



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 2 - 23/24

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	2
Example page	3
Homework Timetable:	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	4
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	5
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	9
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays	13
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	17
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	21
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays	25
Art, Drama, Music, RS, DT Knowledge Organisers - Weekends	28
PE Concepts	33
Character Education	34

Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers

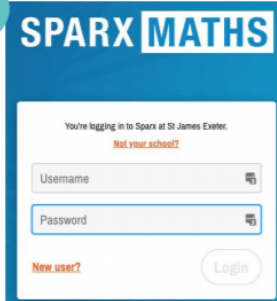
Marked your own work in a purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

How to log in to Sparx - new students

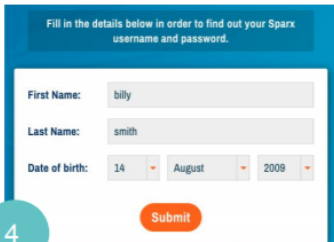
1. Go to sparx.co.uk, click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
4. Fill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

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

3



4



Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Working Scientifically	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 2 Periodic Table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 3 Periodic Table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 4 Periodic Table	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
2	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
3	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
4	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
5	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 5 Electricity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
7	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons.
9	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
10	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements

Week 6 Resistance	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
2	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
3	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
4	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
5	Kilo	=1000
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 7 Resistance	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
7	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
8	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
9	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
10	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.

Week 8 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
2	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
3	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
4	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
5	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.
6	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
7	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
8	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
9	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
10	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
7	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
8	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
9	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
10	Kilo	=1000

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
7	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
8	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
9	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
10	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi colegio se llama	my school is called
2	está situado en	it is situated int
3	el suroeste de inglaterra	the south-west of England
4	es un colegio mixto	it is a mixed school
5	es un colegio grande	it is a big school
6	mi colegio tiene	my school has
7	en mi colegio hay	in my school there is
8	un laboratorio	a lab
9	un comedor	a canteen
10	un gimnasio	a gym

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi escuela primaria tenía	my primary school used to have
2	en mi escuela primaria había	in my primary school there used to be
3	muchas instalaciones	many facilities
4	un edificio antiguo	an old building
5	el día escolar	the school day
6	las asignaturas	the subjects
7	era	(it) used to be
8	eran	(they) used to be
9	mejor(es)	better
10	peor(es)	worse

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	estudio ciencias	I study science
2	estudiamos geografía	we study geography
3	mi asignatura preferida es	my favourite subject is
4	se me da bien	I am good at
5	no se me da bien	I am not good at
6	creo que	I believe that
7	los idiomas	languages
8	las empresariales	business studies
9	son más interesantes que	(they) are more interesting than
10	son menos útiles que	(they) are less useful than

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer estudié	yesterday I studied
2	la semana pasada estudié	last week I studied
3	ayer estudiamos	yesterday we studied
4	fue estupendo	it was brilliant
5	fue ridículo	it was ridiculous
6	mañana voy a estudiar	tomorrow I am going to study
7	mañana vamos a estudiar	tomorrow we are going to study
8	será fantástico	it will be fantastic
9	será monótono	it will be monotonous
10	la semana próxima voy a estudiar	next week I am going to study

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mi profesor(a) de dibujo	my art teacher
2	mi profesor(a) de religión	my RE teacher
3	es inteligente	he/she is intelligent
4	es simpático/a	he/she is nice
5	enseña bien	he/she teaches well
6	explica bien	he/she explains well
7	me hace pensar	he/she makes me think
8	sin embargo	however
9	aunque	although
10	nos pone muchos deberes	he/she gives us lots of homework

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi colegio se debe	in my school you must
2	en mi colegio debemos	in my school we must
3	tenemos que	we have to
4	respetar a los demás	respect others
5	llevar uniforme escolar	wear school uniform
6	está prohibido	(it) is forbidden
7	comer chicle	to eat chewing gum
8	llevar maquillaje	to wear make-up
9	estoy de acuerdo con	I agree with
10	las normas	the rules

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	llevo uniforme escolar	I wear school uniform
2	llevamos uniforme escolar	we wear school uniform
3	debemos llevar	we have to wear
4	una chaqueta negra	a black blazer
5	unos pantalones negros	black trousers
6	una camisa blanca	a white shirt
7	una falda gris	a grey skirt
8	unos zapatos negros	black shoes
9	una corbata con rayas rojas y negras	a tie with red and black stripes
10	prefería llevar	I would prefer to wear

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	a mi modo de ver	in my opinion
2	el uniforme escolar	school uniform
3	es una buena idea	(it) is a good idea
4	es una mala idea	(it) is a bad idea
5	puesto que	because
6	es práctico	it is practical
7	es cómodo	it's comfortable
8	es incómodo	it's uncomfortable
9	todo el mundo es igual	everyone is equal
10	limita la individualidad	it limits individuality

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hago gimnasia	I do gymnastics
2	canto en un coro	I sing in a choir
3	soy miembro de un club de ajedrez	I am a member of a chess club
4	desde hace dos meses	since two months ago
5	desde hace tres años	since three years ago
6	para mí	for me
7	las actividades extraescolares	extracurricular activities
8	son algo diferente	(they) are something different
9	te ayudan a hacer nuevos amigos	they help you make new friends
10	te dan más confianza	they give you more confidence

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el año pasado participé en un evento	last year I participated in an event
2	participé en un concurso	I participated in a competition
3	participé en un concierto	I participated in a concert
4	gané un trofeo	I won a trophy
5	fue un éxito	it was a success
6	el próximo trimestre	next term
7	voy a aprender a cantar	I am going to learn to sing
8	voy a aprender a tocar la guitarra	I am going to learn to play the guitar
9	voy a apuntarme al club de fotografía	I am going to sign up for the photography club
10	vamos a montar una obra de teatro	we are going to put on a play

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
2	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
3	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
4	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
5	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership
6	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (<i>nobility</i>)
7	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (<i>glory</i>)
8	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
9	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
10	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Old Major	The old pig who shares his vision of a future free from man's control
2	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
3	benevolent	being kind-hearted and loving towards others
4	prophetic	being able to predict something that will happen in the future
5	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
6	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
7	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless (<i>pointlessness</i>)
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (<i>nobility</i>)
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (<i>glory</i>)
10	pity	feeling sorrow when you see the suffering of others (<i>compassion</i>)

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Snowball	The pig who wants to improve the animals using education and the windmill
2	vivacious	someone who is lively and animated
3	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
4	communicative	someone who is willing or eager to talk clearly and share information
5	inventive	having the ability to create or design new things and think originally
6	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text

10	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
----	-----------	---

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boxer	The horse who works the hardest in the farm and is loyal to Animalism
2	resilient	the ability to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
3	devoted	remaining faithful and loving towards another person or thing
4	remorseful	being filled with regret or guilt for something you have done
5	loyal	showing firm and constant support to a person or group
6	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalism</i>)
8	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
9	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Squealer	The pig who communicates on behalf of the other pigs and share news
2	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
3	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
4	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
5	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
6	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
7	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
8	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)
9	Propaganda	information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a political point of view.
10	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Napoleon	The pig who becomes the farm's only leader and carries out violent acts
2	oppressive	inflicting harsh and cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
3	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
4	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
5	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
6	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed (<i>disposable</i>)
7	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect (<i>nobility</i>)
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem (<i>glory</i>)
10	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	dystopian genre	a type of science-fiction that explores social and political structures using imagined future worlds
2	dehumanised	In dystopian texts the characters are often stripped of their human qualities
3	conformity	In dystopian texts there are a set of rules society must follow
4	distrust	In dystopian texts it is hard to access those outside the dystopian society
5	restriction	In dystopian texts independent thought and free will is limited
6	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
7	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
8	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	surveillance	In dystopian texts the characters feel watched and monitored
2	censorship	In dystopian texts propaganda is often used to control shared information
3	illusion	In dystopian texts the society created offers a fake version of a perfect world
4	government control	In dystopian texts there are often tyrannical leaders who control with fear
5	corruption	In dystopian texts those in power often show dishonest/criminal behaviours
6	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
7	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
8	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
9	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
10	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
2	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
3	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
4	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
5	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.
6	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
7	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
8	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
9	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
10	corruption	In dystopian texts those in power often show dishonest/criminal behaviours

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	novella	a type of book which is a short novel
2	allegory	a story with a hidden meaning, often a moral or political one
3	protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
4	antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something
5	George Orwell	An English novelist whose books offered social criticism between 1903-1950
6	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
7	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
8	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
9	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
10	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blitzkrieg	This is the German military tactic of using rapid and overwhelming force.
2	Winston Churchill	He was the British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 who oversaw the defeat of Germany during WW2.
3	Luftwaffe	The German air force created by Hitler in 1935 which was used to bomb British cities and fight against the Allies.
4	Operation Dynamo	Churchill's plan to evacuate Allied troops using the Royal Navy and pleasure boats.
5	Dunkirk Spirit	This term was used to describe the determination of British troops to escape from the beaches of Dunkirk.
6	Battle of Britain	Fought by the RAF and Royal Navy that prevented the German invasion of Britain.
7	Air Raid	A bombing attack on a city, in Britain these were known as 'The Blitz'.
8	Operation Sea Lion	Germany's plan to invade Britain by using the Luftwaffe to attack the British air force.
9	The Royal Air Force	The collective name for Britain's fighter and bomber planes.
10	Battle of Stalingrad	This is the name of a battle that started in 1942. It is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation Barbarossa	The codename for the invasion of the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany.
2	Pearl Harbour	This was an American naval base that suffered a surprise attack by Japanese forces in 1941 and led to America joining WW2.
3	D-Day	This was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944.
4	U-Boats	A German submarine used to sink British ships during the Battle of the Atlantic.
5	Paratroopers	Soldiers who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication.
6	Liberate	The act of freeing someone from oppression or imprisonment.
7	Triple Axis	The alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan during World War II.
8	Prisoners of War	A person who is held captive during or immediately after armed conflict.
9	Race to Berlin	The Allies pushed from the west and Russia pushed from the east towards Berlin.
10	VE Day	This is the term used for when allied forces secured victory in Europe on the 8th May 1945, marking the end of WW2 in Europe.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Homefront	These were the people that stayed in a country and worked while the country's soldiers were fighting at war.
2	Women's roles	This involved over 80% of women and included working in munitions factories, on farms and in the ARP teams.
3	Conscription	Compulsory enrolment in a country's armed forces.
4	Women's Auxiliary Air Force	This was set up to provide administrative support for the RAF so that men could concentrate on fighting on the frontline.

5	Phoney War	The first eight months of World War Two, during which there was almost no actual military conflict in Europe.
6	Dunkirk Spirit	This term was used to describe the determination of British troops to escape from the beaches of Dunkirk.
7	Air Raid	A bombing attack on a city, in Britain these were known as 'The Blitz'.
8	Pearl Harbour	This was an American naval base that suffered a surprise attack by Japanese forces in 1941 and led to America joining WW2.
9	Operation Dynamo	Churchill's plan to evacuate Allied troops using the Royal Navy and pleasure boats.
10	Luftwaffe	The German air force created by Hitler in 1935 which was used to bomb British cities and fight against the Allies.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evacuation	The government plan which moved children and vulnerable people out of cities and to the countryside.
2	Code breakers	A person who solves a code to gain information about enemy war tactics.
3	Bletchley Park	The workplace of codebreakers during World War II.
4	Rationing	This was introduced by the government to make sure there were enough supplies, this continued after the war as well for some time.
5	Dig for Victory	The slogan for a government campaign which encouraged people to grow their own food in back gardens or allotments.
6	Conscription	Compulsory enrolment in a country's armed forces.
7	The Homefront	These were the people that stayed in a country and worked while the country's soldiers were fighting at war.
8	Winston Churchill	He was the British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 who oversaw the defeat of Germany during WW2.
9	Battle of Britain	Fought by the RAF and Royal Navy that prevented the German invasion of Britain.
10	Phoney War	The first eight months of World War Two, during which there was almost no actual military conflict in Europe.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Civilians	A person not in the armed services, in World War II they would have been on the Homefront.
2	Anderson shelters	An air raid shelter people constructed in their back gardens using corrugated iron.
3	Air raid	An attack in which bombs are dropped from planes onto the ground below.
4	Blackout	Families had to cover up all windows at night to ensure no light escaped, so that enemy bombers could not find their targets.
5	The Blitz	A campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities from September 1940 to May 1941.
6	Rationing	This was introduced by the government to make sure there were enough supplies, this continued after the war as well for some time.
7	Evacuation	The government plan which moved children and vulnerable people out of cities and to the countryside.
8	Women's Auxiliary Air Force	This was set up to provide administrative support for the RAF so that men could concentrate on fighting on the frontline.
9	Liberate	The act of freeing someone from oppression or imprisonment.
10	Operation Barbarossa	The codename for the invasion of the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Persecution	Discriminating against somebody because of their ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or political beliefs.
2	Aryan Race	An idea supported by Hitler and the Nazi party that the people of northern and western Europe were superior people, or a master race.
3	Anti-Semitism	This is when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews.
4	Kristallnacht	The night of broken glass. November 1938, Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.
5	The Wannsee Conference	A meeting between senior Nazi leaders which planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews.
6	Anderson shelters	An air raid shelter people constructed in their back gardens using corrugated iron.
7	The Blitz	A campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities from September 1940 to May 1941.
8	Bletchley Park	The workplace of codebreakers during World War II.
9	Operation Sea Lion	Germany's plan to invade Britain by using the Luftwaffe to attack the British air force.
10	The Royal Air Force	The collective name for Britain's fighter and bomber planes.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concentration camp	A place where large numbers of Jewish people, and members of other minority groups persecuted by the Nazis were held captive.
2	Auschwitz	The largest concentration camp and extermination centre, located in Poland.
3	Assimilation	The process of a minority group or culture assuming the beliefs or values of the majority.
4	Collaboration	Traitorous cooperation with the enemy, for example working with the Nazis in occupied areas.
5	Final Solution	Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews and other races in Europe. Generally thought to have begun in 1942.
6	Anti-Semitism	This is when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews.
7	Persecution	Discriminating against somebody because of their ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or political beliefs.
8	Blackout	Families had to cover up all windows at night to ensure no light escaped, so that enemy bombers could not find their targets.
9	D-Day	This was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944.
10	Operation Dynamo	Churchill's plan to evacuate Allied troops using the Royal Navy and pleasure boats.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ghetto	This was an enclosed area in the city where Nazis forced the Jews to live after 1939.
2	Liquidation	A Nazi euphemism for eliminating a ghetto and its inhabitants.
3	Occupied	Countries controlled by Nazis during World War 2.
4	Synagogues	Jewish religious buildings. They are a place of worship and cultural significance.
5	Yiddish	The language spoken by European Jews, particularly those living in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust.

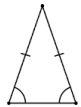
6	Auschwitz	The largest concentration camp and extermination centre, located in Poland.
7	Final Solution	Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews and other races in Europe. Generally thought to have begun in 1942.
8	Civilians	A person not in the armed services, in World War II they would have been on the Homefront.
9	Women's roles	This involved over 80% of women and included working in munitions factories, on farms and in the ARP teams.
10	Blitzkrieg	This is the German military tactic of using rapid and overwhelming force.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Paratroopers	Soldiers who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication.
2	The Blitz	A campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities from September 1940 to May 1941.
3	Air raid	An attack in which bombs are dropped from planes onto the ground below.
4	Operation Dynamo	Churchill's plan to evacuate Allied troops using the Royal Navy and pleasure boats.
5	Auschwitz	The largest concentration camp and extermination centre, located in Poland.
6	Ghetto	This was an enclosed area in the city where Nazis forced the Jews to live after 1939.
7	Battle of Britain	Fought by the RAF and Royal Navy that prevented the German invasion of Britain.
8	Winston Churchill	He was the British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 who oversaw the defeat of Germany during WW2.
9	Rationing	This was introduced by the government to make sure there were enough supplies, this continued after the war as well for some time.
10	Prisoners of War	A person who is held captive during or immediately after armed conflict.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Synagogues	Jewish religious buildings. They are a place of worship and cultural significance.
2	Code breakers	A person who solves a code to gain information about enemy war tactics.
3	Evacuation	The government plan which moved children and vulnerable people out of cities and to the countryside.
4	Luftwaffe	The German air force created by Hitler in 1935 which was used to bomb British cities and fight against the Allies.
5	The Homefront	These were the people that stayed in a country and worked while the country's soldiers were fighting at war.
6	Aryan Race	An idea supported by Hitler and the Nazi party that the people of northern and western Europe were superior people, or a master race.
7	The Wannsee Conference	A meeting between senior Nazi leaders which planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews.
8	Race to Berlin	The Allies pushed from the west and Russia pushed from the east towards Berlin.
9	Dig for Victory	The slogan for a government campaign which encouraged people to grow their own food in back gardens or allotments.
10	Battle of Stalingrad	This is the name of a battle that started in 1942. It is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
2	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
3	Sample space	The collection of all possible outcomes of an experiment or trial.
4	Mutually exclusive	When two or more events cannot happen at the same time.
5	Exhaustive	When all possible events are accounted for.
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	60	Seconds in one minute
10	60	Minutes in one hour.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
2	24	Hours in one day.
3	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
4	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
5	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
6	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
7	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
8	Index (Indices)	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself.
9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	First 5 odd numbers.
10	360°	Degrees in a full turn.

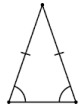
Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
2	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
3	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
4	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
5	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
8	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
9	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
10	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.

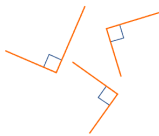

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
2	Simplify	To perform an operation.
3	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
4	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter.
6	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
7	24	Hours in one day.
8	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
9	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
10	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
7	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
8	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
9	Simplify	To perform an operation.
10	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
2	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.

3	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
4	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
5	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
6	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.
7	Formula	A collection of numbers and more than one type of letter and an equal sign.
8	Identity	An equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted.
9	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
10	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	Parallel	Lines that are always the same distance apart so they never meet.
5	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at 90°.
6		
7		
8	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers.
9	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers.
10	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
2	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
3	Right angle	 A 90° angle.
4	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
5	Obtuse angle	 An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.
6	Probability	A number between 0 and 1 that reflects the likelihood of an event occurring.
7	Outcome	One possible result of an experiment or trial.
8	Substitute	To replace letters with numbers.
9	24	Hours in one day.
10	Equation	A collection of numbers and one type of letter and an equal sign.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product	The answer when multiplying.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
6	Expand	To remove brackets by multiplying.
7	Factorise	When you break a number or expression down into smaller numbers or expressions that, when multiplied together, give you that original number or expression.
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Term	A mathematical expression without the operations of addition or subtraction.
10	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Operation	A function that performs a specific calculation (e.g. add, subtract, multiply, divide, square, square root, etc.).
2	Simplify	To perform an operation.
3	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.
4	Unknown	The letter part of an equation.
5	Coefficient	The number in front of (to the left of) a letter.
6	Term to Term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the previous term.
7	n^{th} term	A rule for finding the next term in a sequence based on the position of the term in the sequence.
8	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
9	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
10	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
2	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago
2	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
3	Geology	This is the study of rocks.
4	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
5	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle
6	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
8	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
9	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
10	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
2	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
3	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.

4	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
5	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
6	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
7	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
9	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
2	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
3	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another
6	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago
7	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks.
9	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
10	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
2	Civil war	A war within a country
3	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
4	Dictatorship	form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
5	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
6	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
8	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
9	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
10	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows it's population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
7	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
8	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
9	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
10	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
2	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
3	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
4	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
5	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.
6	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.

7	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.

Week 9 20/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another
6	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
7	Civil war	A war within a country
8	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
9	Dictatorship	form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
10	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.

Week 10 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows it's population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
7	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
8	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
9	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
10	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.

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

Art

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
2	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
3	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
4	Develop	When you take a visual idea and alter it into a new piece
5	Observational drawing	Drawing objects that are directly in front of you
6	Present	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
7	Experiment	To take risks with new materials
8	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
9	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
10	Realism	Creating an accurate likeness to the real thing

Drama

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bertolt Brecht	A German theatre practitioner and playwright
2	Naturalism	A style of performance which aims to be as close to real life as possible.
3	Placards	Brecht's techniques to share with the audience a character's inner thoughts
4	The fourth wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
5	Episodic structure	The action unfolds as a series of episodes all connected, but out of chronological sequence.
6	Alienation	Reminding the audience they are watching a play so they don't become emotionally attached.
7	Epic theatre	A didactic play where the audience is encouraged to think objectively and engage with the theatre production
8	Non naturalistic	Opposite of naturalism – it aims to distance the audience from the story by reminding them it isn't real
9	Multi role	Actors play more than one part.
10	Audience participation	The audience are often spoken to directly (breaking the fourth wall) and asked to participate in parts of the performance.

Music

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers
2	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds
5	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
6	Treble Clef	A symbol that you use when writing music in order to show that the notes on the staff are above middle C

7	Bass Note	The lowest note played in a chord
8	Accidental	A symbol which shows a note is played sharper or flatter than the regular note
9	Dynamics	The volume of the music
10	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly

RS

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.
3	Humanist	This group of people believe that the human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of knowledge and moral code to live by.
4	Celebrant	This is the person who welcomes the mourners.
5	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
6	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; The measure of our good and bad actions.
9	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, mention or do.
10	Samsara	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.

DT

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steel	Strong and durable metal commonly used in structural applications.
2	Acrylic	Transparent thermoplastic used for signage, displays, and crafting.
3	Pine	Softwood with versatile applications in carpentry and furniture-making.
4	Oak	Hardwood known for its strength and beauty, used in furniture and flooring.
5	Plastic	Synthetic material with diverse uses in prototyping and manufacturing.
6	Hand Drill	Manual tool for drilling holes in wood and metal
7	C-Clamp	Heavy-duty clamp with a C-shaped frame for holding materials
8	Miter Box	Tool for making accurate angled cuts in wood
9	Coping Saw	Thin blade saw used for intricate cuts and curves
10	Ruler	A measuring tool used for straight lines and lengths

Art

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitter	The person/people within an artwork
2	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
3	Depict	To show/present in an artwork
4	Bust	The portrayal of a person's head and shoulders
5	Renaissance	A period of art famous in European history
6	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century)
7	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing
8	Muse	A person who serves as an inspiration to an artist
9	Charcoal	A black and dry art medium made from carbon
10	Gallery	A building or room for the exhibition of art

Drama

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devising	A group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance
2	Spass	Fun – making the audience laugh and then making them question why they are finding serious things funny.
3	Representational costume	The actors put on one item of clothing, or an accessory such as a hat or glasses to represent that they are a particular character.
4	Verfremdungseffekt	Brecht's name for his Alienation Effect
5	Berliner Ensemble	A theatre company Brecht established
6	Political message	Used to make the audience question the world around them
7	Gestus	A clear character gesture or movement used by the actor that captures a moment or attitude rather than delving into emotion.
8	Symbolism	An image, object, idea or symbol is used to represent something other than its literal meaning.
9	Body language	The way facial expressions, stance and gestures work together to show how someone feels without speaking.
10	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
2	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
3	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
4	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii
5	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating

		where to put your fingers on the strings and frets
6	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins
7	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument
8	Strum	To play a stringed instrument by brushing the fingers over the strings
9	Pluck	To cause the strings on a stringed instrument to vibrate by pulling them
10	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies

RS

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Kaddish	In Judaism it is the name given to the prayers in the synagogue; often mourning prayers when someone has died.
2	Bet Chayim	In Judaism, a name given to a Jewish cemetery, meaning 'house of life'.
3	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
4	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and responding to God.
5	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
6	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
7	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.
8	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.,
9	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.
10	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.

DT

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pencil	Writing and sketching tool with graphite or lead core
2	Eraser	Used to remove pencil marks and mistakes
3	Compass	A tool used for drawing circles and arcs
4	Protractor	Measuring instrument for angles and degrees
5	Scissors	Cutting tool with two pivoting blades
6	Glue Stick	Adhesive in solid form for paper and lightweight materials
7	Tape Measure	Flexible ruler for measuring longer distances
8	Cutting Mat	Self-healing surface for precise cutting and protection
9	Craft Knife	Precision cutting tool with a replaceable blade
10	Scriber	Sharp-pointed tool for marking and scoring materials

PE Concepts

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

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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