



# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1 - 23/24*

*Year 11*

*Knowledge Organiser*

*OPTIONS SUBJECTS*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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# Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
3	Assessment Objectives	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
4	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
5	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Final Design	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
2	Etching	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
3	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
4	Light Source	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
5	Organic Form	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	Golden Ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
2	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
5	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
8	Assessment Objectives	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
9	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
10	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
2	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
3	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.

4	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
5	Symbolism	Representing experiences or meaning through colour, line and shape.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	Monoprint	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
6	Final Design	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
7	Etching	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
8	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
9	Light Source	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
10	Organic Form	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
2	Translucent	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
3	Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.
4	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
5	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	Golden Ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GSM number	'Grains per Square Meter' refers to the quality of paper.
2	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
3	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
7	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
10	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Avant-garde	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
2	Impressionism	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
5	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.
6	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
7	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
8	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
9	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
10	Symbolism	Representing experiences or meaning through colour, line and shape.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
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4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
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6	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
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10	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GSM number	'Grains per Square Meter' refers to the quality of paper.
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4	Cartridge Paper	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	Avant-garde	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
7	Impressionism	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
8	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
9	Highlight	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
10	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.

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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Unemployment	The amount of able people in an economy who are not working
2	Consumer income	The amount of money people in an economy are earning.
3	Inflation	An increase in the price of all goods. The reason why a chocolate bar used to cost 30p in 1990 and now costs 80p.
4	Interest rates	The cost of borrowing money which banks charge you. They will also give you interest on your savings
5	Exchange rates	The value of one currency in another currency. E.g £1 converts to \$1.3
6	Strong pound	Businesses will spend less on buying materials from abroad.
7	Weak pound	Businesses will spend more on buying materials from abroad.
8	Consumer spending	The total amount of money spent by UK households
9	Recession	When an economy is seeing low levels of spending which can lead to unemployment.
10	Boom	When an economy is seeing high levels of spending. Unemployment should be low and inflation may increase

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic factors	Examples of these are unemployment, inflation, consumer spending and interest rates.
2	Unemployment	The amount of able people in an economy who are not working
3	Consumer spending	The amount of money people in an economy are spending.
4	Interest rates	The cost of borrowing money which banks charge you. They will also give you interest on your savings
5	Inflation	An increase in the price of all goods.
6	Pressure groups	Organisations with strong feelings about a cause such as the environment or testing on animals.
7	Business rates	A fee charged to businesses with a physical location to contribute to the upkeep of their local area.
8	Taxation	The money charged by the government to fund the running of the country
9	Corporation tax	A tax on company profits
10	Value added tax	A tax on the price of a product charge to consumers

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economies of Scale	Where materials are cheaper when bought in bulk.
2	Organic growth	Growing through internal methods.
3	Innovation	Bringing a new product to market.
4	R&D	Research & development.
5	Internal growth	New products & new markets.
6	Consumer spending	The amount of money people in an economy are spending.
7	Economic factors	Examples of these are unemployment, inflation, consumer spending and interest rates.
8	Inorganic growth	growing through external methods
9	External growth	Merger & takeover

10	PLC	Public Limited Company. A business that sells its shares on the stock exchange.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Merger	When two firms mutually join together
2	Takeover	Obtaining control of another business by buying more than 50% of its share capital.
3	Floatation	Listing company shares on the stock market
4	Share capital	The money invested into a business by shareholders.
5	Loan capital	Finance received from a bank when taking out a loan.
6	Retained profit	Profit left after the business has paid dividends and taxes.
7	Selling assets	the sale of times the business owns (Properties/Machinery).
8	Dividend	A sum of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits.
9	Inorganic growth	growing through external methods
10	External growth	Merger & takeover

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aim	Something a business is trying to achieve
2	Objective	A more specific breakdown of an aim
3	Survival	Generating enough revenue to cover costs and therefore continue to trade
4	Workforce	The number of employees a business has
5	Product range	The variety and number of products a business sells
6	Entering markets	When a business decides to open up in a market that it hasn't been in before
7	Exiting markets	choosing to leave a market
8	Dividend	A sum of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits.
9	Retained profit	Profit left after the business has paid dividends and taxes.
10	Merger	When two firms mutually join together

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Globalisation	The process of more companies acting on a global scale.
2	Imports	bringing goods and services into a county
3	Export	selling goods and services to international markets
4	Tariff	A tax on imports (paid by the buyer)
5	Trade bloc	A group of countries that agree to trade freely.
6	Free trade	Trading between countries with no barriers
7	E-commerce	Buying and selling goods online
8	Objective	A more specific breakdown of an aim
9	Retained profit	Profit left after the business has paid dividends and taxes.
10	Entering markets	When a business decides to open up in a market that it hasn't been in before

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ethical considerations	Thinking about ethics, which may lead to making morally valid decisions or lead to the manipulation of customer attitudes

2	Ethics	Weighing up decisions or actions based on morality not personal gain
3	Fair Trade	A social movement whose goal it is to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and promote sustainability
4	Trade-offs	Balance between ethics & profits
5	Environmental considerations	Factors relating to green issues, such as sustainability and pollution
6	Sustainability	Whether or not a resource will inevitably run out in future.
7	Entering markets	When a business decides to open up in a market that it hasn't been in before
8	Objective	A more specific breakdown of an aim
9	Inorganic growth	growing through external methods
10	External growth	Merger & takeover

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Job production	products are made individually, specifically to customers' requirements. (One-off)
2	Batch production	producing a limited number of identical products.
3	Flow production	continuous production of identical products.
4	Productivity	Calculated by measuring the business's outputs (number of products made) by its inputs (resources used)
5	Flexibility	how easy a business can make changes in order to meet customer needs
6	Fair Trade	A social movement whose goal it is to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and promote sustainability
7	Ethics	Weighing up decisions or actions based on morality not personal gain
8	Ethical considerations	Thinking about ethics, which may lead to making morally valid decisions or lead to the manipulation of customer attitudes
9	Trade-offs	Balance between ethics & profits
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Economic factors	Examples of these are unemployment, inflation, consumer spending and interest rates.
2	Inorganic growth	growing through external methods
3	External growth	Merger & takeover
4	PLC	Public Limited Company. A business that sells its shares on the stock exchange.
5	Batch production	producing a limited number of identical products.
6	Flow production	continuous production of identical products.
7	Trade-offs	Balance between ethics & profits
8	Environmental considerations	Factors relating to green issues, such as sustainability and pollution
9	Free trade	Trading between countries with no barriers
10	E-commerce	Buying and selling goods online



Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weak pound	Businesses will spend more on buying materials from abroad.
2	Consumer spending	The total amount of money spent by UK households
3	Recession	When an economy is seeing low levels of spending which can lead to unemployment.
4	Globalisation	The process of more companies acting on a global scale.
5	Imports	bringing goods and services into a country
6	Job production	products are made individually, specifically to customers' requirements. (One-off)
7	Export	selling goods and services to international markets
8	Tariff	A tax on imports (paid by the buyer)
9	Selling assets	the sale of times the business owns (Properties/Machinery).
10	Dividend	A sum of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits.

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## Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
2	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
5	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.

9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	The Crucible	Play based on the Salem Witch Trials from 1692.
7	Arthur Miller	American playwright who wrote 'The Crucible.'
8	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
9	Tragedy	A genre of play which follows the downfall of the protagonist.
10	Salem	The name of the town 'The Crucible' is set in.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
2	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
3	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
4	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
5	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
6	John Proctor	Main protagonist in 'The Crucible'.
7	Abigail Williams	Leader of the girls in 'The Crucible.'
8	Elizabeth Proctor	John Proctor's wife in 'The Crucible.'
9	Reverend Parris	Abigail Williams' uncle in 'The Crucible.'
10	Reverend Hale	The visiting witchcraft expert in 'The Crucible.'

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
2	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.

3	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
4	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
5	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mary Warren	The Proctor's house girls. Friends with Abigail.
2	Betty Parris	Reverend Parris' daughter, Abigail's cousin.
3	Ruth Putnam	The only surviving daughter of the Putnams.
4	Mercy Lewis	Friends with Abigail.
5	Tituba	Reverend Paris' slave.
6	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
9	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
10	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Thomas Putnam	Local land owner, father to Ruth Putnam
2	Ann Putnam	Wife to Thomas Putnam, mother to Ruth Putnam.
3	Rebecca Nurse	Devout Puritan woman from Salem.
4	Giles Corey	Local farmer, friends with John Proctor.
5	Deputy Gov. Danforth	The judge in charge of the witch trials.
6	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
7	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

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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 Molding	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

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.
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9	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
10	Injection Molding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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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.
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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

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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is HS2?	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
2	What are positives of HS2?	It has created 30,000 new jobs and 950 apprenticeships, which has increased income in the north.
3	What are the negatives of HS2?	It has already cost £51.6 billion and taking 15 years, the money could have been put towards regeneration instead.
4	What is counter urbanisation?	The process of where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas.
5	What is a smart motorway?	A motorway that adjusts the speed limit based on the volume of traffic.



6	What is the European Union?	A group of 27 countries in Europe that share common laws and trade benefits.
7	What is the Commonwealth?	A group of 53 countries that used to be colonised by the UK and share trade benefits.
8	What is the UN?	An international nonprofit organisation formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries.
9	What is a natural hazard?	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
10	What is hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is frequency?	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
2	What is magnitude?	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	What is ridge push?	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
4	What is slab pull?	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
5	What is oceanic crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
6	What is continental crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
7	What is a conservative plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
8	What is a constructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
9	What is a destructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
10	What is a collision plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is subduction?	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
2	What are some key facts about the Nepal earthquake?	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
3	What is a primary effect?	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
4	What is a secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
5	What is a primary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
6	What is a secondary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads

7	What is an immediate response?	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
8	What is a long-term response?	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.
9	What is a natural hazard?	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
10	What is hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an immediate response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
2	What is a long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.
3	What is prediction?	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
4	What is planning?	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
5	What is protection?	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
6	What is monitoring?	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
7	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
8	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
9	What is a collision plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
10	What is a constructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
2	What is a tropical storm?	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
3	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27oC or higher The Coriolis effect
4	What are some key facts about the Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
5	What is the primary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
6	What is a secondary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
7	What is an immediate response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue

8	What is a long term response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
9	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
10	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
2	What are some key facts about the Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
3	What are the social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
4	What are the economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
5	What are the environmental effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Floodwaters contaminated with sewage. Large amounts of debris.
6	What is an immediate response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
7	What is a long term response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
8	What is a tropical storm?	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
9	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
10	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the quaternary period?	This is the geological time period the earth is currently in.
2	What is a long term piece of climate change evidence?	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
3	What is a short term piece of climate change evidence?	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
4	What is a natural cause of climate change?	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
5	What is a human cause of climate change?	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
6	What is mitigation?	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards.
7	What is adaptation?	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards.

8	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
9	What is a destructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
10	What is prediction?	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is planning?	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
2	What is protection?	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
3	What is monitoring?	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
4	What is the population of Bristol like?	It is 467,000 people with a life expectancy of 80 years.
5	What are some opportunities in Bristol?	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus Employment e.g. Aerospace The integrated transport system
6	What are some challenges in Bristol?	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood Dereliction Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke
7	What are some of Bristol's management strategies?	Integrated transport system Building on brownfield sites
8	What is regeneration?	Investing in the improvement of areas that have become run down or derelict.
9	What is dereliction?	This is an area of abandoned buildings and wasteland.
10	What was Bristol Temple Quarter like before regeneration?	It was an industrial area until the 18th century. Then a floating harbour was built. In the 20th century terraced housing was removed for slum clearance.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is regeneration?	Investing in the improvement of areas that have become run down or derelict.
2	What is dereliction?	This is an area of abandoned buildings and wasteland.
3	What are some opportunities from the Temple Quarter regeneration?	4,000 jobs being created 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings Electrification of the railways Building of Bristol arena.
4	What are some challenges from the Temple Quarter regeneration?	Expensive cost Delays Moving of the Bristol Arena to Filton
5	What is the population of Lagos like?	It is 15 million making it a megacity and has a life expectancy of 54.5 years.
6	What are some opportunities in Lagos?	50% of people in formal employment Greater access to healthcare and water supply Education is free for the first 9 years
7	What are some of the challenges in Lagos?	40% of people in informal employment Lack of piped water supply (10%) Unreliable energy supply

8	Urban growth	The spreading of the city onto greenfield sites.
9	Squatter settlement	An area of poor-quality, often illegal housing that is lacking in services.
10	What is our example of a squatter settlement in Lagos?	Makoko (the Venice of Africa)

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urban growth	The spreading of the city onto greenfield sites.
2	Squatter settlement	An area of poor-quality, often illegal housing that is lacking in services.
3	Lagos urban growth management	Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted from this and was better than the 2012 demolishing.
4	Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP)	A \$200 million project funded by the World Bank to improve infrastructure, giving 95,000 people water and 250 more classrooms.
5	Lagos environmental challenges	These are waste, air pollution, water pollution and traffic congestion.
6	What is sustainability?	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs,
7	What are some opportunities in Lagos?	50% of people in formal employment Greater access to healthcare and water supply Education is free for the first 9 years
8	What are some of the challenges in Lagos?	40% of people in informal employment Lack of piped water supply (10%) Unreliable energy supply
9	What are some opportunities from the Temple Quarter regeneration?	4,000 jobs being created 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings Electrification of the railways Building of Bristol arena.
10	What are some challenges from the Temple Quarter regeneration?	Expensive cost Delays Moving of the Bristol Arena to Filton

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# Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing, and not just the absence of disease or illness.
2	Emotional wellbeing	The feelings a person has and how they handle them.
3	Physical health	The condition of a person's body and how well it is working.
4	Social wellbeing	The person's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships with others.
5	Good physical health	Eating a healthy diet, getting enough sleep, exercising, having access to healthcare , having a safe place to keep warm.
6	Good emotional wellbeing	Positive self-image and high self-esteem, feeling positive emotions, ability to understand and express emotions, manage negative emotions.
7	Good social wellbeing	Confidence to meet new people, form new relationships, maintain supportive relationships, participate in communities, regularly socialise.
8	Physical factors	Inherited conditions, Physical ill health, Mental ill health, Physical abilities, Sensory impairments.
9	Effects of inherited conditions	P - Physical symptoms, pain, discomfort, more difficult to keep active E - Stressed and anxious about their health, poor/low self-image and self-esteem. S - Lack of confidence in forming relationships, symptoms make it difficult to join in social activities.
10	Lifestyle factors	Nutrition, Physical activity, Smoking, Alcohol, Substance misuse.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social factors	Supportive/unsupportive relationships, Social inclusion/exclusion, Bullying, Discrimination.
2	Cultural factors	Religion, Gender roles and expectations, Gender identity, Sexual orientation, Community participation.
3	Economic factors	Employment situation (employed/ unemployed/ part-time etc.), Financial resources (income, inheritance, savings, pension)
4	Environmental factors	Housing needs/condition/location, Home environment (Parental conflict, abuse), Exposure to pollution (air, noise, light).
5	Housing	Includes housing needs (size), housing conditions (good/ poor) and housing location (urban/ rural).
6	Types of pollution	Air, noise and light.
7	Financial resources	Include income, inheritance, savings and pension.
8	Gender identity	How a person feels about their gender.
9	Gender roles and expectations	Generalised ideas people have about the characteristics men and women have and how they should behave.
10	Sexual orientation	Who a person is attracted to.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of religion	Impact lifestyle choices (diet/ exercise), sense of purpose/ belonging, discrimination, social exclusion/ isolation.
2	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.
3	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
4	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
5	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.
6	Impacts of physical disabilities and sensory impairments	Reduced fitness, pain, loss of independence, decreased self-image/esteem, social isolation.

7	Impacts of mental ill health	Short-term: Muscle tension, stomach pain, breathlessness Long-term: High blood pressure, digestion problems, difficulty breathing Unhappiness, social isolation
8	Negative impact on unsafe home environments	P: Difficulty sleeping due to arguments, injuries, malnutrition I: Lack of concentration E: Scared, stressed, low self-esteem S: social isolation, difficulty trusting others
9	Negative effects of Illness/ injury	P: Physical symptoms, reduce mobility I: Time off work or school, brain injury E: Fearful, anxious about recovery, frustrated, loss of independence, change in appearance = loss of self-esteem S: Social isolation
10	Positive effects of New relationships	P: Share interests and physical hobbies - motivates people I: Learn new things from relationship E: Feel loved, valued, cared for, improve self-esteem S Share social interactions

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: More motivation to exercise I: Learn to cope on their own E: Happier out of negative relationship S: More time to socialise
2	Negative effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: Appetite changes, sleeping difficulties I: no impact E: Anxiety about the future, low self-esteem S: Loss of relationship with partner
3	Positive effects of parenthood	P: no impact I: Developing skills in child care E: Sense of purpose, improved self-esteem S: Meet other parents
4	Negative effects of parenthood	P: Lack of sleep, less time to exercise I: Time off work, delayed career progressions E: Stress, anxiety S: Less time with friends, social isolation
5	Positive effects of bereavement	P: no impact I: no impact E: no impact S: Relationships may improve as people support each other through grief
6	Negative effects of bereavement	P: Sadness causes change in appetite and difficulty sleeping, drugs/ alcohol as a coping mechanism, reduce motivation to exercise I: Distracted at school or work E: Grief, sadness, depression, reduced self-esteem S: Social isolation, loneliness
7	Positive effects of moving school or job	P: Better sports facilities for exercise, higher salary to pay for healthy food I: Learn new things on the job, better teachers, better grades E: Promotion can increase self-esteem S: Form new relationships
8	Negative effects of school or job	P: Worse sports delivery or facilities I: New environment may disrupt learning E: Stressed about the move S: Loss of contact with people
9	Positive effects of moving house	P: Improvement in health due to standard of living I: Learn about new area E: Happy/ excited about the new start S: Meet new people
10	Negative effects of moving house	P: Reduction in health due to standard of living I: no impact E: Stress, anxious about the move/ financial pressure

		S: Loss of contact with friends, social isolation
Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Exclusion from school	P: Encourage them to avoid violence I: no impact E: no impact S: no impact
2	Negative effects of Exclusion from school	P: Less active as not in pe lessons I: Fall behind in grades, less career prospects E: Sadness, embarrassment, anger, negative self-image and self-esteem S: social isolation, not seeing school friends
3	Positive effects of Redundancy	P: More time to exercise I: Retrain and gain new skills E: no impact S: More time to spend with family
4	Negative effects of Redundancy	P: Reduced finances - less money for exercise and healthy diet I: Miss out on learning opportunities at work E: Stress, anxiety, reduced self-esteem S: Lose relationships with work colleagues
5	Positive effects of imprisonment	P: Get balanced diet and regular exercise I: time to complete training and gain new skills E: no impact S: no impact
6	Negative effects of imprisonment	P: Victim of violence, difficulty sleeping I: Missing opportunities
7	Positive effects of retiring	P: More time to exercise I: More time to learn new skills E: Reduced stress S: More time to meet new people and with family
8	Negative effects of retiring	P: Less motivated to keep active I: No longer working, not intellectually stimulated E: Lack of purpose, low self-esteem S: Loss of friendships with colleagues
9	Effects of good housing conditions	P: No illness, outdoor space to exercise I: Quiet - increases concentration E: Proud, high self-esteem, safe and secure S: Invite others over, enough space for privacy
10	Effects of poor housing condition	P: Respiratory conditions, trigger allergies I: Overcrowding- difficulty concentrating E: Embarrassed, lower self-esteem, stress S: Relationship breakdowns

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart Rate	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
2	Resting heart rate	The heart rate at rest. Normal rate is 60-100 bpm.
3	Abnormal heart rate short term risks	Light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting, high blood pressure.
4	Abnormal heart rate long term risks	Increased risk of cardiovascular problems, heart failure
5	Blood pressure	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.
6	Risk of high blood pressure	Short term: Headaches, shortness of breath, nose bleeds. Long term: Damage arteries, reduce blood flow, heart attack, stroke, vascular dementia.
7	Risk of low blood pressure	Short term: dizziness, blurred vision, fainted, feeling nauseous Long term: cold and clammy skin, rapid breathing, weak pulse.
8	Body mass index	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
9	Lifestyle indicators	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, substance misuse.



10	Physiological indicators	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure, body mass index (BMI)
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risks of being overweight/obese	Short term: reduced mobility, shortness of breath, high blood pressure, joint pain. Long term: Cardiovascular problems (heart attack, stroke), Joint problems (arthritis), Type 2 diabetes.
2	Risks of being underweight	Short term: Feeling weak/ tired, headaches, dizziness, irregular periods, weak immune system Long term: Slower/ abnormal growth, fertility problems, deficiency diseases (anaemia, osteoporosis)
3	Physical activity recommendations	Children and adolescents - moderate to vigorous exercise for 60 minutes a day, Adults - 150 minutes of moderate exercise or 75 minutes of vigorous exercise every week.
4	Risks of a lack of exercise	Cardiovascular problems, weak bones and muscles, joint problems, obesity, type 2 diabetes.
5	Risks of smoking	Respiratory problems, lung cancer, cardiovascular problems, complications during pregnancy, worsening asthma symptoms, reduce fertility.
6	Alcohol misuse	Drinking more than the recommended intake of (14 units per week)
7	Risks of alcohol misuse	High blood pressure, stroke, liver damage, reduced fertility, weaker immune system, weight gain, cancer, insomnia.
8	Substance misuse	Using illegal drugs, using prescription drugs incorrectly.
9	Risks of substance misuse	Coronary heart disease (CHD), heart attacks, complications during pregnancy, reduced fertility, kidney and liver damage, respiratory problems.
10	Person-centred approach	Allows the individual to be involved in their own care, treated with dignity, different services coordinating care, personalised care, support independent living.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Considerations of person-centred approach	A person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
2	Benefits of a PCA for individuals	Feel comfortable about care, more confidence, follow recommendations, more positive, motivated, independent.
3	Benefits of a PCA for care services	Saves time, saves money, fewer complaints, increased job satisfaction.
4	Examples of recommended actions	Reduce blood pressure, reduce RHR, maintain a healthy weight, eat a balanced diet, keep physically active, stop smoking, reduce alcohol consumption, stop misusing substances.
5	Formal support	Support given from trained professionals (Care professionals (nurses, doctors etc), support groups, charities and trained volunteers.
6	Informal support	Support from people you are close to (friends, partners, family, neighbours, work colleagues).
7	Sensory barriers - Hearing impairment	Making an appointment, hearing name called, communicating with provider.
8	Sensory barriers - Visual impairment	Reading appointment letters, navigating into/ around buildings, seeing your name on screen.
9	Overcoming sensory barriers	Larger print, audio announcement, Quiet waiting area, sign language interpreter, alternative ways to book appointments.
10	Examples of physical barriers	Steps at entrance, multiple floors, small/ inaccessible toilet facilities, busy walkways, narrow corridors/ doorways, Uneven pavements/ floors, No parking.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Definition of physical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get into and around buildings that provide health and social care services.

2	Overcoming physical barriers	Installing ramps, stair lifts, larger toilet facilities, installing hoists, less busy appointment slots, wider doorways/ corridors, maintaining pavements.
3	Social/cultural barriers	Difficulty accessing a service due to lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, traditions, beliefs, gender, education.
4	Overcoming social/cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, educate people, choice of service provider, avoid prayer times, range for dietary requirements.
5	Language barriers	Do not speak the same language, do not understand the dialect, language or speech impairment, cannot read the language.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Use of interpreters, longer appointments, holding groups in other languages, leaflets in multiple languages, avoid using slang, staff training, use of simpler terms.
7	Geographical barriers	Location does not have enough parking, travelling a long distance for a service, poor transport links, lack of services in the area, unsafe route, long distance from public transport stop.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, offer free parking.
9	Text barriers	Unable to read complex information, cannot read direction signs, easily distracted, difficulty reading lots of information.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports/ All about ME document, low text leaflets, quiet clinics.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Cannot afford treatment, cannot afford prescription, cannot afford disability aids.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	Exemption certificates (free prescriptions), Low income scheme, NHS vouchers, NHS travel cost schemes, charities.
3	Resources barriers	Service providers do not have enough resources (equipment or staff) to meet the demand for care.
4	Overcoming resource barriers	Voluntary organisations, referrals, private healthcare, employee assistance schemes
5	Obstacle	Something personal to an individual that blocks a person moving forward or when action is prevented or made difficult.
6	Psychological/ emotional obstacles	Lack of motivation, Low self-esteem, Stress/ Anxiety, Acceptance of current state.
7	Lack of support obstacle	Surrounded by risk situations: smokers, unhealthy eaters etc.
8	Unachievable targets obstacles	Unrealistic timescale, Target is too big, Too many targets.
9	Lack of resources obstacles	Cannot afford healthy food/ equipment/ exercise class.
10	Lack of time obstacles	Work commitments, family commitments.

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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a dictatorship?	A country ruled by a dictator – one individual with complete power
2	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Reichstag Fire</li> <li>• The Enabling Act</li> <li>• Gleichschaltung</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Night of the Long Knives</li> </ul>
3	Who was Marinus Van der Lubbe?	A Dutch communist who started the Reichstag Fire
4	Give TWO features of the Reichstag Fire Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest</li> <li>• It was used to arrest communists</li> </ul>
5	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
6	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
7	Give TWO anti-Semitic laws introduced in 1933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jews were banned from sports teams and choirs</li> <li>• Jews could no longer work as lawyers or judges</li> </ul>
8	What was the Nazi policy towards trade unions?	The Nazis banned trade unions and arrested their leaders
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Semitic laws</li> <li>• Book burning</li> <li>• Ban on trade unions</li> <li>• The People's Court</li> </ul>
10	Why was Ernst Rohm a threat to Hitler?	He was the leader of the SA who criticised Hitler publicly

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler
2	What two roles did Hitler combine to become Fuhrer?	President and Chancellor
3	In what FOUR ways did Nazi rule change the lives of German workers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It Reduced unemployment</li> <li>• Strength Through Joy</li> <li>• Beauty of Labour</li> <li>• Had to join the DAF</li> </ul>
4	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
5	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holidays on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
6	Give TWO problems with Nazi policies for workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wages did not increase</li> <li>• No one ever received a car through the Volkswagen Scheme</li> </ul>
7	What did the Nazis want women to be like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fit and healthy so they could have lots of children</li> <li>• Look after their children and husband</li> <li>• Wear traditional German clothes and not wear any makeup</li> </ul>
8	How did Nazi policies encourage women to have large families?	They were given marriage loans and celebrated with the Mother Cross
9	Give TWO ways in which the Nazis controlled teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' League</li> <li>• Pupils reported teachers who taught anti-Nazi material to the Gestapo</li> </ul>
10	Give TWO features of the school curriculum under the Nazis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PE took up 15% of lesson time</li> <li>• Introduction of new subjects - Eugenics</li> </ul>

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical exercise</li> <li>• rifle shooting</li> <li>• map reading</li> <li>• cooking and nursing (girls)</li> </ul>
2	Why did young people attend the Hitler Youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They enjoyed the activities and uniform</li> <li>• The Nazis shut down all other youth organisations</li> <li>• Membership was compulsory after 1936</li> </ul>
3	Young people were indoctrinated in the Hitler Youth. What does this mean?	Young people were brainwashed into believing Nazi ideas
4	Which groups did the Nazis consider Untermenschen?	Gypsies, Black people, Slavs from Eastern Europe, Jews, Homosexuals and physically and mentally disabled people.
5	Give TWO features of Nazi anti-Semitic belief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nazis believed the Jews were Untermenschen</li> <li>• Treated anyone with a Jewish grandparent as a Jew</li> </ul>
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews</li> <li>• Banned from going to the cinema, running small businesses, or buying newspapers</li> <li>• Kristallnacht</li> </ul>
7	Give THREE features of Kristallnacht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 Jews were killed and 20,000 were sent to concentration camps</li> <li>• Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground</li> <li>• It led to Jewish emigration</li> </ul>
8	What were the Nuremberg Laws?	They removed all rights and freedoms from German Jews
9	Why was there so little opposition to Nazi rule?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The German population was indoctrinated by propaganda</li> <li>• The German population was deterred by terror</li> </ul>
10	Give TWO features of the SS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by Himmler</li> <li>• Hitler's most trusted security force</li> </ul>

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Give TWO roles of the SS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ran the concentration camps</li> <li>• Took over the police force</li> </ul>
2	Give THREE features of the SD:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by Reinhard Heydrich</li> <li>• The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service</li> <li>• Identified opposition to the Nazis</li> </ul>
3	Give THREE features of the Gestapo:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone</li> <li>• Only 15,000 Gestapo officers, or 1 per 4,400 people</li> <li>• Had the power to tap telephones or intercept letters</li> </ul>
4	What were block wardens?	Volunteers who spied on their neighbours and could denounce them to the Gestapo
5	What was the people's court?	It was the Nazi court where judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and crimes were punishable by death
6	What was Dachau?	The first concentration camp
7	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions</li> <li>• Run by the SS Death's Head guards</li> </ul>
8	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Nazi Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment

9	How did Goebbels indoctrinate the German people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlled what people read, heard and saw</li> <li>Organised huge rallies</li> <li>Designed posters</li> </ul>
10	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting and the swastika was displayed on all public buildings

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did the Communists oppose the Nazis after 1933?	They produced 10,000 copies of their newsletter – the Red Flag - each month and continued to hold meetings
2	Give TWO reasons why the Social Democrats were not an effective opposition to the Nazis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most Social Democrat leaders fled the country</li> <li>Refused to work with the communists</li> </ul>
3	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
4	Give TWO named examples of how priests who opposed the Nazis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy</li> <li>Cardinal Galen used his sermons to criticise Nazi racial policy</li> </ul>
5	Name THREE youth groups who opposed the Nazis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edelweiss Pirates</li> <li>The Swing Kids</li> <li>The Young Communists</li> </ul>
6	Give THREE features of the Edelweiss Pirates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wore a white Edelweiss flower on their clothes</li> <li>Organised camps and sang anti-Nazi songs</li> <li>Picked fights with Hitler Youth members</li> </ul>
7	What is a war economy?	An economy in which most workers and factories are producing goods for the war
8	Who directed the war economy?	Albert Speer
9	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, used concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
10	How did the war affect German civilians?	The people faced shortages of goods, rationing and air raids

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Give TWO features of rationing in Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People were given points according to their age and job</li> <li>Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed</li> </ul>
2	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women chose to stay at home
3	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
4	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
5	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
6	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
7	Give THREE reasons why the Nazi planned for 'total war' after 1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad</li> <li>RAF and USAAF bombed Germany</li> <li>D-Day</li> </ul>
8	Give FOUR features of the total war effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using 7 million prisoners of war as forced labour</li> <li>Increased propaganda</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Volkssturm</li> <li>• Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre</li> </ul>
9	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
10	What happened at the bombing of Dortmund in March 1945?	98% of the buildings in the city destroyed

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
2	Name THREE countries occupied by the Nazis in Western Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France</li> <li>• The Netherlands</li> <li>• Belgium</li> </ul>
3	Name TWO countries occupied by the Nazis in Eastern Europe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poland</li> <li>• Hungary</li> </ul>
4	What was Nazi rule in the Netherlands like?	They treated them as equals, Nazis did not interfere with Dutch schools and formed their own branch of the SS
5	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
6	Identify TWO impacts of Nazi rule on Dutch people:	Most Dutch Jews were deported to death camps and murdered / The Nazis sent all Dutch men between 16 and 60 to Germany as forced labourers
7	Give TWO features of Nazi rule in Poland:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renamed the General Government</li> <li>• Shut down schools and universities</li> </ul>
8	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered</li> <li>• Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered</li> <li>• 1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers</li> </ul>
9	What was the Final Solution?	The Nazis attempt to murder all the Jews in Europe
10	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
2	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
3	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
4	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
5	How did countries collaborate with the Nazis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of the Dutch police force played a leading role in tracking down Jews</li> <li>• The Croatian government built their own death camps</li> </ul>
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	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	Identify THREE mistakes made by Harold Godwinson before the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He marched his men 400 miles in two weeks</li> <li>• His army was made up mainly of fyrd by Hastings</li> <li>• His men had no rest</li> </ul>
10	Identify THREE ways William prepared for the Battle of Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He got the Papal Banner</li> <li>• He offered rewards to his supporters</li> <li>• He built more ships and made more weapons</li> </ul>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was Pevensey a good spot for a Norman castle?	It had existing Roman fortifications that could be used to build the castle
2	Why were castles significant to the Normans in 1066?	They played a vital role in helping the Normans invade and control England
3	After the rebellions what was Williams main focus?	Settling the land and keeping the country under control
4	What was the Domesday Book?	A survey of England that recorded every piece of property, land, animals and people
5	What two reasons have historians given for the Domesday Book?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was for tax purposes</li> <li>2. It was so the Normans could legally claim the land</li> </ol>
6	What was The Missouri Compromise?	It was an agreement passed by the U.S. Congress in 1820 which stated that for every free state added to America a slave state would be added and vice versa.
7	What was The Indian Removal Act?	A law that was passed by President Andrew Jackson that allowed for the removal of Native Americans in the East to 'Indian Territory'
8	What was The Oregon Trail?	This was a 2,170-mile east-west, large-wheeled wagon route and emigrant trail in the United States that connected the Missouri River to valleys in Oregon.
9	Why was Manifest Destiny significant in American expansion?	White Americans believed they had a God-given right to take over the whole of America, this resulted in the takeover of Native American lands
10	What was the impact of the Black Codes?	They limited the freedom of African Americans and ensured their availability as cheap labour despite the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who were homesteaders?	These were White and Black Americans that settled on the plains
2	What were reservations?	This was an area of land set aside for Indian settlement. It was usually much smaller than the land they had previously and Native Americans were forced to give up their culture when living there
3	What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?	It declared that all slaves were freemen
4	What was the Homestead Act?	This was a law passed in 1862 which promised 160 acres of land to anyone willing to work it for five years
5	What was the impact of the Transcontinental Railroad?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It allowed for more settlement in the west</li> <li>• The development of cow towns</li> <li>• Destruction of Native Americans way of life</li> </ul>

6	Who commissioned Gloucester as a customs port?	Queen Elizabeth I
7	What was the customs house used for in the Industrial Period?	The upstairs was used for the officers and downstairs sold coal to the poor.
8	Why was the barge arm built?	To allow the larger ships to enter the main basin and to allow the smaller ships/canal boats to load up
9	How has Gloucester docks changed in the modern period?	It is now used for tourism and leisure rather than a working dock
10	What two docks can Gloucester Docks be compared to?	Liverpool and Bristol Docks

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive 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 the front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services E.g. by booking taxis/tickets
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 <b>First In First Out</b> 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 which are stated in a 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 with no 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
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9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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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.
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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 with no 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.

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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extrinsic factors	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from outside the body.
2	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
3	Environment	Can increase or decrease injury depending on the environmental conditions which an athlete must perform in.
4	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.
5	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
6	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
7	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.
8	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
9	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
10	Dehydration	Caused by not drinking enough fluid or by losing fluid you take in.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heat exhaustion	Fatigue and collapse resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive or unaccustomed heat.
2	Playing surface	The type of surface or surrounding area, in which you will play your chosen sport.
3	Human interaction	Interacting with others and communicating while completing a task or spending time together.
4	Aggression	Intention to cause harm to others.
5	Spectator	A person who watches the event.
6	Official	Responsible for ensuring that the activity proceeds within the rules and regulations of the activity.
7	Referee	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
8	Umpire	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
9	Protective equipment	Specialised equipment, designed to protect/ prevent injuries.
10	Intrinsic factor	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from within the body.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender	Certain sports may be more suitable for a male, and vice versa for females.
2	Age	Older athletes may be vulnerable to injury, unlike young athletes who would not be.
3	Weight	Participants need to be reasonable weight for their chosen sport.
4	Fitness levels	A main cause of injury. Participants need to be prepared by making sure their



		body is fit enough to withstand the rigorous physical activity undertaking.
5	Medical conditions	Pre-existing medical conditions may make a performer more susceptible to injuries or may limit the involvement in sport.
6	Psychological factors	The mental factors that affect a performer's ability to be in the right frame of mind.
7	Motivation	The drive to do something.
8	Arousal	The level of activation of a performer, which ranges from being in a coma, to high excitement.
9	Anxiety	A negative emotional state concerned with feelings of worry and nervousness.
10	Stress	Often a reaction to mental or emotional pressure.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Confidence	The belief in our ability to master a situation.
2	Level of performance	Performers can become annoyed if they are not playing well, which could lead to aggression.
3	Retaliation	The act of harming someone because they have harmed you; it is a form of revenge.
4	Pressure to win	Pressure can come from themselves, coaches or spectators.
5	Performance enhancing drugs	Some performance enhancing drugs can lead to aggressive behaviour, such as anabolic steroids.
6	Anabolic steroids	Performance enhancing drugs that help performers increase muscle size and strength.
7	Mental strategies	By decreasing arousal, certain emotions such as aggression and stress will improve performance.
8	Mental rehearsal	The process of going over movements of a skill or a task in the mind before the action takes place.
9	Imagery	Can be used to recreate a successful image in the mind from a past performance.
10	Selective attention	A method of filtering relevant information from irrelevant information.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
2	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to a resting condition.
3	Blood pooling	Occurs when the blood is unable to pump back up to your heart, and pools in your legs, ankles or feet.
4	Lactic acid	Waste products of anaerobic exercise; it causes fatigue.
5	DOMs	Delayed onset muscles soreness.
6	Acute injuries	Injuries caused by impacts or collisions.
7	Trauma	An immediate sensation of pain, discomfort or loss of functioning.
8	Soft tissue injury	This occurs when trauma or overuse occurs to muscles.
9	Strain	Are soft tissue injuries that are usually caused by over stretching.
10	Sprain	Usually acute injuries where the tissues that connect two bones together at a joint get stretched or tear.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hard tissue injury	Injuries which involve the skeletal system and include fractures, dislocations and loss of teeth.
2	Torn muscle	Involves muscles fibres to be overstretched and could cause the muscles to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
3	Torn tendon	Involves tendon fibres to be overstretched and could cause the tend to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.

4	Torn ligament	Involve torn fibrous tissues that connect bones together.
5	Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)	Ligament that runs diagonally in the middle of the knee joining the femur to the tibia.
6	PRICE therapy	Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation.
7	Skin damage	Playing sport exposes the skin to contact with other surfaces, which may lead to injuries.
8	Abrasion	Involves surface damage to the skin, which results in cuts and grazes.
9	Cut	An acute injury in which tissues of the skin become separated.
10	Laceration	A torn or jagged wound that is caused by a sharp object.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contusion (Bruises)	Happens when a blood vessel leaks blood into the surrounding area.
2	Blister	Small bags of fluid that develop under the skin to protect the underlying tissue from damage caused by friction.
3	Fracture	A partial or complete break in a bone.
4	Open fracture	When there is considerable damage to the tissues because the fractured bone has broken through the skin.
5	Closed fracture	A broken bone with no break in the skin.
6	Dislocation	When a bone is dislodge from its position in a joint.
7	Concussion	Head injury in which the brain is shaken inside the skull.
8	Nausea	Uneasiness of the stomach that often accompanies the urge to vomit, but doesn't always lead to vomiting.
9	Dementia	General term for loss of memory, language, problem solving and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life.
10	Alzheimer's disease	Irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills and, eventually, the ability to carry out everyday tasks.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chronic injuries	Injuries caused by continuous stress.
2	Tendonitis	Inflammation of the tendons.
3	Shin splints	Pain along the shinbone (tibia) that is common in long distance runners and dancers.
4	Epicondylitis	Inflammation of an epicondyle of a bone.
5	Rotator cuff tendonitis	Inflammation of the tendons that help move the shoulder joint.
6	Stress fracture	Tiny cracks in a bone caused by repetitive force, often from overuse.
7	SALTAPS	An Acronym for see, ask, look, touch, active, passive and strength.
8	DRABC	Acronym for danger, response, airway, breathing and circulation; these are the steps that should be followed when initially attending a casualty.
9	Recovery position	Position For an unconscious person that keeps their airway clear and open.
10	X-ray	Commonly used to detect fractured bones.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
4	Hydrotherapy	Use of water to improve blood circulation, relieve pain and relax muscles.

5	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.
6	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.
7	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
8	Kinesiology tape	Stretchy tape applied strategically to provide support, lessen pain, reduce swelling and improve performance.
9	Neoprene	Synthetic rubber used to make supports, mainly for joints.
10	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cast	Hard fibreglass or plaster casing designed to prevent broken bones moving.
2	Splint	Plastic or fibreglass support for a limb injury.
3	Sling	Support, usually of folded cloth, designed to immobilise and rest the arm.
4	Asthma	A condition in which the airways narrow and swell, which can make breathing difficult.
5	Inhaler	Device that allows medicine to be breathed in.
6	Nebuliser	Medicine that allows medicine to be breathed in.
7	Diabetes	Condition in which blood sugar levels are not regulated by the body effectively.
8	Type 1	The body's immune system destroys the cells in the pancreas that makes insulin. This results in the pancreas not making insulin.
9	Type 2	The body does not make enough insulin or does not use insulin well.
10	Hypoglycaemia	Low blood sugar level.

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>soy</b> azafata	I am an air steward
2	<b>es</b> periodista	he/she is journalist
3	<b>trabajo como</b> enfermero	I work as a nurse
4	<b>trabaja como</b> cocinero	he/she works as a cook
5	tengo que	I have to
6	tiene que	he/she has to
7	<b>ayudar a los clientes</b>	<b>help the customers</b>
8	<b>escribir</b> informes	<b>write</b> reports
9	<b>cuidar</b> a los pacientes	<b>take care of</b> the patients
10	<b>preparar</b> la comida	<b>prepare</b> food

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
2	<b>me gustaría ser</b> abogado	<b>I would like to be</b> a lawyer
3	<b>quisiera ser</b> albañil	<b>I would like to be</b> a builder
4	<b>voy a trabajar como</b> diseñador	<b>I am going to work as</b> a designer

5	<b>quiero ser mecánico</b>	<b>I want to be</b> a mechanic
6	<b>ya que es un trabajo creativo</b>	<b>because it's a creative job</b>
7	<b>puesto que es un trabajo práctico</b>	<b>because it's a practical job</b>
8	tienes que	you have to
9	<b>enseñar</b> niños	<b>teach</b> children
10	<b>hacer</b> ropa	<b>make</b> clothes

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ganar dinero	to earn money
2	<b>ayudo</b> en casa	<b>I help</b> at home
3	hago de <b>canguro</b>	I do <b>babysitting</b>
4	reparto <b>periódicos</b>	I deliver <b>newspapers</b>
5	paso las aspiradora	I vacuum
6	<b>lavo</b> los platos	<b>I wash</b> the plates
7	paseo al perro	I walk the dog
8	<b>cocino</b>	<b>I cook</b>
9	<b>gano</b> diez libras <b>cada semana</b>	<b>I earn</b> 10 pounds <b>a week</b>
10	<b>gano</b> cien libras <b>cada mes</b>	<b>I earn</b> 100 pounds <b>a month</b>

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>hice</b> mis prácticas laborales <b>hace un año</b>	<b>I did</b> my work experience <b>a year ago</b>
2	<b>trabajé en</b> una oficina	<b>I worked in</b> an office
3	<b>trabajé en</b> un polideportivo	<b>I worked in</b> sports centre
4	<b>mi jefe/jefa era</b> agradable	<b>my boss</b> was nice
5	<b>mis compañeros eran</b> simpáticos	<b>my colleagues were</b> kind
6	<b>los clientes eran</b> maleducados	<b>the customers were</b> rude
7	cada día <b>escribía</b> informes	every day <b>I wrote</b> reports
8	cada día <b>ayudaba</b> a los clientes	every day <b>I helped</b> the customers
9	<b>fue una experiencia</b> positiva	<b>it was a positive experience</b>
10	<b>aprendí</b> muchas habilidades nuevas	<b>I learned</b> many new skills

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>domino</b> el inglés	<b>I am fluent in</b> English
2	<b>aprendo</b> español	<b>I learn</b> Spanish
3	<b>a mi modo de ver</b>	in my view
4	<b>aprender</b> idiomas es importante	<b>learning</b> languages is important
5	<b>te abre</b> la mente	<b>it opens your</b> mind
6	<b>aumenta</b> tu confianza	<b>it increases</b> your confidence
7	<b>mejora</b> tus perspectivas laborales	<b>it improves</b> your employment prospects
8	<b>te permite</b> descubrir nuevas culturas	<b>it allows you</b> to discover new cultures
9	<b>te permite</b> hacer nuevos amigos	<b>it allows you</b> to make new friends
10	<b>te da</b> la oportunidad de viajar	<b>it gives you</b> the opportunity to travel

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	si pudiera, <b>me tomaría un año sabático</b>	if I could, <b>I would take a gap year</b>
2	<b>iría a</b> Argentina	<b>I would go to</b> Argentina
3	<b>viajaría en</b> tren	<b>I would travel by</b> train
4	<b>viajaría por</b> Latinoamérica	<b>I would travel across</b> Latin America
5	<b>visitaría</b> Machu Picchu	<b>I would visit</b> Machu Picchu
6	<b>mejoraría</b> mi nivel de español	<b>I would improve</b> my level of Spanish
7	<b>aprendería</b> muchas habilidades nuevas	<b>I would learn</b> a lot of new skills
8	<b>ayudaría</b> a construir un colegio	<b>I would help</b> to build a school
9	<b>apoyaría</b> un proyecto medioambiental	<b>I would support</b> an environmental project
10	¡ <b>Sería</b> genial!	<b>It would be</b> great!

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando termine mis exámenes	when I finish my exams
2	<b>si</b> tengo éxito	<b>if</b> I am successful
3	<b>espero ir</b> a la universidad	<b>I hope to go</b> to university
4	<b>pienso estudiar</b> ciencias	<b>I'm thinking of studying</b> science
5	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
6	<b>quiero ser</b> feliz	<b>I want to be</b> happy
7	<b>quiero</b> viajar	<b>I want</b> to travel
8	<b>me gustaría tener</b> hijos	<b>I would like to have</b> children
9	<b>quisiera</b> casarme	<b>I would like to get</b> married
10	<b>voy a aprender</b> a conducir	<b>I am going to learn</b> to drive

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En la foto <b>puedo ver</b>	In the photo <b>I can see</b>
2	mucha gente	many people
3	están <b>hablando</b>	they are <b>talking</b>
4	están <b>comiendo</b>	they are <b>eating</b>
5	están <b>estudiando</b>	they are <b>studying</b>
6	están <b>sonriendo</b>	they are <b>smiling</b>
7	creo que <b>están contentos</b>	I think <b>they are happy</b>
8	creo que <b>están tristes</b>	I think <b>they are sad</b>
9	pienso que <b>hace buen tiempo</b>	I think <b>the weather is good</b>
10	pienso que <b>hace mal tiempo</b>	I think <b>the weather is bad</b>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>suelo trabajar</b> en el jardín	<b>I usually work</b> in the garden
2	no lo aguanto	I can't stand it
3	<b>me hubiera gustado</b> hacer de canguro	<b>I would have liked to</b> do babysitting
4	que yo sepa	as far as I know
5	es un trabajo <b>fácil</b>	it's an <b>easy</b> job
6	sobre todo	above all
7	<b>lo que más me gusta es</b> aprender idiomas	<b>what I like the most is</b> learning languages
8	<b>tengo ganas de</b> viajar por Europa	<b>I fancy</b> travelling across Europe
9	aunque <b>puede ser</b> difícil	although <b>it can be</b> difficult

10	valdrá la pena	it will be worth it
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>espero trabajar</b> al aire libre	<b>I hope to work</b> outside
2	<b>siempre he querido</b> ser jardinero	<b>I have always wanted</b> to be a gardener
3	<b>me entusiasma</b> la naturaleza	<b>I enjoy</b> nature
4	<b>me parece que es</b> un trabajo duro	<b>it seems to me that it's</b> a hard job
5	me da igual	I don't mind
6	si tuviera mi elección	if I had my choice
7	me tomaría <b>un año sabático</b>	I would take <b>a gap year</b>
8	<b>viajaría</b> por el país	<b>I would travel</b> across the country
9	<b>tengo ganas de</b> descubrir nuevas culturas	<b>I fancy</b> discovering new cultures
10	<b>espero</b> tener éxito	<b>I hope</b> to be successful

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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
2	Supremacy	The belief that Allah's will is above all things.
3	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
4	Muhammad	Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was a prophet.
5	Prophet	An individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being; someone who has a message for mankind.
6	Sunni Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that the Caliph should be elected after the death of Muhammad. The larger of the two branches of Islam.
7	Shi'a Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.
8	Tawhid	The belief in one, indivisible God.
9	Sunnah	The writings contain the traditional social and legal customs and practices of the Islamic community.
10	Transcendent	The idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Immanent	The idea that Allah is present everywhere in the world and universe, is in all things and involved with life on earth.
2	Angel Jibril	The angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.

3	Predestination	The idea that Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
4	Akhirah	The belief in everlasting life after death.
5	Day of Judgement	Islamic belief that after the world is destroyed everyone who has lived will be resurrected from the dead and face the judgement of Allah according to their good and bad deeds.
6	Prophethood	Someone who is a messenger of God's word.
7	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
8	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
9	Imamate	The leadership of the Imams - The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.
10	Qur'an	The main holy book in Islam

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mihrab	In a mosque (Muslim place of worship) this shows the direction of Makkah.
2	Qiblah wall	The direction of the Ka'aba (the sacred building at Mecca) towards which Muslims pray.
3	Rak'ah	A set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).
4	Maghrib	Prayer after sunset.
5	Isha	Prayer at night.
6	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
7	Supremacy	The belief that Allah's will is above all things.
8	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
9	Muhammad	Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was a prophet.
10	Prophet	An individual who is regarded as being in contact with a divine being; someone who has a message for mankind.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Salah	Prayers.
2	Wudu	Muslims perform ritual washing before prayers to make themselves spiritually clean.
3	Fajr	Prayer before sunrise.
4	Zuhr	Prayer just after midday.
5	Asr	Prayer in the afternoon.
6	Sunni Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that the Caliph should be elected after the death of Muhammad. The larger of the two branches of Islam.
7	Shi'a Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.
8	Tawhid	The belief in one, indivisible God.
9	Sunnah	The writings contain the traditional social and legal customs and practices of the Islamic community.
10	Transcendent	The idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	Monotheistic	Belief that there is only one God- Allah.
2	Merciful	To show compassion, care and understanding of the suffering of others.
3	Jummah prayer	Friday prayers are held at midday, all men expected to attend mosque, women can attend if they wish.
4	Five Pillars	The 5 most important duties for all Muslims, the key to living a perfect Muslim life: 1. Shahadah; 2. Salah - prayer; 3. Zakah - charitable giving; 4. Sawm - fasting; 5. Hajj - pilgrimage.
5	Makkah (Mecca)	Islam's holiest city in Saudi Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammed.
6	Immanent	The idea that Allah is present everywhere in the world and universe, is in all things and involved with life on earth.
7	Angel Jibril	The angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.
8	Predestination	The idea that Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
9	Akhirah	The belief in everlasting life after death.
10	Day of Judgement	Islamic belief that after the world is destroyed everyone who has lived will be resurrected from the dead and face the judgement of Allah according to their good and bad deeds.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greater Jihad	Jihad is the struggle against evil. The Greater Jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam
2	Lesser Jihad	The outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from threat.
3	Beneficent	The idea that Allah is all-loving and all-good.
4	Fair and Just	The idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.
5	Omnipotent	All-powerful, able to create and sustain everything in the universe.
6	Prophethood	Someone who is a messenger of God's word.
7	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
8	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
9	Imamate	The leadership of the Imams - The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.
10	Qur'an	The main holy book in Islam.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prostration	Position of prayer - kneel with forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor - this shows complete obedience to Allah
2	Ramadan	The most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
3	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
4	Fasting	Muslims are required to fast during Ramadan. Food, drink, smoking or sex are forbidden during daylight hours. Children, people who are ill, pregnant, breastfeeding can be excluded from fasting. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
5	Sawm	Fasting
6	Mihrab	In a mosque (Muslim place of worship) this shows the direction of Makkah.
7	Qiblah wall	The direction of the Ka'aba (the sacred building at Mecca) towards which Muslims pray.
8	Rak'ah	A set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).



9	Maghrib	Prayer after sunset.
10	Isha	Prayer at night.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mika'il	The angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning.
2	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.
3	Jahannam	Hell.
4	Barzakh	After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement .
5	Isa	Jesus - a very important prophet in Islam, Muslims believe he was sent by Allah to help guide people in their faith.
6	Salah	Prayers.
7	Wudu	Muslims perform ritual washing before prayers to make themselves spiritually clean.
8	Fajr	Prayer before sunrise.
9	Zuhr	Prayer just after midday.
10	Asr	Prayer in the afternoon.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monotheistic	Belief that there is only one God- Allah.
2	Merciful	To show compassion, care and understanding of the suffering of others.
3	Jummah prayer	Friday prayers are held at midday, all men expected to attend mosque, women can attend if they wish.
4	Five Pillars	The 5 most important duties for all Muslims, the key to living a perfect Muslim life: 1. Shahadah; 2. Salah - prayer; 3. Zakah - charitable giving; 4. Sawm - fasting; 5. Hajj - pilgrimage.
5	Makkah (Mecca)	Islam's holiest city in Saudi Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammed.
6	Greater Jihad	Jihad is the struggle against evil. The Greater Jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam
7	Lesser Jihad	The outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from threat.
8	Beneficent	The idea that Allah is all-loving and all-good.
9	Fair and Just	The idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.
10	Omnipotent	All-powerful, able to create and sustain everything in the universe.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prostration	Position of prayer - kneel with forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor - this shows complete obedience to Allah
2	Ramadan	The most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
3	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
4	Fasting	Muslims are required to fast during Ramadan. Food, drink, smoking or sex are forbidden during daylight hours. Children, people who are ill, pregnant, breastfeeding can be excluded from fasting. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
5	Sawm	Fasting
6	Mika'il	The angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning.
7	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.

8	Jahannam	Hell.
9	Barzakh	After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement .
10	Isa	Jesus - a very important prophet in Islam, Muslims believe he was sent by Allah to help guide people in their faith.

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