



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1 - 23/24

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
7	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
2	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
3	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.

4	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
7	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
8	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
9	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
10	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
2	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
3	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
4	Genre	A style or category of art.
5	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
9	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
10	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.

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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Citizenship Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
2	First past the post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
3	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
4	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
5	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
10	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
2	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
3	Central government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
4	Civil service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
5	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections
7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executives	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group
2	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
3	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.

4	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
5	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.
6	By-election	This is an election held for a seat after the retirement or death of a sitting member.
7	Bicameral	This is the name given to a parliament made up of two chambers.
8	Census	This is a governmental survey taken every 10 years to gather information about life in the UK.
9	British Values	These are the values associated with living in Britain.
10	Budget	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the taxation policy for the forthcoming year.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
2	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
3	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
4	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
5	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.
6	Agencies	These are organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution, the UN or EU.
7	First past the post	This is an election system based upon the person with the highest number of votes cast being elected.
8	Anarchy	This is a system where no form of government operates, when there is a total breakdown of society.
9	Autumn Statement	This is an annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons about the spending plans of the government.
10	Backbenchers	These are Members of the House of Commons who are not government ministers or opposition spokespersons.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
2	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
3	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
4	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
5	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament
6	Citizens Advice	This is a community-based charity that provides help and advice, including free legal advice throughout the UK.
7	Citizenship	This is a legal status given to members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
8	Central government	This is the term used to describe the government of the UK.
9	Civil service	These are employees of the state who administer our public policy.
10	Closed party list system	This is the electoral system used in England, Scotland and Wales to elect MEPs (Members of European Parliament).

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House of Lords	This is the second house in the chamber; its main purpose is a revising chamber, made up of non-elected members
2	Liberal democracy	This is a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.
3	Manifesto	This is a document produced by the political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
4	Mass media	This is a means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time; these include television, newspapers and the internet.
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	This is a citizen elected to parliament who serves as an MP, usually as a member of a political party.
6	Closed Regional list system	This is a proportional voting system used in the UK for European Parliamentary elections
7	Conservatism	This is an 18th century political ideology based upon the traditional belief in the family and the church and nationalism.
8	Constituencies	These are a named geographical area consisting on average of about 65,000 voters which elects a single MP to the UK Parliament.
9	Core executives	This is the most important policy makers within the executive around the Prime Minister.
10	Councillors	These are citizens who are elected to serve on local councils.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Socialism	This is a political ideology dating mainly for the 19th century, based upon the common ownership of the economy, equality and opportunity. It encompasses parties from Communism to Social Democrats.
2	Sovereignty	This is the power and authority that a country has to make decisions and its relations with others.
3	Theocracy	This is where religious leaders run the state E.g. Iran.
4	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process
5	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote
6	Democracy	This is a political system based upon the concept of giving the people the power to elect their party or group
7	Department select committees	These are Committees of the House of Commons made up of MPs who monitor the work of the government and publish reports on the work of the department.
8	Devolution	This is the transfer of power from a greater to lesser body.
9	Reserved powers	These are powers which are still held by the UK government.
10	Devolved government	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. E.g. the Scottish Parliament.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New media	These are all forms of non-traditional media
2	One-party state	This is a state where only one political party exists and runs a country, often associated with communism E.g. North Korea.
3	Real government spending	This is the change in the amount the government spends after taking into account inflation.
4	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
5	Social media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.

6	Dictatorship	This is a country ruled by one person or a group, this group or person is all powerful, often associated with a military takeover of a state.
7	Direct democracy	This is a system of government in which all citizens take part in the decision making. A modern form of democracy is the use of referendums.
8	Discrimination	This means treating a group of people unfairly.
9	E-media	These are all forms of media that are related to the internet (e stands for electronic).
10	Employers' Association	This is an Industry or regionally based body that seeks to represent the interests of groups and employers.

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8	Theocracy	This is where religious leaders run the state E.g. Iran.
9	Voter apathy	This is a lack of interest by citizens in the electoral and political process
10	Whips	These are Members of Parliament appointed by their party leader to organise their MPs, ensuring their attendance and their vote

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	New media	These are all forms of non-traditional media
2	One-party state	This is a state where only one political party exists and runs a country, often associated with communism E.g. North Korea.
3	Real government spending	This is the change in the amount the government spends after taking into account inflation.
4	Representative democracy	This is a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly, E.g. in the UK, a MP or councillor.
5	Social media	These are the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet, such as Twitter and Facebook.
6	Frontbenchers	These are Government ministers or shadow ministers who sit on the front row of seats in the House of Commons chamber, facing each other across the table.
7	General Election	This is an election where the entire UK Parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
8	House of Commons	The first chamber of the Parliament, made up of 650 elected members. It is a legislative chamber that also holds the government to account.
9	Judiciary	The part of the UK system of governance that is responsible for its legal system that consists of all the judges in its court of law.
10	Legislation	These are laws passed by parliament

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.
2	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
3	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
4	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
5	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
6	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.
7	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
8	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
9	Structure	The order the story will be told in.
10	Style	How the story will be told in the performance space.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
2	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
6	Portfolio	A written account of the devising process, answering six key questions.
7	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.

8	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
9	Structure	The order the story will be told in.
10	Style	How the story will be told in the performance space.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
2	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
3	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
4	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
5	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
6	Stimuli	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
7	Initial Thoughts	The first collection of ideas which come out of group discussion of the stimuli.
8	Form	The type of performance piece you will create.
9	Genre	The type of story the performance will tell.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflect	Thinking back carefully and considering the process objectively.
2	Analyse	Considering the impact of your creative decisions.
3	Evaluate	Examining what did and did not go well, the reasons why and what you would do differently.
4	Feedback	Collecting comments from your audience to gauge their understanding of the piece.
5	Process	A term for the overall journey when creating a piece of drama, from the stimulus to the final performance.
6	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
7	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
8	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
9	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
10	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
4	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for

		the audience.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the 9 Questions technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Limited	Basic and inconsistent level of written work, according to the mark scheme.
2	Adequate	Demonstrating some knowledge and understanding within written work, according to the mark scheme.
3	Coherent	Clear and competent comments within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
4	Secure	Sustained and consistent levels of detail within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
5	Assured	Comprehensive and confident levels of detail and expression within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
6	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
7	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
8	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
9	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
10	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
4	Transition	Your ability to move from one scene or one character to another smoothly.
5	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
6	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
7	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
8	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
10	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reflect	Thinking back carefully and considering the process objectively.
2	Analyse	Considering the impact of your creative decisions.
3	Evaluate	Examining what did and did not go well, the reasons why and what you would do differently.
4	Feedback	Collect comments from your audience to gauge their understanding of the piece.
5	Process	A term for the overall journey when creating a piece of drama, from the stimulus to the final performance.
6	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
7	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
8	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
9	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
10	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Limited	Basic and inconsistent level of written work, according to the mark scheme.
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3	Coherent	Clear and competent comments within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
4	Secure	Sustained and consistent levels of detail within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
5	Assured	Comprehensive and confident levels of detail and expression within the written work, according to the mark scheme.
6	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
7	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
8	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
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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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Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
3	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
4	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
5	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
6	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
7	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
8	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
9	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
10	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
2	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
3	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure
4	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
5	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
6	Injection Moulding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts
7	Assembly Line	Sequential process for product manufacturing
8	Robotics	Use of automated machines for manufacturing tasks
9	Casting	Pouring molten material into a mold
10	Quality Control	Ensuring products meet specific standards

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stamping	Pressing shapes into materials
2	CNC Router	Machine for cutting and shaping materials
3	Grinding	Smoothing or sharpening a surface using abrasion

4	Molding	Shaping raw materials into a desired form
5	CNC Plasma Cutter	Tool for cutting metal using plasma
6	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal
7	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
8	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
9	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
10	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
2	Forging	Shaping metal using heat and pressure
3	Fasteners	Devices used to join or secure materials together
4	Jigs	Tool to guide and hold workpieces during manufacturing
5	Heat Treatment	Process of altering material properties through heating
6	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine
7	Extrusion	Forcing material through a die to create a shape
8	Punching	Creating holes or shapes in materials
9	Thermoforming	Shaping plastic using heat and pressure
10	Sand Casting	Creating metal parts using

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Wire	A thin metal that carries electricity in a circuit
5	Circuit board	A flat board that holds electronic components and connects them
6	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files
7	Laser Cutter	A machine that uses a laser beam to cut materials
8	CNC Milling Machine	A computer-controlled machine used for precision milling tasks
9	Band Saw	A power tool with a sharp, continuous band for cutting

10	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
2	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
3	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
4	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
5	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
6	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
7	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
8	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
9	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
10	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
7	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
8	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
9	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
10	Injection Molding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
2	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
3	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
4	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.

5	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
6	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
7	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
8	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
9	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
10	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
3	CNC Milling Machine	A computer-controlled machine used for precision milling tasks
4	Band Saw	A power tool with a sharp, continuous band for cutting
5	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes
6	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
7	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
8	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
9	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
10	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine
2	Extrusion	Forcing material through a die to create a shape
3	Punching	Creating holes or shapes in materials
4	Thermoforming	Shaping plastic using heat and pressure
5	Sand Casting	Creating metal parts using
6	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
7	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
8	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
9	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
10	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
3	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
4	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
5	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
6	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
7	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
8	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
9	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
10	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
3	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
4	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
5	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
6	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
7	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
8	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
9	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
10	FDI in Kenya	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
2	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
3	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.

4	Industry in Nigeria	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
5	Rural urban migration	This is moving from the countryside to a town or city.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Tourism in Jamaica	Visitor numbers have increased to 200,000 which means that 24% of Jamaica's GDP comes from tourism.
8	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
9	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
10	Goat aid	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
2	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
3	Debt relief Zambia	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
4	Microfinance	This is a small loan.
5	Grameen Bank	They have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
6	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
7	Independence	When a country stops being ruled by another country.
8	Democratic government	A government voted in by a fair election process.
9	Nigeria north	It has an arid climate so it is difficult to farm, people here follow the Islamic religion.
10	Nigeria south	It has a tropical climate so is easy to farm, people here follow the Christian religion.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
2	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
3	Boko Haram	A terrorist organisation that claims to be Islamic, based in Northern Nigeria.
4	Nigeria regional importance	Nigeria has the third largest manufacturing sector in Africa.
5	Nigeria global importance	Nigeria is the 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.
6	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
7	Investment in services	Where the government spends tax income on improving health and education.
8	Investment in infrastructure	Where the government spends tax income on improving roads, railways, water and electricity services.

9	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
10	Host country	A country that hosts a TNC e.g. Nigeria hosting Shell oil (Anglo Dutch.)

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
2	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
3	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
4	Industry in Nigeria	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
5	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
6	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
7	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
8	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.
9	Natural leakage	When a TNC sends profit back to its country of origin.
10	Nigeria poverty	In Nigeria 100 million people still live on less than \$1 a day.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria access to services	In Nigeria 36% of people have no access to water and 72% of people have no access to sanitation.
2	Nigeria poverty	In Nigeria 100 million people still live on less than \$1 a day.
3	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructed using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
4	Nigeria aid	Act!on Aid and the World Bank built Aduwan Health Centre to educate mothers and provide vaccinations and medicines.
5	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
6	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
7	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
8	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.
9	Mechanisation	Where technology and machinery replace humans in the workplace.
10	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
2	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
3	Dereliction	The process whereby buildings become abandoned and run down.
4	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.

7	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
8	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
9	HS2 positives	It has created 30,000 new jobs and 950 apprenticeships, which has increased income in the north.
10	Deindustrialisation	The decline in secondary industry.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HS2 negatives	It has already cost £51.6 billion and taking 15 years, the money could have been put towards regeneration instead.
2	UK investment	Companies such as Nissan and Mitsubishi have opened car manufacturing plants in the north of the UK.
3	Ageing population	Where the average age in a population increases.
4	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
5	Transport infrastructure	The road, rail, water and air networks that ensure a country/countries can run effectively.
6	Smart Motorways	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.
7	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
8	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
9	Economic decline	When a place suffers from mass unemployment.
10	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
2	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
3	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
4	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
5	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
6	Formal employment	A job that requires a contract to be signed, sick pay and holidays.
7	Informal employment	A job that pays someone in cash. There is no contract, sick pay or holidays.
8	European Union	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
9	Commonwealth	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
10	United Nations (UN)	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.

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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Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
2	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
3	Infancy	0-2 years.
4	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
5	Adolescence	9-18 years.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
2	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
3	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
4	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
5	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
2	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills.
3	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills.
4	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
5	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.
6	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
7	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
8	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.

9	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
10	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
7	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
8	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
9	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
10	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
7	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
8	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
9	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
10	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Relationship changes	The building or breakdown of friendships or relationships.
3	Life circumstances	The way a person lives their life, their day-to-day life and the choices they make.
4	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
5	Unexpected life events	Events that are unlikely to happen and therefore cannot be planned for.
6	Physical illness	Illness affecting the body systems.
7	Mental illness	Illness affecting the mind.
8	Divorce	When a married couple is legally separated.
9	Parenthood	The act of being parents.
10	Bereavement	The death of someone close to you.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exclusion	When someone is removed from education.
2	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
3	Redundancy	Losing your employment as your role is no longer required.
4	Retirement	The act of leaving work or ceasing employment.
5	Character traits	A person's disposition and whether they are positive or negative about events and circumstances.
6	Disposition	A person's personality or character. Are they a positive or negative person?
7	Emotional intelligence	The ability to control and express emotions.
8	Resilience	The ability to recover from an incident.
9	Accepting change	Accepting what has happened in order to adapt to the event.
10	Adapt	Adjust to new conditions or circumstances.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Self-esteem	How we value ourselves and our abilities.
2	Examples of character traits	Emotional intelligence, Resilience, Self-esteem, Disposition.
3	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
4	Reassurance	The action of removing someone's doubts or fears.
5	Encouragement	The action of giving someone support, confidence or hope.
6	Advice	Guidance or recommendations offered by someone.
7	Examples of practical help	Supporting with shopping, providing childcare, helping with transport.
8	Faith-based organisation	Groups formed by individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs and traditionally support people with their religious or cultural needs.
9	Food banks	Provide food to people with financial difficulties.
10	Community groups	Non-profit groups that work at the local level to support the particular needs of the people living in the same neighbourhood.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volunteers	Someone who is funded by donations and does not make a profit.
2	Examples of professional carers and services	Counsellors, Nurses, Dieticians, Mental health teams, Occupational therapists, Social workers, Home carers etc.
3	Private health and care services	Services paid for by the person receiving the care.
4	Statutory care services	Services provided and paid for by the state e.g. NHS
5	Professional support	Support provided by professional carers and services who have the skills and experience to understand and support each person's needs.
6	Acute services	Services that provide care for illnesses or injuries that become serious very quickly but do not last very long
7	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.
8	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.
9	Multi-agency working	When a number of agencies work together in a planned way.
10	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal support	Physical, emotional, practical support provided by trained professionals e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers etc.
2	Informal support	Unpaid physical, emotional or practical support from family and friends.
3	Voluntary support	Local or national groups and charities which support people with a specific need.
4	Domestic chores	Tasks such as cleaning, washing, vacuuming.
5	Respite care	Temporary care of an individual with ill health to provide relief for their parent(s) or usual carer.
6	Effective support	Giving people the confidence they need to adapt to a situation.
7	Emotional support	Having someone to talk to to make them feel secure and come to terms with and adapt to change.
8	Information and advice	Support that helps people to understand where to go for support, the choices available and how to make healthy choices.
9	Practical help	Helping to ease the stress that people may be experiencing by undertaking tasks the person finds difficult.
10	Financial assistance	Supporting people by lending or giving money or paying for items.

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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History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who became king in 1042?	Edward
2	Who was Witan?	Leading noblemen and clergy
3	What was the Wergild?	The cash value of someone's life
4	Why was St Dunstan significant?	He wanted to reform the church in England
5	How was Stigand corrupt?	He committed two sins, pluralism and simony
6	What was a Thegn?	A lord of high status that usually had more than 250 hectares of land
7	What was a Ceorl?	They were the vast majority of the population. They were freemen who generally worked on the land
8	Identify 3 ways women were treated in Anglo-Saxon England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They could own property or land • They were allowed to leave their husbands • Nuns were in charge in double monasteries
9	What made Anglo-Saxon England a 'Golden Age'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culture - art/literature/buildings • The role of women • Society - stable government and wealth due to trade
10	What was a vassal?	Dukes or counts that ran the fief (area of land)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the Feudal	A system of medieval government in which the king rented land to dukes or lords, who provided him knights and taxes.

	system?	
2	Why were the Normans superior in warfare?	They had a full time army that was well trained and had weapons provided for them. They also had 'Le Chevaliers' (Knights)
3	How did William become an experienced leader?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He increased his control and territory in Normandy • He defeated enemies in battle • He made useful marriage alliances
4	Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?	Edward did not have an heir or name a successor
5	Who was chosen as the next king of England in January 1066?	Harold Godwinson
6	Who were the FOUR claimants to the throne?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harold Godwinson • William of Normandy • Harald Hardrada • Edgar Atheling
7	Why did William believe he had a claim to the throne?	He said Edward promised him the throne after he helped put down a rebellion for Edward.
8	What did Harold Godwinson claim?	Harold claimed Edward named him successor on his death bed (Novissima Verba)
9	Why was Edgar Atheling a poor choice as king?	He was too young and inexperienced. English lords did not support him.
10	Identify THREE ways William prepared for the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He got the Papal Banner • He offered rewards to his supporters • He built more ships and made more weapons

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who fought in the Battle of Fulford Gate?	The Vikings, including Harald Hardrada and Edwin and Morcar
2	Who fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	The Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons including Harold Godwinson
3	Why was William delayed sailing to England in 1066?	The wind was blowing in the wrong direction and sent them 200 miles down the French coast instead
4	What did William do when he landed at Pevensey?	He built a Motte and Bailey castle
5	What did William encourage his men to do in England?	Pillage and destroy nearby towns to anger Harold Godwinson
6	Identify THREE mistakes made by Harold Godwinson before the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He marched his men 400 miles in two weeks • His army was made up mainly of fyrd by Hastings • His men had no rest
7	How did Harold Godwinson have the advantage at Hastings?	He positioned his men on top of Senlac Hill and used the shield wall
8	How did William gain the advantage in the battle?	He used a Norman tactic called the Feigned Retreat to lure the Anglo-Saxons off of Senlac Hill
9	Give FOUR ways William gained control of England before he was crowned king	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He made Edwin and Morcar submit to him • He claimed all English lands as his own • He led an armed force through East Anglia • He put Bishop Odo in charge of the South East

10	What THREE ways did William use to gain authority?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He controlled the route back to the coast • Built castles • Torched the houses outside London's walls
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who were forced to build castles in 1067?	The Anglo-Saxons
2	Where was the first uprising in 1067?	In Hereford in the region of Mercia
3	Who led the first uprising in England?	Edric the Wild and Welsh princes
4	Who led the rebellion at Exeter?	Gytha - Harold Godwinson's mother
5	What was the first thing William did with the rebellion at Exeter?	He sent a letter asking them to pledge their loyalty to him
6	What was Exeter's response to negotiations?	They refused the oath and said he would never be allowed in the city
7	What FOUR things did William promise Exeter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to raise taxes • Not to punish the people • Not to plunder the city • To dispossess Gytha
8	Why did the north rebel?	For revenge, because taxes were too high and the lords had a loss of land and status
9	What did the message William received in 1068 say?	The north declared that if he ever set foot in their lands they would stand and fight against him
10	Who led the first northern rebellion?	Northern lords, Edwin and Morcar and Edgar Atheling

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where did William build castles in his first ride north?	Warwick, Nottingham and York
2	Who was made the new Earl of Northumbria?	Robert of Comines
3	How did the new Earl of Northumbria treat the people in the north?	He was brutal and treated the people of England harshly
4	Who did William put in charge after the second uprising?	William FitzOsbern
5	Why did William ride north for a third time?	To finally deal with the crisis in the north and prevent any further rebellions
6	Who was Witan?	Leading noblemen and clergy
7	How was Stigand corrupt?	He committed two sins, pluralism and simony
8	Identify 3 ways women were treated in Anglo-Saxon England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They could own property or land • They were allowed to leave their husbands • Nuns were in charge in double monasteries
9	What made Anglo-Saxon England a 'Golden Age'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culture - art/literature/buildings • The role of women • Society - stable government and wealth due to trade

10	What was the Feudal system?	A system of medieval government in which the king rented land to dukes or lords, who provided him knights and taxes.
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Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What THREE things did William do to prevent any further rebellions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He sent for his coronation crown • He paid the Danes to leave • He destroyed the land in the Harrying of the North
2	Identify THREE things William did during the Harrying of the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salted the land • Killed the livestock • Sacked every village
3	What THREE changes did William make to the church in 1070?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He replaced Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury with Lanfranc • Norman monks and priests became church leaders • Monasteries provided men for the army
4	Who led the resistance at Ely?	The Danes and Hereward the Wake
5	Identify THREE key points about the siege at Ely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William sent ships to block supplies • He built a causeway to get to Ely • They were let into a secret entrance by the monks
6	Why were the Normans superior in warfare?	They had a full time army that was well trained and had weapons provided for them. They also had 'Le Chevaliers' (Knights)
7	Who were the FOUR claimants to the throne?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harold Godwinson • William of Normandy • Harald Hardrada • Edgar Atheling
8	Why did William believe he had a claim to the throne?	He said Edward promised him the throne after he helped put down a rebellion for Edward.
9	What did Harold Godwinson claim?	Harold claimed Edward named him successor on his death bed (Novissima Verba)
10	Identify THREE ways William prepared for the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He got the Papal Banner • He offered rewards to his supporters • He built more ships and made more weapons

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the castles introduced by the Normans?	Motte and Bailey
2	What were Anglo-Saxon fortified sites called?	Burhs
3	Why was Pevensey a good spot for a Norman castle?	It had existing Roman fortifications that could be used to build the castle
4	Why were castles significant to the Normans in 1066?	They played a vital role in helping the Normans invade and control England
5	Name THREE reasons why castles caused suffering to the Anglo-Saxons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English were forced to build them • Houses were demolished for the space • Soldiers rode out from them to plunder the nearby villages
6	Identify THREE mistakes made by Harold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He marched his men 400 miles in two weeks • His army was made up mainly of fyrd by Hastings

	Godwinson before the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His men had no rest
7	Give FOUR ways William gained control of England before he was crowned king	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He made Edwin and Morcar submit to him • He claimed all English lands as his own • He led an armed force through East Anglia • He put Bishop Odo in charge of the South East
8	What THREE ways did William use to gain authority?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He controlled the route back to the coast • Built castles • Torched the houses outside London's walls
9	What FOUR things did William promise Exeter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to raise taxes • Not to punish the people • Not to plunder the city • To dispossess Gytha
10	Where did Willaim build castles in between 1068 - 1071?	York, Warwick, Exeter and Nottingham

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where did Willaim build castles in between 1068 - 1071?	York, Warwick, Exeter and Nottingham
2	Identify THREE advantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick to put up • Height advantage • The keep was protected
3	Identify THREE disadvantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to burn • They could rot • The Motte could collapse if the keep was too heavy
4	After the rebellions what was Williams main focus?	Settling the land and keeping the country under control
5	How many castles do historians think were built during William's reign?	500
6	Name THREE reasons why castles caused suffering to the Anglo-Saxons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English were forced to build them • Houses were demolished for the space • Soldiers rode out from them to plunder the nearby villages
7	Identify three reasons castle's were not built for military purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were in the countryside • They were used as symbols of power • They were used to show status
8	What ways does Hen Domen tell us it was for military purposes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had double ramparts • The keep was positioned on a motte • There were no artefacts such as jewellery etc
9	Identify THREE advantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick to put up • Height advantage • The keep was protected
10	Identify THREE disadvantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to burn • They could rot • The Motte could collapse if the keep was too heavy

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Identify three reasons castle's were not built for military purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were in the countryside • They were used as symbols of power • They were used to show status

2	What ways does Exeter castle tell us it was for status purposes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large wooden doors into the castle • The castle faces into the city rather than out to see potential enemies • The windows have an Anglo-Saxon design to them
3	What ways does Hen Domen tell us it was for military purposes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had double ramparts • The keep was positioned on a motte • There were no artefacts such as jewellery etc
4	What was the Domesday Book?	A survey of England that recorded every piece of property, land, animals and people
5	What was the official name of the Domesday Book?	The Kings book or the Book of Winchester
6	Identify THREE advantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick to put up • Height advantage • The keep was protected
7	Identify THREE disadvantages of a Motte and Bailey castle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to burn • They could rot • The Motte could collapse if the keep was too heavy
8	What two reasons have historians given for the Domesday Book?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was for tax purposes 2. It was so the Normans could legally claim the land
9	What new restrictions were imposed by the Norman lords?	They forced the people to build their castles, they prevented them from fishing in certain places and charged high fees for the people to use the mills.
10	What two new laws did the Normans introduce?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Murdrum Fines 2. Forest Law

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What two reasons have historians given for the Domesday Book?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was for tax purposes 2. It was so the Normans could legally claim the land
2	How did the Normans rule differently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans attached another name to people • They passed their property to the eldest son upon death • They built castles at the centre of their estates
3	What impact did the Normans have in the countryside?	Very few things changed, 90% of the population was still working in agriculture
4	What new restrictions were imposed by the Norman lords?	They forced the people to build their castles, they prevented them from fishing in certain places and charged high fees for the people to use the mills.
5	What were the negative impacts of the Normans on towns?	They attacked and burned towns to make way for castles. There was a fall in population
6	What two new laws did the Normans introduce?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Murdrum Fines 2. Forest Law
7	What were the two languages used in England after 1066?	Normand French and English
8	Why was the use of two languages significant?	It reinforced the differences and reminded the Anglo-Saxons that they were now inferior

9	What FOUR reforms did William introduce to the church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury • New Norman bishops and abbots were appointed • Rebuilt England's cathedrals • Revival of monasticism
10	What was the name of the castles introduced by the Normans?	Motte and Bailey

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
2	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
3	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
4	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
5	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a

		counter.
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Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsible for planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsible for food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
2	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambeed bananas.
3	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
4	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
5	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital.
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together E.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.

3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. 3 are needed to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate accommodation, issued by an inspector. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and their facilities.
5	Maitre d'hotel	Master of the House - oversees the service of food and beverages
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry to prevent wastage. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Executive chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
7	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities

		include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
8	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
9	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
10	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff who receive the money at the end of the shift.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
7	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambeed bananas.
8	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
9	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
10	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
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10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract where days and hours are stated. Usually 5 days a week. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract where days and hours are stated. Usually less than 5 days a week. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
7	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff who receive the money at the end of the shift.
8	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
9	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
10	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.

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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Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
2	Pulse	The pulse is a unit of time in music; also named the beat
3	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
4	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
5	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music
9	Bar	A bar is as section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line
10	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
2	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.
3	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
4	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
5	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
6	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
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	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar
9	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar
10	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tempo	The speed of the music
2	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
3	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
4	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
5	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower
6	Beat	A beat is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse
7	Pulse	The pulse is a unit of time in music; also named the beat
8	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds
9	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats
10	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
2	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
3	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
4	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
5	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music
9	Bar	A bar is as section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line

10	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dynamics	The volume of the music
2	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
3	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
4	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
5	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
6	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
7	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.
8	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
9	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
10	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
2	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
3	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
4	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
5	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis
6	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
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	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar
9	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar
10	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music
2	Strings	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass
3	Brass	A section of instruments in the orchestra made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Trombones
4	Woodwind	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Contrabassoon

5	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape
6	Tempo	The speed of the music
7	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
8	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
9	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
10	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Texture	The texture describes how many layers of sound are in a piece of music
2	Monophonic	A texture that contains one melody
3	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more harmonising parts moving at the same time
4	Heterophonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
5	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
6	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
7	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
8	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
9	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
10	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound
2	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music
3	Acoustic	An acoustic sound refers to music that does not have electrical amplification
4	Electronic	Electronic music refers to any music that involves electronic processing or manipulation
5	Techniques	A musical technique refers to how an instrument or vocals are played
6	Dynamics	The volume of the music
7	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
8	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
9	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
10	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tonality	Tonality refers to how a piece of music sounds defined by the key it is played in
2	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTS
3	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TSTTSTT
4	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
5	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition
6	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly

7	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
8	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
9	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
10	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis

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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Sport Science Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
3	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement.
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance.
5	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered by strength x speed.
6	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain a position; this involves maintaining the centre of gravity of mass over the base of support.
8	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
9	Coordination	The ability to use two more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently .
10	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multistage fitness test	A maximal and progressive test of cardiovascular / aerobic endurance.
2	Cooper 12 minute run test	A fitness test for cardiovascular endurance in which participants run as far as they can for 12 minutes.
3	30 second sit up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many sit ups as you can in 30 seconds.
4	1 minute press up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many press ups in 1 minute.
5	30m speed test	Fitness testing method for speed.
6	Handgrip Dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
7	Vertical Jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
8	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
9	Illinois test	Fitness testing method for agility.
10	Standing stork test	Fitness testing method for balance.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.

3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
5	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
6	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
7	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
8	Anaerobic - duration	Short duration
9	Aerobic - duration	Long duration
10	Anaerobic - oxygen consumption	Not enough oxygen to meet energy demands.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
2	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
3	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
4	Sub Maximal	Fitness tests that do not require maximal exertion
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
7	Aerobic - oxygen consumption	Enough oxygen to meet energy demands
8	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
9	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
10	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SPOR	Principles of training: specificity, progression, overload and reversibility.
2	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
3	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy
4	Overload	Working harder than normal
5	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
6	Pre training	Allows you to gain a foundation of fitness, before returning to your sport.
7	Maximum oxygen uptake (VO2 max)	Maximum volume of oxygen that can be consumed per minute/ unit of time.
8	Relevant to the sport	The component of fitness relevant to the sport.
9	Anaerobic - Intensity	High intensity exercise
10	Aerobic - Intensity	Low intensity exercise

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.

3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
7	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.
8	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
9	Pulse raising	An activity that can be used to gradually increase the heart rate.
10	Mobility exercises	Involves the joints being used through their full range of motion, which will allow them to increase flexibility around that joint.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
2	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
3	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
4	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
5	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
6	Dynamic stretches	Active movements where joints and muscles go through a range of movement before exercise/ a game.
7	Aerobic training zone	The optimal zone of training to make aerobic gains in the body to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
8	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/ numbers, which allow a performer to monitor improvement..
9	Training methods	Different types of methods on how you can train your body to perform in a sport.
10	Illness	Can cause a reduction in exercise performance, can interrupt training and competitions.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
2	Continuous training	Involves working at a constant rate or intensity and improves cardiovascular endurance/ stamina.
3	Fartlek training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
4	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest.
5	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
6	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
7	Weight training	Form of resistance training which involves using weights to primary build or improve strength.
8	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
9	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
10	HITT	High-Intensity Interval Training.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic exercise	Involves utilising oxygen to fuel the body during exercise.

2	Anaerobic exercise	Involves fuelling the body during exercise without using oxygen.
3	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).
4	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
5	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to resting condition.
6	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work) compared to the amount of rest.
7	Stamina	The ability to sustain activity without fatigue.
8	Equipment	The tools which are used to successfully play a sport or help with an activity.
9	Individual sport	A sport which is played on your own.
10	Team sport	A sport which is played with two more people in the team.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advantages in sport	Knowing the sport very well and excelling in the sport.
2	Adaptability	Flexibility to adapt a programme if, for any reason, the session being performed cannot be followed precisely.
3	Disadvantages in sport	Not knowing the sport very well and not excelling in the sport.
4	Facilities in sport	The different environments in which a sport can be played in.
5	Safety in sport	An environment where athletes can train and compete in healthy and supportive surroundings.
6	Risk assessment	An inspection which is carried out to identify any hazards which may occur during an activity and prevents injuries.
7	Goals in sport	Being involved in a process to achieve your own goals/ targets.
8	Injury	Damaging a part of your body due to exercises or playing within the sport.
9	Current fitness	Your current fitness, without any training or exercise.
10	Evaluating in sport	To assess for underlying medical conditions, while also ensuring that the athlete is in optimal health.

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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Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente en mi tiempo libre	Normally in my free time
2	suelo hacer deportes	I usually do sports
3	tres veces por semana	three times a week
4	cada fin de semana	every weekend
5	a veces	sometimes
6	juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
7	juego al fútbol	I play football
8	hago natación	I do swimming

9	hago atletismo	I do athletics
10	hago remo	I do rowing

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
2	jugaba al rugby	I used to play rugby
3	jugaba al hockey	I used to play hockey
4	hacía gimnasia	I used to do gymnastics
5	hacía ciclismo	I used to do cycling
6	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
7	me gustaría hacer equitación	I would like to do horse-riding
8	me gustaría jugar ping-pong	I would like to play ping pong
9	a mi hermana le gusta jugar al tenis	my sister likes to play tennis
10	pero prefiero jugar al baloncesto	but I prefer to play basketball

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo escuchar música	I usually listen to music
2	suelo descansar	I usually relax
3	suelo salir con mis amigos	I usually go out with my friends
4	suelo leer libros	I usually read books
5	suelo ver la tele	I usually watch TV
6	suelo ver los programas de deporte	I usually watch sports programmes
7	suelo ver las comedias	I usually watch comedies
8	suelo ver los documentales	I usually watch documentaries
9	no suelo ver los programas de cocina	I don't usually watch cooking programmes
10	mi hermana suele ver los dibujos animados	My sister usually watches cartoons

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me encantan los documentales	I love documentaries
2	me gustan mucho las comedias	I really like comedies
3	no me gustan nada los reality	I don't like reality TV at all
4	a mi hermana le gustan los dibujos animados	my sister likes cartoons
5	ya que	because
6	son más interesantes que	they are more interesting than
7	son más emocionantes que	they are more exciting than
8	son más entretenidos que	they are more entertaining than
9	son los mejores	they are the best
10	son los peores	they are the worst

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer	yesterday
2	la semana pasada	Last week
3	vi una película de acción	I watched an action film
4	escuché música en mi móvil	I listened to music on my phone

5	leí un libro de aventura	I read an adventure book
6	hice deporte	I did sport
7	salí con mis amigos	I went out with my friends
8	descansé	I relaxed
9	fui al restaurante	I went to the restaurant
10	fui al cine	I went to the cinema

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	leo libros	I read books
2	leo tebeos	I read comics
3	leo revistas	I read magazines
4	prefiero libros en papel	I prefer paper books
5	prefiero libros electrónicos	I prefer ebooks
6	puesto que	because
7	no malgastan papel	they don't waste paper
8	aunque cansan la vista	although they tire your eyes
9	cuestan menos	they cost less
10	dependen de la energía eléctrica	they depend on electricity

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	estoy enganchado a mi móvil	I am addicted to my mobile
2	lo uso para mandar mensajes	I use it to send messages
3	lo uso para subir fotos	I use to upload photos
4	lo uso para escuchar música	I use it to listen to music
5	lo uso para comprar	I use it to shop
6	prefiero comprar en línea	I prefer to shop online
7	prefiero comprar en los centro comerciales	I prefer to shop at shopping centres
8	ya que hay más rebajas	because there are more sales
9	puesto que es más fácil	because it's easier
10	dado que me gusta probar la ropa	because I like to try on clothes

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	acabo de leer una novela fantástica	I have just read a fantastic novel
2	acabo de escuchar el nuevo álbum de Shakira	I have just listened to Shakira's new album
3	acabo de ver la nueva temporada de <i>Siempre Bruja</i>	I have just seen the new season of <i>Always a Witch</i>
4	recientemente	recently
5	he leído <i>Cien Años de Soledad</i>	I have read <i>100 Years of Solitude</i>
6	he escuchado el nuevo álbum de Shakira	I have listened to Shakira's new song
7	he visto la nueva temporada de <i>Siempre Bruja</i>	I have seen the new season of <i>Always a Witch</i>
8	he leído la nueva novela de...	I have read the new ... novel
9	he escuchado la nueva canción de...	I have listened to the new ... song
10	he visto el nuevo episodio de...	I have seen the new ... episode

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Rafa Nadal es mi modelo a seguir	Rafa Nadal is my role model
2	ha ganado muchos premios	he has won a lot of prizes
3	ha hablado sobre la injusticia	he has spoken about injustice
4	he hecho muchas campañas públicas	he had done many public campaigns
5	ha batido muchos récords	he has beaten a lot of records
6	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
7	ganaré muchos premios	I will win a lot of prizes
8	hablaré sobre la injusticia	I will speak about injustice
9	haré muchas campañas públicas	I will do a lot of public campaigns
10	batiré muchos récords	I will beat a lot of records

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	diría que	I would say that
2	se me da bien el deporte	I am good at sports
3	por un lado	on the one hand
4	por otro lado	on the other hand
5	lo que más me gusta es la lectura	the thing I like most is reading
6	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
7	me gustaba escuchar música cada día	I used to like to listen to music every day
8	pero ya no lo hago	but I no longer do it
9	siempre he querido hacer vela	I have always wanted to do sailing
10	lo haré cuando sea mayor	I will do it when I am older

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
2	Anglican	This is the worldwide denomination that includes the Church of England.
3	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
4	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
5	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.
6	Baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a person into the Christian religion.
7	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
8	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
9	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.
10	Church Army	This is an evangelistic organisation founded within the Church of England.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
2	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
3	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
4	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
5	Ecumenical	This relates to the worldwide Christian church.
6	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
7	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
8	Fundamentalist	These are Christians who take the Bible literally, i.e. word for word true.
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate and indiscriminate killing of a group of people, belonging to a particular ethnic group or nationality.
10	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
2	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
3	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.
4	Infant baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a child into the Christian religion.
5	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
6	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
7	Anglican	This is the worldwide denomination that includes the Church of England.
8	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
9	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
10	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
2	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
3	Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
4	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
5	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and

		eaten.
6	Baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a person into the Christian religion.
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.
2	Methodist	This is a Protestant Christian group founded by John Wesley in the eighteenth century.
3	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
4	Nicene Creed	This is the statement of belief used in Christians services.
5	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
6	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
7	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
8	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
9	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
10	Ecumenical	This relates to the worldwide Christian church.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
2	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
3	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
4	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
5	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
6	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
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9	Genocide	This is the deliberate and indiscriminate killing of a group of people, belonging to a particular ethnic group or nationality.
10	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it..

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
2	Secular	This is relating to worldly as opposed to religious things.
3	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus

		before his conversion.
4	Street pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people that work on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.
5	Tearfund	This is a Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
6	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
2	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
3	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
4	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
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