials onto a surface.
3	Bleeding	One material, merging with another.
4	Asymmetrical	This is when a form and/or text are not identical on both sides of a central line
5	Colour wash	A term used to describe the transparent layers of colour in a watercolour.
6	Digital Art	Art made using software, computers, or other electronic devices.
7	Record	Drawing or notetaking to explore ideas.
8	Pencil Gradient	The lightness or darkness of a pencil.
9	Subject	A person or object in an artwork
10	Expressive	Conveying thoughts or feelings through process rather than outcome.

Drama

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Theatre in Education	A style of theatre aimed at educating an audience on the topic of the play.
2	Direct address	Characters acknowledge and talk to the audience, often asking for their advice.
3	Corpsing	Breaking character on stage through laughing or loss of concentration.
4	Educational Information	Facts and figures given to the audience to educate them.
5	Target audience	The audience that the play is aimed at e.g. different school year groups, university students, car drivers, the elderly.
6	Marking the moment	Freezing, miming, changing pace or anything that highlights a key moment.
7	Chorus	A group of actors speaking and moving as one.
8	Physical theatre	A style of performance where physical movement is the primary method used to communicate meaning to the audience.
9	Multi role	Actors play more than one part.
10	Audience participation	The audience are often spoken to directly (breaking the fourth wall) and asked to participate in parts of the performance.

Music

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Graphic Score	A graphic score is music is represented through pictures or symbols
2	Duration	Duration is how long a note or a piece of music lasts
3	Pitch	Pitch is high and low sounds
4	Tempo	The speed of the music
5	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
6	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape
7	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
8	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
9	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
10	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar

DT

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hacksaw	A saw with a fine-toothed blade for cutting metal
2	Safety Goggles	Protective eyewear to protect the eyes from hazards
3	Screwdriver	Tool with a flat or Phillips head for turning screws
4	Hammer	Tool for driving nails and applying impact force
5	Pliers	Hand tool with jaws for gripping, bending, and cutting

6	Allen Key (Hex Key)	L-shaped tool for turning hexagonal socket screws
7	Chisel	Cutting tool with a sharp blade for shaping and carving
8	Hand Saw	Manual saw for cutting wood and other materials
9	Mallet	Hammer-like tool with a large, soft head for striking
10	File	Tool with abrasive surface for shaping and smoothing surfaces

RS

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subjective	These are ideas based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
2	Objective	These are ideas not influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. They exist as a fact.
3	Morality	This is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong.
4	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
5	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
6	Sanctity of life	This is the belief that all life is special; life is created by God.
7	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
8	Ahimsa	This is a Hindu or Buddhist belief. Respect for all living things and the avoidance of violence towards others.
9	Langar	This is the Sikh community kitchen, which serves free, vegetarian meals to anyone, regardless of religion, caste, gender or economic status.
10	Sewa	This is a Sikh act of worship. It means 'selfless service'.

Art

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcription	A copy of an artist's work.
2	Concept	An idea or thought process.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
5	Annotate	Written explanation or critical comments alongside an artwork.
6	Critique	Detailed analysis and assessment of an artwork. Can be written or spoken.
7	Acrylic Paint	A type of paint that is made from a plastic substance.
8	Impasto	The thick application and layering of paint to add texture.
9	Juxtaposition	Placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast.
10	Figure	A representation of a human or animal form in a work of art.

Drama

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the

		audience.
2	Duologue	A section of dialogue which only involves two actors.
3	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
4	Cross cutting	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
5	Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the actors on stage to convey meaning to the audience.
6	Facial expressions	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
8	Stimulus	A starting point for a piece of devised performance.
9	Rehearsal	The process of practising a piece of drama multiple times to ensure each performer is fully prepared for the performance.
10	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
2	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
3	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
4	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats
5	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
6	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
7	Dotted Note	A note with a dot written after it has one and a half times the length of the same note without a dot
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music
9	Bar	A bar is a section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line
10	Music Notation	Music notation is music in written form

DT

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clamps	Devices for securing materials together during assembly or gluing
2	Hand Drill	Manual tool for drilling holes in wood and metal
3	C-Clamp	Heavy-duty clamp with a C-shaped frame for holding materials
4	Coping Saw	Thin blade saw used for intricate cuts and curves
5	Compass	A tool used for drawing circles and arcs
6	Protractor	Measuring instrument for angles and degrees

7	Scriber	Sharp-pointed tool for marking and scoring materials
8	Plywood	Thin layers of wood glued together, used for construction.
9	MDF (Medium-Density Fiberboard)	Engineered wood product made from wood fibers, used for furniture.
10	Aluminium	Lightweight metal with various applications in construction and fabrication.

RS

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abortion	This is the deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with the intention to destroy it.
2	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of women to decide what happens to their own body.
3	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of all human life as created equal regardless of size, level of development, education, and degree of dependency
4	Euthanasia	This is known as a mercy killing, the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.
5	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
6	Genesis	This is the first book of the Holy Bible. It means origin, beginning.
7	The Ten Commandments	These are a set of Biblical laws given to Moses, a leader of the Jewish people, relating to ethics and worship in Judaism and Christianity.
8	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief about the moment at which a human or other being gains a soul.
9	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
10	Assisted suicide	This is when a patient in the final stages of a terminal illness receives help to end their life, usually by taking lethal drugs provided by a doctor.

PE Concepts

	Physical	Cognitive	Emotional	Social
Year 9	Physical Health	Components of fitness	Resilience	Engagement
Definition	The condition of your bodies	Aspects required in sport	To 'bounce-back' after finding something difficult	Being involved 100% in the activity or task
Practical example	Being physically active and eating healthily	Endurance, Agility, Strength, Speed etc.	Not giving up when getting a skill wrong. Trying again until you get it right	Listening fully (SLANT) Putting in 100% effort Trying your hardest

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.
- You will update your main Character booklet each week in tutor time.
- You will need to achieve each badge before being awarded the next, for example; you cannot achieve gold if you have not completed the bronze or silver in that badge category.

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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