

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1 - 23/24

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk

sparx

Username: _____

Password: _____

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	3
Example page:	4
Homework Timetable:	5
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	5
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	6
Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays	9
Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays	14
English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	18
English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	21
Character Education	24

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 as well as three sessions of Hegarty Maths homework per week. Each of these are expected to take up to 30 minutes.

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

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	Reactivity Series	What is an arrangement of metals in order of reactivity?
2	Metal Oxide	What is formed when a metal reacts with oxygen?
3	Oxidation	Name a reaction when a substance gains oxygen and loses electrons?
4	Reduction	Name a reaction when a substance loses oxygen and gains electrons?
5	Combustion	What is the scientific name for burning?
6	Metal hydroxide + Hydrogen	What is formed when a metal reacts with water?
7	Fizzing	Name an observation that indicates a gas is being given off?
8	Chloride salts	What is formed when Hydrochloric acid reacts with metals?
9	Sulfate salts	What is formed when Sulfuric acid reacts with metals?
10	Nitrate salts	What is formed when Nitric acid reacts with metals?

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HCl	What is the chemical formula for Hydrochloric acid?
2	H ₂ SO ₄	What is the chemical formula for Sulfuric acid?
3	HNO ₃	What is the chemical formula for Nitric acid?
4	Displacement	What is a reaction which takes place when a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element?
5	Redox Reaction	Name a reaction where both reduction and oxidation happen at the same time?
6	Ore	Name a rock from which a metal can be extracted for profit?
7	Positive ions	What is formed when metals lose electrons?
8	Negative ions	What is formed when nonmetals gain electrons?
9	Thermometer	What is used to measure a temperature change?
10	Aqueous	When a substance is dissolved in a solution?

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Na ⁺	What is the ion formed when Sodium loses 1 electron?
2	Mg ²⁺	What is the ion formed when Magnesium loses 2 electrons?
3	Zn ²⁺	What is the ion formed when Zinc loses 2 electrons?
4	Effervescence	Name an observation for fizzing that indicated a gas is being given off?
5	Acid + Metal → Salt + Hydrogen	What is the general formula for an acid reacting with a metal?
6	Independent variable	Name a factor which is changed during an investigation?
7	Dependent variable	Name a factor which is measured during an investigation?
8	Control variable	Name a factor which is controlled during an investigation?
9	Zero error	When a measurement instrument gives a reading when the true value is zero?
10	Uncertainty	What is calculated from range / 2?

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	What is the outermost layer of cells in a plant?
2	Palisade mesophyll	What is the tissue found towards the top of the leaf with many chloroplasts for more photosynthesis?
3	Spongy mesophyll	What is the tissue found under the palisade layer with spaces to allow gases to diffuse?
4	Xylem	Which plant vessel carries water upwards from the root hair cells to the leaves during transpiration?
5	Phloem	Which plant vessel carries glucose made from photosynthesis from the leaves to all other parts of a plant during translocation?
6	Meristem	What is the source of stem cells in a plant?
7	Differentiation	What is the process for stem cells becoming specialised?
8	Root, flower, leaf, stem	Name the 4 plant organs?
9	Organ	A group of different tissues with specific functions?
10	Humid	Describe an atmosphere with high levels of water vapour?

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transpiration	What is the evaporation of water vapour from the stomata of a leaf called?
2	Transpiration stream	What is the movement of water in a continuous column from the roots to the leaves called?
3	Stomata	Name the holes largely found on the underside of the leaf?
4	Guard Cells	Name the cells adapted to open and close the stomata?
5	Osmosis	Define the movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane?
6	Translocation	Name the movement of sugars through the phloem in both directions?
7	Photosynthesis	Name the endothermic process carried out by plants to make glucose?
8	Water + Minerals	What is transported in the xylem?
9	Transparent	Name a feature of the upper epidermis so that light can pass through?
10	Potometer	Name the apparatus used to investigate transpiration?

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Density	What is the amount of mass in a given volume?
2	Solids	Which state of matter has the highest density?
3	m ³	What is the unit for volume?
4	Length x width x height	What is the formula to calculate the volume of a cuboid?
5	$\pi r^2 h$	What is the formula to calculate the volume of a cylinder?
6	Solid	Describe a state of matter where the particles are closely packed in a regular structure?
7	Liquid	Describe a state of matter where the particles are close together but can move/flow?
8	Gas	Describe a state of matter where the particles are very far apart, moving in all random directions?
9	Gas	In which state of matter is there the most kinetic energy?
10	Internal energy	What is the sum of kinetic energy + potential energy

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melting	What change of state occurs when a solid changes into a liquid?
2	Freezing	What change of state occurs when a liquid changes into a solid?
3	Evaporation	What change of state occurs when a liquid changes into a gas?
4	Condensation	What change of state occurs when a gas turns back into a liquid?
5	Sublimation	What change of state occurs when a solid turns directly into a gas?
6	Specific Heat Capacity	What is the amount of energy needed to raise 1Kg of a substance by 1 Degrees Celsius?
7	Specific Latent Heat	What is the amount of energy needed for a substance to change state?
8	SLH of Fusion	What is the amount of energy needed for a substance to change from a solid to a liquid?
9	SLH of Vaporisation	What is the amount of energy needed for a substance to change from a liquid to a gas?
10	Pressure	What is the force exerted on an area by the frequency of collisions between the particles and the walls of the container?

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solid	In which state of matter do the particles vibrate about a fixed position?
2	Liquid	In which state of matter do particles move at slow speeds?
3	Gas	In which state of matter do particles move in random directions at high speeds?
4	/1000	How do you convert from grams to kilograms?
5	Mass balance	Name the apparatus used to measure mass?
6	Displacement can	Name the apparatus that can be used to submerge irregular objects?
7	Physical change	Name a change where no new substances are made?
8	Conservation of Mass	Describe a rule which states that mass is neither lost or gained?
9	Joulemeter	Name a piece of apparatus used to measure energy?
10	$E = I \times V \times t$	State the formula to calculate energy from potential difference, time and current?

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable	Name a type of disease that can be transmitted from one organism to another?
2	Infectious	Describes a pathogen that can easily be transmitted?
3	Vector	Name an organism that spreads pathogens?
4	Toxin	Name a poison that damages tissues and makes us feel ill?
5	Pathogen	Name a microorganism that causes infectious disease?
6	Fever, abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea	Name the symptoms of Salmonella?
7	Painful burning sensation when urinating and thick green discharge	Name the symptoms of Gonorrhoea?
8	Black spots, leaves fall off	Name the symptoms of Rose Black Spot?
9	Fever and red skin rash	Name the symptoms of Measles?
10	Flu like symptoms or no symptoms at all	Name the symptoms of HIV?

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Leaves are mottled/mosaic white with wrinkles	Name the symptoms of Tobacco Mosaic Virus?
2	Fever (repeatedly) and death	Name the symptoms of Malaria?
3	Insecticide	Name a chemical that kills insects?
4	Cilia	Name the tiny hair like projections from ciliated cells that waft mucus out of the lungs?
5	Mucus	Name a sticky substance that traps pathogens?
6	Hydrochloric acid	Name the acid present in your stomach to kill pathogens?
7	Skin	Name the physical barrier which prevents pathogens from entering the body?
8	Mosquito	Name the vector for Malaria?
9	Draining swamps	Suggest a government solution to reduce the population of mosquitos?
10	Mosquito nets	What can be slept under to prevent the chance of an insect bite by a mosquito?

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
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Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line.
2	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx + c$.
3	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx + c$.
4	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	$2a$	$a + a$
6	a^2	$a \times a$
7	$\frac{2}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$
8	$\frac{1}{x}$	x^{-1}
9	$\frac{1}{x^2}$	x^{-2}
10	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at .
2	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
3	Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
4	Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
5	Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent (touching) sides which are equal.
6	Rhombus	A quadrilateral whose four sides all have the same length.
7	Integer	A whole number.
8	Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
9	Numerator	The top part of a fraction.
10	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers.
2	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
3	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
4	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
5	9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63	First 7 multiples of 9.
6	7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49	First 7 multiples of 7.
7	2, 4, 6, 8, 10	First 5 even numbers.
8	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
9	Vertex (vertices)	A corner or a point where lines meet.
10	Centre	A point in the middle of the object such as a circle or sphere.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem.
2	Hypotenuse	The longest side in a right angle triangle, it is opposite the right angle.

3	$C=2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
4	Base x Perpendicular height	Area of a rectangle.
5	Acute angle	An angle less than 90° .
6	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .
7	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360° .
8	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
9	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
10	90°	Right angle.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pentagon	A five sided polygon.
2	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
3	Octagon	An eight sided polygon.
4	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle.
5	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
7	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.
8	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different size.
9	\neq	A symbol that means "is not equal to".
10	Square root	The inverse of finding the square.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cube root, $\sqrt[3]{x}$	The inverse of finding the cube.
2	Rounding to 2dp	Look at the digit in the third decimal place, less than 5 round down, 5 or more round up.
3	First significant figure	The figure with the highest place value, e.g. for 5423 this is 5.
4	Estimate	Round to one significant figure.
5	Factor	Integers we multiply to get another number.
6	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.

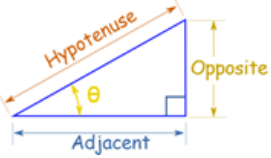
7	Rounding to 3dp	Look at the digit in the fourth decimal place, less than 5 round down, 5 or more round up.
8	Expression	A collection of terms.
9	Surd	Expressions with square roots, e.g. .
10	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The largest number that is a factor of both numbers.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lowest Common Multiples (LCM)	The smallest number that is a multiple of both numbers.
2	Product of prime factors	Any number can be broken down in to these.
3	Term	Number, letter or a number and a letter multiplied together.
4	Rounding to 4dp	Look at the digit in the fifth decimal place, less than 5 round down, 5 or more round up.
5	Like terms	Contain the same letter to the same power.
6	Collecting like terms	To simplify an expression you can do this.
7	Variable	The letter in an expression, as its value can change / vary.
8	Formula	A general rule that show the relationship between variables.
9	Function	A rule, e.g. +4 adds 4 to a number.
10	Inverse function	The reverse of the given function.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60 seconds	Are in one minute.
2	60 minutes	Are in one hour.
3	24 hours	Are in one day.
4	Twelve months	Are in one year.
5	52 weeks	Are in one year.
6	365 days	Are in one year (excluding leap years where there's one more!).
7	\equiv	The identity symbol is used to show two expressions are always equal whatever their values.
8	Line graph	Shows trends in data.

9	Scatter graph	Shows the relationship between two sets of data.
10	Line of best fit	A straight line that passes as close as possible to points on a scatter graph.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Outlier	A value in a data set that is much larger or smaller than the other numbers in the data set.
2	Improper fractions	Where the numerator is larger than the denominator, e.g. .
3	Mixed numbers	Integer followed by a fraction, e.g. .
4	Percentage	Means out of 100.
5	Equation	Terms in one letter and an equals sign. These can be solved.
6	<	A symbol to show less than.
7	>	A symbol to show more than.
8	≤	A symbol to show less than or equal to.
9	≥	A symbol to show more than or equal to.
10	Parallel lines	Have the same gradient.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$x \div y$	$\frac{x}{y}$
2	Substitution	Putting numbers in place of letters.
3	Expanding brackets	Multiply each term inside the bracket by the term outside the bracket.
4	Factorising	Write the common factor of the terms outside the bracket (taking out the common factor).
5	Fewer	Less
6	Inverse	Reverses the effect of the original.
7		The sides in a right-angled triangle.
8	$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the opposite and hypotenuse sides in a right-angled triangle.
9	$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the adjacent and hypotenuse sides in a right-angled triangle.

10	$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the opposite and adjacent sides in a right-angled triangle.
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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
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Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2a$	$a + a$
2	a^2	$a \times a$
3	a^3	$a \times a \times a$
4	$\frac{1}{a}$	$\frac{a}{a}$
5	a^{n+m}	$a^n \times a^m$
6	a^0	1
7	$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{2}{x}$
8	x^{-1}	$\frac{1}{x}$
9	x^{-2}	$\frac{1}{x^2}$
10	Reciprocals	Two numbers that multiply to make 1. e.g. 1/5 and 5.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line.
2	The gradient, the steepness of a line.	The "m" in $y = mx + c$.
3	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.	The "c" in $y = mx + c$.
4	Midpoint	The point half way along a line.
5	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$	Pythagoras' Theorem
6	$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the opposite and hypotenuse sides in a right-angled triangle.
7	$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the adjacent and hypotenuse sides in a right-angled triangle.

8	$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	The trigonometric ratio between the opposite and adjacent sides in a right-angled triangle.
9	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$	The sine rule.
10	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	The cosine rule.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$	Area of a triangle when SAS is known.
2	$\frac{\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{2}$	Area of a triangle when two perpendicular sides are known.
3	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	Quadratic Formula
4	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
5	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
6	a^{n-m}	$a^n \div a^m$
7	$a^{n \times m}$	$(a^n)^m$
8	\sqrt{a}	$a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
9	Standard form	$a \times 10^b$ where $1 \leq a < 10$
10	Surd	Square roots of numbers that can not be simplified into a rational number.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute angle	An angle less than 90°
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°
3	Reflex angle	An angle between 180° and 360°
4	180°	Sum of angles on a straight line.
5	360°	Sum of angles in a full turn.
6	The largest square factor	Simplify a surd by identifying...
7	Rationalise the denominator	To simplify by removing surds from the denominator of a fraction.
8	$\sqrt{m \times n}$	$\sqrt{m} \times \sqrt{n}$
9	$\sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{n}}$
10	$2\sqrt{m}$	$\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m}$

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	180°	Sum of angles in a triangle.
2	Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle for a right angle triangle. It is the longest side in a right-angle triangle.
3	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length, and two angles of equal size.
4	Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all the sides the same length, and all angles the same size.
5	Scalene triangle	A triangle with all three sides of different length, and all angles of different sizes.
6	m	$\sqrt{m} \times \sqrt{m}$
7	\equiv	Identity sign.
8	An identity	Is true for all values of the letter e.g. $2(x + 1) \equiv 2x + 2$
9	Expression	A collection of terms.
10	Equation	Has an equals sign, terms and can be solved for the unknown.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
2	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
3	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
4	52	Weeks in a year.
5	Add them up and divide them by 2.	How to find the middle of two numbers.
6	Formula	A rule to connect more than one variable.
7	Arithmetic sequence	Terms increase or decrease by a fixed number known as the common difference.
8	(Common difference $\times n$) + zero term	Nth term of an arithmetic sequence.
9	Geometric sequence	Terms increase or decrease by a constant multiplier.
10	Quadratic sequence	The Nth term contains an n^2 .

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mean	The sum of all the values, divided by the total number of values in the set.
2	Median	The "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
3	Mode	The value that appears most frequently in a data set.
4	Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set.
5	IQR = Upper Quartile - Lower Quartile	Interquartile range formula.
6	α	The symbol of proportionality.
7	Constant of proportionality	The "k" in $y = \frac{k}{x}$
8	$y \propto x$	Direct proportion
9	$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$	Inverse proportion

10	Simple interest	The interest calculated only on the original amount invested.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prime number	Has two factors; one and itself.
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First ten prime numbers.
3	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First 5 cube numbers.
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
5	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21	First 6 triangle numbers.
6	Compound interest	The interest calculated on the original amount plus accumulated interest.
7	Original amount x $(\frac{100 + rate}{100})^n$	Compound interest formula.
8	First significant figure	The highest place value e.g. for 5432 this is 5.
9	Estimate	Round it 1 significant figure.
10	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at 90° .
2	Parallel lines	Have the same gradient.
3	Perpendicular lines	Two lines, where the gradient of one is the negative reciprocal of the other.
4	Asymptote	A line that a curve approaches, as it heads towards infinity.
5	Turning point	The point at which a graph turns around.
6	Speed	$= \frac{Distance}{Time}$
7	Distance	$= Speed \times Time$
8	Time	$= \frac{Distance}{Speed}$
9	0.5 hours or $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour	30 minutes in terms of hours.
10	(x,y)	A coordinate.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	y axis	The vertical axis.
2	x axis	The horizontal axis.
3	Distance time graph	A graph plotting the journey of an object or person over time.
4	0.16666... hours or $\frac{1}{6}$ an hour	10 minutes in terms of hours.
5	Recurring decimal	A non-terminating decimal.
6	Factors	Integers we multiply to get another number.
7	Factorising single brackets	Write the common factor of the terms outside the bracket.
8	Expanding single brackets	Multiply each term inside the bracket by the term outside the bracket.

9	Expanding double brackets	Multiply every term in one set of brackets by every term in the other set of brackets.
10	Expanding triple brackets	Multiply every term in the first set of brackets by every term in the second set of brackets, simplify, now multiply simplified expression by the third bracket.

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
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English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
2	caesura	Punctuation used mid-line in a poem
3	enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
4	end-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
5	refrain	A single line or phrase repeated across a poem (a type of repetition)
6	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
7	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
10	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
2	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
3	Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
4	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly) or adjective (very happy)
5	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
7	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the start of successive clauses
8	Monosyllabic	A phrase or sentence containing words of only one syllable "he has a job to do"
9	Diction	The choice of words made by a writer in a text
10	In media res	When a text starts in the middle of the action

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
2	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
3	Oxymoron	Two words placed together which contrast each other
4	Volta	A turn, shift or dramatic change in thought or emotion (in a poem)
5	Dramatic monologue	A form of poem where a speaker addresses a listener
6	stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
7	caesura	Punctuation used mid-line in a poem

8	enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
9	end-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
10	refrain	A single line or phrase repeated across a poem (a type of repetition)

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Third person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes an individual (" He awoke")
2	First person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is part of a group (" Our brains ache")
3	Third person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes a group ("boldly they rode")
4	First person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is an individual (" I walk right over it")
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
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 (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger (Scrooge = the rich)
2	motif	A repeated object which represents a bigger concept (fires = family warmth)
3	microcosm	A smaller version of a much larger place, society or idea
4	pathetic fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
5	cyclical narrative	Where the end of a text mirrors an element of the opening
6	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
7	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
8	Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
9	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly) or adjective (very happy)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Linear narrative	A story told in chronological order
2	Non-linear narrative	A story told in non-chronological order
3	Analepsis (flashback)	When a narrative goes back to a moment in the past
4	Prolepsis (flashforward)	When a narrative moves forward to a moment in the future
5	antithesis	A person/thing that is the direct opposite of the other (e.g Fred and Scrooge)
6	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
7	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	Oxymoron	Two words placed together which contrast each other
9	Volta	A turn, shift or dramatic change in thought or emotion (in a poem)
10	Dramatic monologue	A form of poem where a speaker addresses a listener

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	First person narrator	A story told from the perspective of someone within the story
2	Third person limited narrator	Told from an external perspective with one character's feelings
3	Third person omniscient narrator	Told from an external perspective with multiple characters' feelings

4	Third person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes an individual (" He awoke")
5	First person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is part of a group (" Our brains ache")
6	Third person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes a group ("boldly they rode")
7	First person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is an individual ("I walk right over it")
8	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
9	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
10	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object




Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exposition	The opening of a story where the setting and characters are introduced
2	Inciting incident	An event in a story which causes tension to rise
3	Rising action	The section of a story where the tension is rising
4	Climax	The height of tension in a story, often where the conflict is resolved
5	Falling action	After the conflict is resolved and the tension begins to decline
6	Resolution	Where all characters/situations in conflict are resolved and order is restored
7	Linear narrative	A story told in chronological order
8	Non-linear narrative	A story told in non-chronological order
9	Analepsis (flashback)	When a narrative goes back to a moment in the past
10	Prolepsis (flashforward)	When a narrative moves forward to a moment in the future




Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
2	caesura	Punctuation used mid-line in a poem
3	enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
4	end-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
5	refrain	A single line or phrase repeated across a poem (a type of repetition)
6	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
7	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
8	Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
9	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly) or adjective (very happy)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Third person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes an individual (" He awoke")
2	First person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is part of a group (" Our brains ache")
3	Third person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes a group ("boldly they rode")
4	First person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is an individual ("I walk right over it")
5	antithesis	A person/thing that is the direct opposite of the other (e.g Fred / Scrooge)
6	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
7	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
10	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)




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
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English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays




Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	exposure	Having no protection from something harmful (<i>vulnerability</i>)	P&C
2	futility	Something that appears to have no purpose (<i>pointlessness</i>)	P&C
3	merciless	Behaviour that shows no mercy or forgiveness (<i>ruthless</i>)	P&C
4	nonchalant	Not displaying interest or enthusiasm (<i>unbothered</i>)	P&C
5	melancholy	A feeling of deep sadness, often without cause (<i>sorrow</i>)	P&C
6	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.	AIC
7	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.	AIC
8	"pink and intimate"	The stage directions for the lighting before the Inspector arrives 	AIC
9	"brighter and harder"	The stage directions for the lighting when the inspector arrives 	AIC
10	"unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable [...]" silly little war scares"	Mr Birling's opinion on the titanic and the future in 1912 	AIC

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	bewilderment	A feeling of being perplexed and confused (<i>confusion</i>)	P&C
2	statuary	Looking like a statue (<i>sculpture-like</i>)	P&C
3	patriotic	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalist</i>)	P&C
4	blunder	A stupid or careless mistake (<i>error</i>)	P&C
5	noble	Having high moral principles or morality (<i>honourable</i>)	P&C
6	1912	The year the events of <i>An Inspector Calls</i> take place	AIC
7	1946	The year <i>An Inspector Calls</i> was first performed in Britain	AIC
8	"Is it the one you wanted me to have?"	A question asked by Sheila to Gerald about her ring 	AIC
9	"As if we were all mixed up together, like bees in a hive"	A comment made by Mr Birling about the idea of community 	AIC
10	"sharp ring" "massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"	The stage direction for the Inspector's arrival and his appearance 	AIC





Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	intone	to say or recite something (<i>chant</i>)	P&C
2	agonies	extreme physical or mental suffering (<i>pain</i>)	P&C
3	impassively	giving no sign of feeling or emotion (<i>expressionless</i>)	P&C
4	desensitised	making less sensitive (<i>numb</i>)	P&C
5	permanence	the quality of lasting or remaining unchanged (<i>constancy</i>)	P&C




6	patriarchal	A society in which power and status is given to men	AIC
7	misogyny	Prejudice towards women as a group	AIC
8	"But these girls aren't cheap labour - they're <i>people</i> "	A statement made by Sheila towards her father about his actions	 AIC
9	"mummy" "daddy" "mother" "father"	The changing terms Sheila uses for her parents	 AIC
10	"No, he's giving us the rope – so that we'll hang ourselves"	Sheila's comment about the inspector's intentions	 AIC




Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	'Exposure'	A group of soldiers suffer through the cold weather conditions.	P&C
2	'Bayonet Charge'	A single soldier goes over the top and questions his purpose	P&C
3	'Charge of the Light Brigade'	A group of soldiers ride into a valley of inevitable death	P&C
4	'War Photographer'	A photographer returns home and struggles to process his memories	P&C
5	'Remains'	A soldier returns home and is haunted by the memory of killing a looter	P&C
6	remorse	deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed (<i>guilt</i>)	AIC
7	redemption	the action of being saved from sin, error or evil (<i>saving</i>)	AIC
8	"I didn't install her there so that I could make love to her"	Gerald's comment about his relationship with Daisy/Eva	 AIC
9	"Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility"	Mrs Birling's comment about who the inspector should speak to	 AIC
10	"alone, friendless, almost penniless, desperate"	The inspector's description of Eva/ Daisy's situation	 AIC

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)	ACC
2	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)	ACC
3	miserly	someone who keeps their wealth and spends little (<i>cheapskate</i>)	ACC
4	covetous	a great desire to possess things owned by others (<i>grasping</i>)	ACC
5	apathetic	showing no interest, enthusiasm or concern (<i>uninterested</i>)	ACC
6	patriarchal	A society in which power and status is given to men	AIC
7	misogyny	Prejudice towards women as a group	AIC
8	"that state when a chap easily turns nasty - and I threatened to make a row"	Eric's confession around the night he met Eva	 AIC
9	"I liked her – she was pretty and a good sport"	Eric's view of Eva and her personality	 AIC
10	"used her [...] as if she was an animal, a thing, not a person"	The inspector's comments on how Eric treated Eva	 AIC




Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	Ebenezer Scrooge	A miserly misanthrope who lives an isolated and reclusive life	ACC
2	Bob Cratchit	Scrooge's employee who has a large family and lives in poverty	ACC
3	Jacob Marley	Scrooge's former business partner who visits him as a ghost	ACC
4	Fred	Scrooge's nephew who celebrates Christmas and family	ACC
5	Belle	Scrooge's ex-fiance who left him due to his love of money	ACC
6	Fezziwig	Scrooge's first boss who was kind, welcoming and generous	ACC




7	"There are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths"	The inspector's view of how many people live like Eva		A/C
8	"We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other"	The inspector's view on how society should behave		A/C
9	"They will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish"	The inspector's view about what will happen in the future		A/C
10	"pleased with themselves" "leaving them staring, subdued and wondering"	Stage directions to signify the family's changing behaviour		A/C

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	penury	the state of extreme poverty (<i>pennilessness</i>)	ACC
2	ignorance	lack of knowledge or information (<i>inexperience</i>)	ACC
3	1843	Dickens writes <i>A Christmas Carol</i> in December of this year	ACC
4	New Poor Laws	In 1834 a set of laws which placed further restrictions on the poor	ACC
5	Victorian era	the period of time <i>A Christmas Carol</i> was written; Victoria was queen	ACC
6	futility	Something that appears to have no purpose (<i>pointlessness</i>)	P&C
7	merciless	Behaviour that shows no mercy or forgiveness (<i>ruthless</i>)	P&C
8	"merciless iced east winds that knife us"	Personification used to describe nature in the opening line	 P&C
9	"slowly our ghosts drag home"	A metaphor during the poem to show the soldiers' loss of life	 P&C
10	"but nothing happens"	A refrain, and the final line, used to indicate boredom in war	 P&C

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	Tiny Tim	Bob Cratchit's disabled son who represents the struggle of the poor	ACC
2	Mrs Cratchit	Bob Cratchit's wife who believes Scrooge is an "ogre"	ACC
3	Ghost of Christmas Past	The first spirit represents memory; it has a light on its head	ACC
4	Ghost of Christmas Present	The second spirit represents Christmas; similar to father Christmas	ACC
5	Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come	The third spirit represents Death; it is cloaked, dark, and silent	ACC
6	bewilderment	A feeling of being perplexed and confused (<i>confusion</i>)	P&C
7	patriotic	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalist</i>)	P&C
8	"sweating like molten iron"	A simile from the first stanza highlighting the intensity of war	 P&C
9	"King, honour, human dignity, etcetera/ Dropped like luxuries"	A simile illustrating how his list of reasons to fight are pointless	 P&C
10	"terror's touchy dynamite"	Chremamorphism in the final line - the soldier is an object	 P&C

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer	
1	remorse	deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed (<i>guilt</i>)	ACC
2	redemption	the action of being saved from sin, error or evil (<i>saving</i>)	ACC
3	philanthropic	someone seeking to promote the welfare of others (<i>charitable</i>)	ACC
4	benevolent	wanting to do good for others (<i>warm-hearted</i>)	ACC
5	compassionate	showing concern or sympathy for others (<i>considerate</i>)	ACC
6	blunder	A stupid or careless mistake (<i>error</i>)	P&C

7	noble	Having high moral principles or morality (<i>honourable</i>)		P&C
8	"Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell"	Two repeated metaphors which illustrate the battlefield		P&C
9	"Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die"	A phrase with anaphora to indicate the soldiers' lack of choice		P&C
10	"noble" "hero" "glory"	A semantic field of heroism used to describe the soldiers		P&C

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer		
1	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)		ACC
2	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)		ACC
3	penury	the state of extreme poverty (<i>pennilessness</i>)		ACC
4	redemption	the action of being saved from sin, error or evil (<i>saving</i>)		ACC
5	philanthropic	someone seeking to promote the welfare of others (<i>charitable</i>)		ACC
6	agonies	extreme physical or mental suffering (<i>pain</i>)		P&C
7	impassively	giving no sign of feeling or emotion (<i>expressionless</i>)		P&C
8	"spools of suffering set out in ordered rows"	A juxtaposing phrase in stanza one indicating a lack of control		P&C
9	"Home again/ to ordinary pain"	An oxymoron to show how war leads to everyone suffering		P&C
10	"blood stained into foreign dust"	A metaphor which highlights the permanent impact of war		P&C

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
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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

<p>Culture</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Academia</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Futures</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i></p>	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.		
<p>Literacy</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i></p>	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.		