



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
8	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
9	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
10	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
2	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
3	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
4	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
5	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
8	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
9	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
10	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
5	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Layering	When materials are placed on top of eachother for effect.
7	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
8	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
9	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
10	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
2	Stencil	A fast, subtractive technique commonly used with spray paint.
3	Spray paint	A material within a tin can, commonly used by urban artists.
4	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
5	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.
6	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
7	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
8	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
9	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
10	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.
6	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
10	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
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9	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
10	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tolerance	This is a concept in modern society which people show understanding of others with different views and opinions.
2	Rules	These are regulations or statements that govern behaviour within a specific area of activity.
3	Laws	This is the system of formulated ideas how members, groups and bodies within a society should behave and be regulated.
4	Fairness	This is the impartial and just treatment for all people.
5	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.
6	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
7	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
8	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.
9	Deterrence	Use of sentencing to prevent the offender committing the offence.
10	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	The title given to the head of the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service).

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
2	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
3	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
4	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
5	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.
6	The Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)	This was set up to handle complaints and conduct investigations into standard and compliance.
7	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
8	Strike	The withdrawal of one's labour; refusing to work.
9	Boycott	This means refusing to buy goods or use a service to achieve a desired political outcome (the term comes from Captain Boycott whose tenants refused to pay their rent).
10	International Criminal Court	This is set up to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, 120 nations have agreed to work with this court.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
2	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
3	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.

4	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
5	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
6	Tolerance	This is a concept in modern society which people show understanding of others with different views and opinions.
7	Rules	These are regulations or statements that govern behaviour within a specific area of activity.
8	Laws	This is the system of formulated ideas how members, groups and bodies within a society should behave and be regulated.
9	Fairness	This is the impartial and just treatment for all people.
10	Tolerance	This is a concept in modern society which people show understanding of others with different views and opinions.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Barristers	Graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
2	Aggravating Circumstances	Something that makes a crime more serious.
3	Chief Constable	The chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
4	Civil Law	The type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
5	Common Law	A law based on judges' ruling in court.
6	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
7	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed largely by solicitors.
2	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
3	Queens Counsel	This is when barristers apply to become QC's to become recognised as experts in their field.
4	Metropolitan Police Force	This is the police force responsible for the London area.
5	President of the Supreme Court	This is the head of the UK's highest domestic appeal court.
6	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
8	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
9	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
10	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Burden of Proof	This means that the accused is innocent until proven guilty by the prosecution.
2	Sanctions	This is a non-custodial or custodial sentence given if found guilty.
3	Tribunals	These are inferior and more informal to courts and are more specialised.
4	Arbitration	This is the process where parties agree to have their dispute heard by a private arbitrator who will make a binding decision.
5	Recorded Crime	These are crimes that are reported and recorded by the police.

6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
7	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
8	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
9	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Magna carta	This was signed by King John in 1215 and established the rights and powers of the King and the people of England.
2	Human Rights Act	This was passed in 2000 and is an Act that brings together all pieces of Human Rights Legislation in the UK.
3	Secondary Action	This is when a worker not directly involved in a trade dispute takes action to support other workers.
4	Life sentences	These are sentences for the most serious crimes, that means they will never be released from prison, e.g. Ian Brady, Rosemary West.
5	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on license' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
6	Barristers	Graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
7	Aggravating Circumstances	Something that makes a crime more serious.
8	Chief Constable	The chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
9	Civil Law	The type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
10	Common Law	A law based on judges' ruling in court.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fines	This is a financial sentence given out by courts. Magistrates and Crown Courts have powers to set unlimited fine levels.
2	Community sentences	This is a sentence that combines punishment with activity, e.g. unpaid work, attending meetings, keeping to a curfew.
3	Suspended sentences	This is a custodial sentence of between 14 days and 2 years that is suspended unless they commit another crime in the period of 2 years.
4	Rehabilitation	This is the aim of sentencing seeking to change the behaviour of the offender.
5	Parole Board	This is the board that considers whether offenders can be released after the completion of their minimum term in prison.
6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed largely by solicitors.
7	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
8	Queens Counsel	This is when barristers apply to become QC's to become recognised as experts in their field.
9	Metropolitan Police Force	This is the police force responsible for the London area.
10	President of the Supreme Court	This is the head of the UK's highest domestic appeal court.

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7	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
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10	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

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

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
6	Incidental music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
7	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
8	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
9	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
10	Artistic intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning to the audience, and represent a particular theme from the play.
2	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols repeatedly within a piece to highlight a particular theme from the play.
3	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
4	Theatre in the round	A central stage with the audience on all four sides.

5	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
6	Thrust stage	A stage which extends out into the audience so they are seated on three sides.
7	Proscenium arch	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, surrounded by an arch. The most common theatre type in the UK. For example, The Everyman Theatre, Cheltenham
8	Traverse stage	A long, narrow stage which runs in between the audience. The audience sits on each side facing each other.
9	Theatre maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.
10	Playwright	A person who writes plays.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Costume designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
2	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
3	Lighting designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
4	Set designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
5	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
6	Non-naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
7	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
8	Fourth wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
9	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
10	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Climax	The turning point in a play, where tension is highest.
2	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Lighting designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
6	Set designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
7	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
8	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
9	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
10	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
2	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
3	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
4	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
5	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
6	Incidental music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
7	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
8	Wings	The space to the side of a stage which is used for storage and as a waiting area for the actors.
9	Tragic hero	The protagonist of a tragedy, whose flaws lead to their downfall - John Proctor
10	Fourth wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cast list	The list of characters from a play which is found at the beginning of the script.
2	Parenthetical	Short instructions relating to the character's delivery of a line. For example ' <i>angrily</i> '
3	Naturalism	A style of performance which looks like real life.
4	Climax	The turning point in a play, where tension is highest.
5	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
6	Uplighting	When a stage is lit from below to create unusual shapes and shadows on stage.
7	Wings	The space to the side of a stage which is used for storage and as a waiting area for the actors.
8	Tragic hero	The protagonist of a tragedy, whose flaws lead to their downfall - John Proctor
9	Rising action	The section of a plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.
10	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning to the audience, and represent a particular theme from the play.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Theatre in the round	A central stage with the audience on all four sides.
2	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
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6	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
7	Hot seating	Developing characters by answering questions in role.
8	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
9	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
10	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
2	Uplighting	When a stage is lit from below to create unusual shapes and shadows on stage.
3	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols repeatedly within a piece to highlight a particular theme from the play.
4	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
5	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
6	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
7	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
8	Artistic intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
9	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
10	Climax	The turning point in a play, where tension is highest.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
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7	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Wings	The space to the side of a stage which is used for storage and as a waiting area for the actors.
10	Tragic hero	The protagonist of a tragedy, whose flaws lead to their downfall - John Proctor

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
2	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
3	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure
4	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer

5	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
6	Injection Moulding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts
7	Assembly Line	Sequential process for product manufacturing
8	Robotics	Use of automated machines for manufacturing tasks
9	Casting	Pouring molten material into a mold
10	Quality Control	Ensuring products meet specific standards

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stamping	Pressing shapes into materials
2	CNC Router	Machine for cutting and shaping materials
3	Grinding	Smoothing or sharpening a surface using abrasion
4	Molding	Shaping raw materials into a desired form
5	CNC Plasma Cutter	Tool for cutting metal using plasma
6	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal
7	Saws	Tools for cutting materials

8	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
9	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
10	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing

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

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
2	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
3	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.

4	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
5	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
6	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
7	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
8	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
9	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
10	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.

7	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
8	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
9	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
10	Injection Molding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
2	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
3	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
4	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
5	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
6	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
7	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
8	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
9	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

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

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine

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

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Swash	The movement of waves up the beach, determined by the prevailing wind.
2	Backwash	The movement of waves down the beach, determined by gravity.
3	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
4	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
5	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.
6	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
7	Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by day to day changes in the atmosphere.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
9	Mass movement	The downward movement or sliding of material under the influence of gravity.
10	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
2	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
3	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
4	Transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
5	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
6	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
7	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
8	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
9	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
2	Concordant coastline	A coastline with the same type of rock e.g. resistant rock (hard rock).
3	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
4	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.
5	Wave refraction	The change in the direction of waves as they move through an irregularly shaped coastline.
6	Swash	The movement of waves up the beach, determined by the prevailing wind.
7	Backwash	The movement of waves down the beach, determined by gravity.
8	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.

9	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
10	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hard engineering	The use of artificial structure to control natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. a sea wall.
2	Soft engineering	The use of natural materials to work with natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. beach nourishment.
3	Lyme Regis issues	These include an eroding coastline, unstable cliffs, powerful waves and damage to property.
4	Lyme Regis management scheme aim	This was to protect the town from flooding and reduce threats.
5	Lyme Regis management scheme positives	These included: increased tourism, stronger local economy, new defences that survived winter storms and the harbour is better protected.
6	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
7	Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by day to day changes in the atmosphere.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
9	Mass movement	The downward movement or sliding of material under the influence of gravity.
10	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These included: conflicts with tourists, defences are an eyesore and the seawall interferes with natural processes.
2	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
3	Supply	The amount of a resource that you have.
4	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
5	Surplus	When the supply of a resource outweighs demand.
6	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
7	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
8	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
9	Transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
10	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deficit	When the demand of a resource outweighs supply.
2	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
3	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs.
4	Agribusiness	Intensive farming aimed at maximising food production.
5	Organic farming	Farming without the use of chemicals and pesticides.
6	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.

7	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
8	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
9	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Yield	The amount of something eg. crop yield.
2	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
3	Grey water	Recycled domestic (household) water.
4	Energy mix	The make up of energy usage within a country.
5	Fracking	The process of drilling into shale rock to release natural gas.
6	Discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
7	Concordant coastline	A coastline with the same type of rock e.g. resistant rock (hard rock).
8	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
9	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.
10	Wave refraction	The change in the direction of waves as they move through an irregularly shaped coastline.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Famine	A widespread shortage of food.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering on land.
3	Aeroponics and hydroponics	Growing crops without the use of soil where they are either sprayed with or grow in a nutrient rich water solution.
4	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation System is a large-scale project in India and Pakistan to increase water for farmers.
5	Makueni sand dams	This is a small-scale project within Kenya, to store and filter water for locals to use.
6	Hard engineering	The use of artificial structure to control natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. a sea wall.
7	Soft engineering	The use of natural materials to work with natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. beach nourishment.
8	Lyme Regis issues	These include an eroding coastline, unstable cliffs, powerful waves and damage to property.
9	Lyme Regis management scheme aim	This was to protect the town from flooding and reduce threats.
10	Lyme Regis management scheme positives	These included: increased tourism, stronger local economy, new defences that survived winter storms and the harbour is better protected.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lyme Regis management scheme negatives	These included: conflicts with tourists, defences are an eyesore and the seawall interferes with natural processes.
2	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
3	Supply	The amount of a resource that you have.
4	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
5	Surplus	When the supply of a resource outweighs demand.
6	Deficit	When the demand of a resource outweighs supply.
7	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
8	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs.
9	Agribusiness	Intensive farming aimed at maximising food production.
10	Organic farming	Farming without the use of chemicals and pesticides.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Yield	The amount of something eg. crop yield.
2	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
3	Grey water	Recycled domestic (household) water.
4	Energy mix	The make up of energy usage within a country.
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10	Makueni sand dams	This is a small-scale project within Kenya, to store and filter water for locals to use.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

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

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

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

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

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health conditions	Type 2 diabetes, Arthritis, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Cerebral Vascular Accident, Obesity, Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
2	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high.
3	Symptoms of Type 2 Diabetes	Excessive thirst, needing to urinate a lot, blurred vision, tiredness, problems with eyes, heart and nerves.
4	Arthritis	A condition that affects joints.
5	Symptoms of Arthritis	difficulty moving joints, sore joints, stiffness, swelling.
6	Coronary heart disease	A fatty substance builds up in the coronary arteries.
7	Symptoms of Coronary heart disease	Chest pain, feeling faint and nauseous and being short of breath.
8	Dementia	A condition that reduces brain function.

9	Symptoms of Dementia	Daily life activities are difficult, maintaining independence, difficulty speaking, repeating things.
10	Cerebral vascular accident	Interrupts the flow of blood to the brain and can be caused by a stroke or a traumatic brain injury.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symptoms of Cerebral vascular accident	Sudden weakness in the body, sudden confusion, trouble speaking, difficulty understanding speech, trouble seeing, dizziness.
2	Obesity	A person who has a high level of body fat.
3	symptoms of obesity	breathlessness, increased sweating, snoring, difficulty in physical activity, often feeling very tired, joint and back pain, low confidence and self esteem.
4	Asthma	A chronic, potentially life threatening condition that affects the lungs.
5	Symptoms of asthma	weezing, coughing and chest tightening, breathing faster, fast heartbeat, fainting.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	a disease that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	frequent wheezing or coughing, shortness of breath, trouble taking a deep breath.
8	Additional needs	Sensory impairment, physical impairment, and learning disability are conditions which require access to health care and support.
9	Learning disabilities	Less able to understand complex information and learn new skills.
10	Symptoms of learning disabilities	Problem reading and writing, problem with maths, poor memory, problems paying attention, trouble following directions, clumsiness, trouble telling time, problem staying organised.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical disability	Multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury.
2	Multiple sclerosis	Affects the brain and spinal cord and may cause problems with vision, arm or leg movement, sensation or balance.
3	Cerebral palsy	A lifelong condition that affects movement and coordination such as weak arms or legs and fidgety, jerky or clumsy movements. May also cause difficulties with speaking and swallowing.
4	Spinal cord injury	Can cause partial or complete loss of function or motor control of arms, legs and body. Severe spinal cord injury can affect bowel or bladder control, breathing, heart rate and blood pressure.
5	Dexterity	How skillfully and easily you can use your hands for fine movements and precise tasks.
6	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
7	Accessing health care online.	Is designed to be as user-friendly as possible. It can also save time and the need to contact a surgery by phone or in person.
8	Secondary care	Is specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in a primary care service provider.
9	Tertiary care	Is advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment referred from a secondary care service provider.
10	Allied health professional roles.	Work in a range of specialities. They support individuals who are experiencing both mental and physical health problems.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Neurological	Problems relate to the brain, spinal cord and nerves; for example a brain injury, stroke or multiple sclerosis.
2	Allied health professional qualifications	To work with the public they must register with the health and care professions council.
3	Clinical support staff	Allied health professionals are often helped in their work by clinical support staff.
4	Multi-disciplinary team working	A group of professionals working together. The aim of a multi-disciplinary team is to provide person centred care to support individuals with specific needs.
5	Team	A group of individuals with a shared purpose for which they are accountable and which requires interaction between team members.
6	Reasons for needing support	Parents or carers are ill, there are family-related problems such as a relationship breakdown, children may have behavioural issues or profound additional needs.
7	Types of support	Foster care, residential care, youth work.
8	Foster care	Provides a stable family life in a safe environment. It may be for a short while until they can return home or may move to a longer term support such as adoption.
9	Residential care	Provide a high quality of care. This kind of care can often be best for some children and young adults because they have more complex needs.
10	Youth work	Is a service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years. The service can help with someone's personal and social development.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with children and young people will need to be able to communicate well with the person they are supporting.
2	Learning disabilities	Finds it hard to learn new things and may struggle to complete tasks independently .
3	Sensory impairments	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
4	Residential care	A short- or long-term care provision, in which the individual lives in a care home rather than in their own or family home.
5	Domiciliary care	A care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
6	Types of informal carers	spouse or partner, son or daughter, friends, neighbours.
7	Informal carers	Can provide a range of support, including personal care such as washing and dressing. They can do practical jobs around the house and garden.
8	Faith based groups	Are organisations formed by groups of individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs.
9	community groups	Many charities and faith-based groups provide support to other charitable organisations that work within communities.
10	Physical barriers	People can struggle when accessing care services, even when the building they need to go to has been adapted.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes (felonies) and Petty crimes
2	What crimes were classed as serious crimes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Stealing goods worth more than 12d
3	What crimes were classed as petty crimes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing goods worth less than 12d • Getting into debt • Limited harm to a person
4	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger • Debt • Hunger • Unemployment
5	Why was suicide classed as a crime?	They believed that only God could decide when a person's life should end.
6	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scolding - the use of abusive or offensive language in public • Vagrancy - wandering the country to find better paid work
7	What new crimes emerged between 1400 and 1500?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlaw gangs - gangs of robbers that robbed houses and travellers • Bad behaviours and beliefs - often seen as 'moral crimes' • Treason - crimes against authority • Lords and retainers - crimes that abused authority
8	What 4 discoveries did historians find about crime 1500 - 1750?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence and disorder that was common amongst nobles declined. • The types of crimes committed were similar to those in the Medieval Period • In the 16th Century there was a dramatic rise before a fall • Certain crimes were seen as more of a problem than others
9	Why did vagrancy become a problem in the Early Modern Period?	Population increase and poor harvest led to large numbers wandering between towns and villages
10	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences led to increased concerns about sinful behaviour

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witchcraft • Smuggling • Highway robbery
2	Why did theft increase during the Industrial Revolution?	Factories, warehouses and shops were full of goods, new banks meant bank robberies and middle class homes had lots of possessions
3	What new crimes were introduced in the Industrial Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fare-dodging • Vandalism on the railways • Failing to send your child to school • Stealing from water standpipes • White collar crime
4	What were the main features of crime in the Industrial Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most common form of crime was petty theft • Violent crime was rare • There were some professional criminals

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most offenders were young/teenage poor males
5	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in industry and towns
6	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
7	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
8	What did radical thinkers place an emphasis on?	A lack of education, religion and useful work
9	What did conservative thinkers blame crime on?	The bad moral habits of the poor, especially drunkenness
10	What was the name of the organisation that wanted to ban alcohol?	The Temperance Movement

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did the Temperance Movement argue?	The public houses left the poor without money for food which led to gambling, prostitution and violence
2	What did some people believe about criminals?	They made a deliberate choice to be criminals
3	What was the criminal class?	Children born into this class inherited criminal tendencies from their parents
4	How could the criminal type be identified?	Using their physical features; the shape of their skull and their hands
5	Why did crimes increase dramatically after 1955?	The introduction of new types of crimes
6	Name three examples of care crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stealing cars Speeding Drink driving
7	What is football hooliganism?	Crowd violence at a sporting event, commonly associated with football games
8	What is a hate crime?	A crime committed against someone because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity
9	Name three types of crimes drugs can lead to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft Organised crime (smuggling) Gang crime
10	What is cyber crime?	Criminal activities carried out using a computer or the internet

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the King's role in law and order?	The king was in overall charge of 'keeping the kings peace'
2	Who was the sheriff?	The king's agent in each county. He would volunteer for the role and not be paid
3	What did the chief constables do?	They supervised law and order in their hundred. They would volunteer for one year and not be paid
4	What was the parish constable responsible for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He had to ensure his parish could supply men to the army Arrest suspicious strangers Make sure the village responded correctly to a crime
5	What role did the people play in law and order?	They kept law and order by answering to the Hue and Cry

6	What was the Hue and Cry?	All people within earshot had to stop what they were doing and hunt for the criminal or face a fine
7	What did the Royal Courts do?	They heard the most serious criminal cases
8	What were the quarter sessions?	JP's judged less serious crimes in court. This was done 4 times a year
9	What did Manor Courts do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealt with most crimes • Ran the lord's land • Judged petty crimes
10	What crimes would the Church courts deal with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex outside of marriage • Homosexuality • Failing to attend church • Gambling • Persistent swearing

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Name three things about a medieval jury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected from the same parish as the accused • Used their knowledge of the person to judge them • They had to know as much as possible about the case
2	Who dealt with the serious crimes on the Early Modern Period?	The Assizes
3	What were petty sessions?	JP's that met more regularly than the quarter sessions, they dealt with petty crimes
4	Name three things about the Bow Street Runners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created by Sir John Fielding • 68 men formed the patrol • They were paid part time constables
5	What did Robert peel create?	The metropolitan Police Force
6	Why were people opposed to a centralised police force?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thought it would cost too much • Didn't think it was the job of the government • Feared it would be used to suppress protest
7	Name three points about the Metropolitan Police Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 full time men • They carried truncheons as their only weapon • Wore a dark blue tall hat and coat
8	What three acts were passed after 1829?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1835 Municipal Corporations Act • 1839 Rural Constabulary Act • 1856 The County and Borough Police Act
9	What was the main role of the police officer after 1850?	The prevention of theft and violence
10	What technologies were used before 1900 in policing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs of crime scenes • The telegraph • Fingerprinting

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What main changes occurred to the police force after 1900?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment improved • Specialisation • Use of weapons • Range of work
2	What was discovered in 1984 that changed policing?	DNA
3	What does the Crown Prosecution Service do?	It decides whether to bring trials to court

4	What was the most common type of punishment in the medieval and Early Modern period?	Fines
5	What types of punishment were included in public humiliation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cucking stool • Stocks and Pillory • Publicly confessing their sins
6	What three types of punishment were included in the death penalty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanging • Hanged, drawn and quartered • Burned alive
7	What was the scold's bridle?	An iron frame that was placed on a woman's head with a spike that sat on her tongue
8	What was a bridewell?	'Houses of correction' for vagrants, where they would be put to work
9	What was Capital Punishment?	When a person was executed for the crime they committed
10	What was Corporal Punishment?	When a person was physically punished (like whipping) for the crime they committed

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
2	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
3	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to ensure the person's neck was broken when they dropped
4	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
5	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons
6	Name two key prison reformers	John Howards and Elizabeth Fry
7	What did prison reformers believe?	Prisoners should be able to live in safety and dignity. They should be helped to change their ways
8	What was the separate system?	Prisoners were kept in individual cells where they worked, prayed and reflected on their crimes
9	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were allowed to work together but in total silence
10	What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happened to Corporal Punishment in 1948 and 1962?	1948 - Ended as a punishment for all offenders 1962 - Ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved
2	What was passed in 1965?	The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act
3	Where did young offenders start to go in 1902?	Their own type of prisons called Borstals
4	What did Alexander Peterson want prisons to do?	Wanted to rehabilitate prisoners so they had the desire to live an honest life

5	Name three alternatives to prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Tagging • Community Service
6	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reichstag Fire • The Enabling Act • Gleichschaltung • The Night of the Long Knives
7	Give TWO features of the Reichstag Fire Decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest • It was used to arrest communists
8	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitic laws • Book burning • The Civil Service Act • The use of terror
9	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical exercise • rifle shooting • map reading • cooking and nursing (girls)
10	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews • Banned from going to the cinema, running small businesses, or buying newspapers • Kristallnacht

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	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
2	Give THREE reasons why the Nazi planned for 'total war' after 1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad • RAF and USAAF bombed Germany • D-Day
3	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
4	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered • Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered • 1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers
5	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews
6	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
7	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
8	Give THREE features of the SD:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by Reinhard Heydrich • The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service • Identified opposition to the Nazis
9	Give THREE features of the Gestapo:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone • Only 15,000 Gestapo officers, or 1 per 4,400 people • Had the power to tap telephones or intercept letters
10	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions • Run by the SS Death's Head guards

Week 10	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"> 1. It was for tax purposes 2. It was so the Normans could legally claim the land
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 allows the larger ships to enter the main basin and to allows 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

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
2	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
3	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
4	Food miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
5	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.
6	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
3	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
4	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
5	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers
6	Consumer protection act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
2	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
3	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
4	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
5	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander
6	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
7	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
8	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g.	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.

	A,D,E,K	
9	Food miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
10	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
2	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
3	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
4	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
5	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.
6	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
2	Listeria	A temperature resistant bacteria usually found in soft cheese, pate and shellfish.
3	Salmonella	A type of bacteria found in raw poultry, untreated milk and eggs.
4	Campylobacter	A type of bacteria found in raw meat; the most common source of food poisoning in the UK.
5	E Coli	Bacteria living in the intestines of animals which can cause kidney damage.
6	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
7	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
8	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
9	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
10	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	COSHH	Control of substances hazardous to health
2	MHOR	Manual Handling operating regulations
3	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
4	hazard	something that causes harm
5	control measure	Method to control risk of harm
6	Consumer protection act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
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9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act	All food businesses must ensure that their food is safe to eat
2	Food Hygiene regulations	Ensures that anybody working with food, stores, handles and cooks food hygienically
3	HACCP	Hazard analysis of critical control points
4	HACCP document	food safety management system identifying possible hazards
5	Microbe	microorganism
6	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5'C to 63'C)
7	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
8	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
9	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
10	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allergy	Serious immune system reaction
2	Intolerance	Less serious, digestive system reaction
3	Anaphylaxis	Severe allergic reaction which can be fatal
4	Epipen	Adrenaline shot to help reduce an anaphylactic reaction
5	Lactose Intolerance	cannot digest lactose in dairy products
6	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
7	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
8	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
9	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
10	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.

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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act	All food businesses must ensure that their food is safe to eat
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5	Microbe	microorganism
6	COSHH	Control of substances hazardous to health
7	MHOR	Manual Handling operating regulations
8	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
9	hazard	something that causes harm
10	control measure	Method to control risk of harm

Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	British Invasion	A musical genre where bands in the United Kingdom became popular in the United States.
2	Lead Guitar	A guitar part which consists of melodies and solos rather than chord progressions.
3	Rhythm Guitar	A guitar part which consists of chord progressions rather than melodies and solos.
4	Vocal Harmonies	More than one vocal line sang at the same time.
5	Record Player	A machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it.
6	Jukebox	A machine that plays a selected musical recording when a coin is inserted.
7	Riff	A short, repeated musical phrase, often played on a guitar.
8	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
9	Bass Line	The lowest part in a piece of music, often played by a bass guitar.
10	Line Up	The instruments used in a piece of music.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
2	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
3	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
4	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
5	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
2	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
3	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
4	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
5	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
6	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
7	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
8	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
9	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.

10	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
2	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
3	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
4	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
5	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
2	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
3	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
4	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
5	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it
6	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
7	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
8	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
9	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
10	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
2	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes with the scale.
3	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
4	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
5	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.
6	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
7	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
8	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
9	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.

10	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
2	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
3	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
4	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
5	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.
6	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
7	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
8	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
9	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
10	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
2	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
3	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
4	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
5	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.
6	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
7	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes with the scale.
8	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
9	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
10	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chromatic	Going up or down by one semitone at a time.
2	Scalic	Moving up or down in a scale pattern.
3	Conjunct	Moving up or down by step.
4	Disjunct	Moving up or down by leap.
5	Sequence	A small pattern of notes repeated up or down in pitch.
6	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
7	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
8	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
9	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
10	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonal	Not in a key. Often sounds dissonant.
2	Consonant	A piece of music that sounds not clashy. Sounds 'nice'.
3	Dissonant	A piece of music that sounds 'clashy'
4	Arpeggio	Going up or down the notes of a chord one at a time, ascending or descending.
5	Ostinato	A repeating pattern.
6	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
7	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
8	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
9	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
10	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
7	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
8	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
9	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
10	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
2	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
3	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
4	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
5	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.
6	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
7	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy.
8	Overload	Working harder than normal.
9	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
10	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
2	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
3	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
4	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
5	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
6	High intensity interval training	Training that involves period of very high-intensity work and rest.
7	Repetition (rep)	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
8	Set of repetitions (set)	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.

9	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
10	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resist the movement.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
2	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).
3	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
4	Weight training	Form of resistance training which involves using weights to primary build or improve strength.
5	Continuous training	Involves working at a constant rate or intensity and improves cardiovascular endurance/ stamina.
6	Fartlek training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
7	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest.
8	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
9	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to resting condition.
10	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work) compared to the amount of rest.

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stamina	The ability to sustain activity without fatigue.
2	Equipment	The tools which are used to successfully play a sport or help with an activity.
3	Individual sport	A sport which is played on your own.
4	Team sport	A sport which is played with two more people in the team.
5	Aerobic exercise	Involves utilising oxygen to fuel the body during exercise.
6	Anaerobic exercise	Involves fuelling the body during exercise without using oxygen.
7	Aerobic training zone	The optimal zone of training to make aerobic gains in the body to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
8	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/ numbers, which allow a performer to monitor improvement..
9	Training methods	Different types of methods on how you can train your body to perform in a sport.

10	Illness	Can cause a reduction in exercise performance, can interrupt training and competitions.
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
2	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
3	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
4	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
5	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
6	Sub Maximal	Fitness tests that do not require maximal exertion
7	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
8	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
9	Aerobic - oxygen consumption	Enough oxygen to meet energy demands
10	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).

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

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

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.
3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.
5	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
6	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
7	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
8	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
9	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
10	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en un pueblo pequeño	I live in a small town
2	vivo en una ciudad grande	I live in a big city
3	vivo en una aldea	I live in a village
4	me gustaría vivir en el extranjero	I would like to live abroad
5	me gustaría vivir en los estados unidos	I would like to live in the USA
6	antes vivía en una casa pequeña	before I used to live in a small house
7	antes vivía en un piso grande	before I used to live in a small flat
8	antes vivía en una granja	before I used to live on a farm
9	antes, mi pueblo era acogedor	before, my town used to be welcoming
10	antes, mi ciudad era concurrido	before, my city used to be busy

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi pueblo hay un ayuntamiento	in my town there is a town hall
2	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately
3	en mi pueblo no hay museos	in my town there are no museums
4	me gustaría tener una zapatería	I would like to have a shoe shop
5	me encantaría tener una panadería	I would love to have a bakery
6	antes había tanto tráfico	before there used to be so much traffic
7	antes había tanto desempleo	before there used to be so much unemployment
8	antes había tantos espacios verdes	before there used to be so many green spaces
9	antes era tan ruidoso	before it used to be so noisy
10	antes era tan limpio	before it used to be so clean

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	lo bueno de mi ciudad es que	the good thing about my city is that
2	lo malo de mi ciudad es que	the bad thing about my city is that
3	lo mejor de mi ciudad es que	the best thing about my city is that
4	lo peor de mi ciudad es que	the worst thing about my city is that
5	hay tantos espacios verdes	there are so many green spaces
6	y también	and also
7	hay muchas tiendas	there are many shops
8	se puede ir de compras	you can go shopping
9	se puede descansar en el parque	you can relax in the park
10	se puede pasar el rato con amigos	you can hang out with friends

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...?	Where is...?
2	sigue todo recto	go straight
3	gira a la derecha	turn right
4	gira a la izquierda	turn left
5	toma la primera calle a la derecha	take the first road on the right
6	toma la segunda calle a la izquierda	take the second road on the left
7	toma la tercera calle a la derecha	take the third road on the right
8	está delante del mercado	it is in front of the market
9	está detrás de la plaza mayor	it is behind the main square
10	está entre la iglesia y el ayuntamiento	it is between the church and the town hall

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo ir de compras	I usually go shopping
2	en los grandes almacenes	in department stores
3	en las tiendas de segunda mano	in second-hand shops
4	en las tiendas de diseño	in designer shops
5	prefiero comprar en línea	I prefer to buy online
6	porque es más cómodo	because it's more comfortable
7	porque es más barato	because it's cheaper
8	porque hay más variedad	because there is more variety
9	porque hay que hacer cola	because you have to queue
10	la última vez compré una bufanda	last time I bought a scarf

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	mañana	tomorrow
2	este fin de semana	this weekend
3	si hace buen tiempo	if the weather is good
4	si hace mal tiempo	if the weather is bad
5	visitaré el catedral	I will visit the cathedral
6	compraré regalos	I will buy gifts
7	iré de compras	I will go shopping
8	descansaré en la playa	I will relax at the beach
9	haré una excursión	I will go on a trip
10	saldré con mis amigos	I will go out with my friends

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	si hace frío	if it is cold
2	si hace calor	if it is hot
3	iré al polideportivo	I will go to the leisure centre
4	haré natación	I will do swimming
5	haré piragüismo	I will do kayaking
6	haré senderismo	I will do hiking
7	haré una excursión en barco	I will go on a boat trip
8	será genial	it will be great
9	jugaremos a las cartas	we will play cards
10	haremos artes marciales	we will do martial arts

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hace dos años	two years ago
2	el mes pasado	last month
3	fui a...	I went to...
4	mis amigos y yo fuimos a...	my friends and I went to...
5	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs
6	saqué fotos	I took photos
7	hice turismo	I did sightseeing
8	visité el centro a pie	I visited the centre by foot
9	vi los sitios de interés	I saw the touristy places
10	alquilé un bici	I rented a bike

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	lo mejor fue cuando	the best thing was when
2	lo peor fue cuando	the worst thing was when
3	perdí mi móvil	I lost my phone
4	perdí mi pasaporte	I lost my passport
5	visité los monumentos	I visited the monuments
6	tomé el sol	I sunbathed
7	hice una visita guiada	I did a guided tour
8	hicimos una visita guiada	we did a guided tour
9	hice una excursión en barco	I did a boat tour
10	probé los platos tradicionales	I tried the traditional dishes

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	vivo en una ciudad pequeña	I live in a small city
2	donde hay mucho que hacer	where there is a lot to do
3	por ejemplo	for example
4	hay un polideportivo	there is a leisure centre
5	donde se puede hacer artes marciales	where you can do martial arts
6	antes mi ciudad era sucia	before my city used to be dirty
7	pero ahora es muy limpia	but now it is very clean
8	este fin de semana saldré con mis amigos	this weekend I will go out with my friends
9	hace dos años fui a Barcelona	two years ago I went to Barcelona
10	lo mejor fue cuando vi los sitios de interés	the best thing was when I saw the touristy places

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
3	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
4	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
5	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
6	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
8	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
9	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
10	Baptism	This is a cleansing, using water, to show repentance. In the time of Jesus this meant being completely submerged for a brief time.

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
2	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.
3	Miracle	This is a seemingly impossible event, usually good, that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws, and is thought to be the action of God.
4	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
5	Synagogue	This is a place of worship for Jewish believers where the scrolls of the Law are kept.
6	Sabbath (Shabbat)	This is the Jewish holy day of the week; beginning at sunset Friday and continuing to nightfall on Saturday.
7	Holy Communion	This is the giving of bread and wine as a memorial of Jesus in church services; it is also referred to as Eucharist (thanksgiving), Mass or the Lord's Supper.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.

3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
5	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
6	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
9	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
10	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

Week 4 16/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
2	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
3	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
6	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
8	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
9	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
10	Baptism	This is a cleansing, using water, to show repentance. In the time of Jesus this meant being completely submerged for a brief time.

Week 5 23/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.

7	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.
8	Miracle	This is a seemingly impossible event, usually good, that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws, and is thought to be the action of God.
9	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
10	Synagogue	This is a place of worship for Jewish believers where the scrolls of the Law are kept.

Week 6 30/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	This is a story where the spiritual message is given using non-spiritual images.
2	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
5	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.
6	Sabbath (Shabbat)	This is the Jewish holy day of the week; beginning at sunset Friday and continuing to nightfall on Saturday.
7	Holy Communion	This is the giving of bread and wine as a memorial of Jesus in church services; it is also referred to as Eucharist (thanksgiving), Mass or the Lord's Supper.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 7 06/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prayer	This is communication with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help and guidance.
2	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
3	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
4	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
5	Call	This is the feeling that a person has to follow a particular lifestyle or career; very often linked to a 'vocation'.
6	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
7	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
8	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
9	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
10	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disciple	This is the term used for the followers of Jesus.
2	Haemorrhage	This is bleeding which is persistent and potentially life threatening.
3	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
4	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future.
5	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
6	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
9	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
10	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

Week 9 27/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
2	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
3	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
6	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
7	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
8	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
9	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
10	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
2	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
3	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
4	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
5	Baptism	This is a cleansing, using water, to show repentance. In the time of Jesus this meant being completely submerged for a brief time.
6	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
7	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.
8	Miracle	This is a seemingly impossible event, usually good, that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws, and is thought to be the action of God.
9	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
10	Synagogue	This is a place of worship for Jewish believers where the scrolls of the Law are kept.