



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2 - 23/24

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	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.
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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	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
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	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
4	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
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.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
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	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
10	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.

Business Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Flotation	listing company shares on the stock market
2	Share capital	the money invested into a business by shareholders
3	Loan capital	finance received from a bank when taking out a loan
4	Retained profit	Profit left after the business has paid dividends and taxes
5	Selling asset	the sale of items the business owns
6	Aim	something the business is trying to achieve
7	Objective	a more specific breakdown of an aim
8	Survival	generating enough revenue to cover costs and therefore continue to trade
9	Work form	the number of employees a business has
10	Product range	the variety and number of products a business sells

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Entering	when a business decides to open up in a market it hasn't been in before
2	Exiting markets	choosing to leave a market
3	Changing business aims	Change in; market conditions, technology, performance, legislation, management
4	Globalisation	The process of more companies acting on a global scale
5	Imports	buying from abroad - bringing goods and services into a country
6	Export	selling abroad – selling goods and services to international markets
7	Multinational	A business that has operations in multiple countries
8	Tariff	a tax on imports (paid by the buyer)
9	Trade bloc	a group of countries that agree to trade freely
10	Free trade	trading between countries with no barriers

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ethical considerations	thinking about ethics, which may lead to making morally valid decisions or lead to the manipulation of customer attitudes
2	Fair trade	a social movement whose goal it is to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and promote sustainability
3	Trade-offs	balance between ethics & profits
4	Environmental considerations	factors relating to green issues, such as sustainability and pollution
5	Sustainability	whether or not a resource will inevitably run out in future.
6	Job production	products are made individually, specifically to customers' requirements. (One-off)
7	Batch production	producing a limited number of identical products.
8	flow production	continuous production of identical products.
9	Productivity	Calculated by measuring the business's outputs (number of products made) by its inputs (the resources used to make the products or services).
10	flexibility	how easy a business can make changes in order to meet customer needs

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	stock	the products held by a business in a shop or warehouse for sale to customers including raw materials.
2	bar gate stock graph	a chart used to indicate the level of stock a business is holding at any one time.
3	Just in time (JIT)	procuring stock when it is needed rather (once the customer orders)
4	Procurement	the process of purchasing and obtaining materials, supplies, or equipment.
5	Logistics	the organisation and management within a business of the transport of raw materials and goods.
6	Quality control	the process of checking the standard of quality at the end of the production process.
7	quality assurance	a system based on preventing quality problems.
8	competitive advantage	an advantage a business has over its rivals that is unique and sustainable.
9	warranty	the guarantee by a producer that it will repair any faults in a product for a specific period of time
10	sales process	the process of persuading a customer to buy the products

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Product knowledge	how well staff know the features of the products and service issues
2	Customer engagement	how a business interacts with a customer during a sales transaction.
3	Customer feedback	comments, praise or criticisms given to the company by customers
4	post-sales service	anything provided after you have paid for and received the product
5	ARR	Average Rate of Return.
6	Gross product (formula)	Revenue – cost of sales
7	Net profit (Formula)	Gross profit – expenses
8	Gross profit margin (%)	$(\text{Gross profit} \div \text{Sales revenue}) \times 100$
9	Net profit margin (%)	$\text{Net profit} \div \text{Sales revenue} \times 100$
10	formula for ARR	$(\text{total net profit} \div \text{no. years}) \div \text{initial cost} \times 100$

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial data	Includes information such as sales figures, business costs and profits.
2	marketing data	includes information on advertising spending, customer opinions and product performance.
3	market data	includes information on market size, market growth and characteristics of customers.
4	centralised structure	decisions are made at head office not within the branch
5	decentralised structure	decisions are made at a local level
6	flat structure	an organisation with few layers of hierarchy
7	hierarchical structure	an organisation with many layers of management, therefore creating a tall organisational pyramid
8	organisation chart	a diagram that shows the internal structure of an organisation
9	span of control	the number of people a manager is directly responsible for
10	subordinate	the term for people underneath another in an organisation chart

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	part-time workers	Workers who work less than a full-time contract five days per week

2	full-time workers	Workers who work a full-time contract five days per week (40 hours)
3	flexible hours	Employees choose how they fulfil their contractual hours over a week
4	permanent	Workers do not have an end date to their employment contract
5	temporary	Workers have an end date to their employment contract
6	free-lance	Self-employed workers who are contracted to work for a company for a set period or to complete a project.
7	remote working	Where employees have the opportunity to work full-time / part-time from home.
8	Jargon	technical words used that may not be understood by everyone
9	Barrier to communication	something that prevents the flow of communication
10	insufficient communication	too little communication may leave some staff under-informed and unmotivated

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Directors	Handle the most senior appointments, set out aims and objectives and discuss the key decisions faced by the business.
2	Senior managers	A manager is a person responsible for organising others to carry out tasks.
3	supervisors	This junior management role is largely to do with ensuring that shop-floor staff do exactly what is asked of them.
4	Operational staff	An operational executive has direct responsibility for achieving a specific target
5	support staff	They are employed to help the operational staff but don't have direct responsibility for achieving targets.
6	remuneration	all the financial rewards received from work, both direct and indirect
7	fringe benefits	rewards you get from work that are non-financial (company car)
8	commision	being paid a percentage of the value of a sale you made
9	job rotation	having several tasks to do at work to remove the boredom of doing the same thing all the time
10	job enrichment	being given a range of activities and responsibilities

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	motivation	reasons for behaving in a particular way e.g. working hard.
2	performance review	employee line manager review their performance against set targets
3	retention	the ability of a business to keep its staff
4	induction training	training that occurs when you first start a job or join a new business
5	Business plan	A document that allows you to map out the details of your business idea in order to reduce risk and obtain finance
6	Financial forecasts	Predictions of what the money coming in and out of your business might look like
7	Stakeholder	Any party with an interest in your business
8	E-commerce	Business transactions taking place on line
9	Bricks and clicks	A business that has a physical location as well as an online one
10	The marketing mix	Product, price , place, promotion.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crowdfunding	funding your business by raising money from a large number of people who each contribute a relatively small amount, typically via the internet.
2	Factors influencing business location:	Proximity to: market, labour, materials and competitors
3	Advertising	Using the media to promote your business
4	Sponsorship	Paying to have your business name/logo represented at an event/on a sports team/ in a place
5	Public relations	Ensuring the business is being talked about by the public (i.e. in newspaper stories etc
6	Brand	The personality of a business. The things the business is recognised by; logo, brand name, slogans.
7	Reputation	How the business is known to the general public.
8	Liabilities	Debts owed by the business.
9	Cash Deficit	When a business does not have enough money to pay the outflows. Negative number
10	Margin of Safety	The difference between the sales made and the break even point

Drama Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In the round	Theatre in which the audience surrounds the stage on all sides.
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Upstage	At or towards the back of a stage.
4	Stage right	On the right side of a stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.
5	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
6	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
7	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.
8	Non verbal	Using physical and spatial drama skills to give meaning without speaking.
9	Hysteria	Extreme fear, excitement, anger, etc. that cannot be controlled and is often without cause.
10	Stage left	On the left side of a stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gel	A film of coloured plastic which changes the colour of a beam of light when attached to the lantern.
2	Non verbal	Using physical and spatial drama skills to give meaning without speaking.
3	Flood light	Covers the whole stage so is used when you want an effect to be spread all the way across the stage.
4	Black box studio	A simple performance space with black walls and a flat floor.
5	Integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
6	In the round	Theatre in which the audience surrounds the stage on all sides.
7	Downstage	At or towards the front of a stage.
8	Proxemics	The space between characters to show relationships
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
10	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the audience all facing one direction, without an arch.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage, creating a clear circle of light.
4	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
5	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.

6	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
7	Evidence	Second part of PEEL - Give SPECIFIC examples of what you'd do.
8	Traverse staging	When the audience is placed on either side of the actors' playing space or stage, facing each other.
9	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
10	End on staging	The audience is seated along one end of the stage, directly facing it

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	McCarthyism	The political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals and a campaign spreading fear of communists.
2	Proxemics	The space between characters to show relationships
3	The capotain	A black, wide brimmed hat a Puritan would have worn.
4	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
5	Climax	The turning point in a play, where the tension is highest.
6	Evidence	Second part of PEEL - Give SPECIFIC examples of what you'd do.
7	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
8	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
9	Levels	Placing characters on upper and lower levels to show status.
10	Black box studio	A simple performance space with black walls and a flat floor.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hysteria	Extreme fear, excitement, anger, etc. that cannot be controlled and is often without cause.
2	Gel	A film of coloured plastic which changes the colour of a beam of light when attached to the lantern.
3	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
4	Non verbal	Using physical and spatial drama skills to give meaning without speaking.
5	Fresnel	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
6	Link to question	Fourth part of PEEL - Explain why/how this will communicate those specific emotions to the audience.
7	Flood light	Covers the whole stage so is used when you want an effect to be spread all the way across the stage.
8	Stage directions	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.
9	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
10	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Link to context	Addition to PEEL in question 3 - Describing the context in which it was created and performed. Mention both 1692 and 1953.

2	McCarthyism	The political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals and a campaign spreading fear of communists.
3	Rising action	The section of the plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.
4	Point	First part of PEEL - State what you're going to communicate to the audience.
5	Context	The time period, social, economic and political events.
6	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
7	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
8	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
9	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
10	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Props	A handheld sized object actors use on stage
2	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
3	Link to question	Fourth part of PEEL - Explain why/how this will communicate those specific emotions to the audience.
4	Climax	The turning point in a play, where the tension is highest.
5	Spatial skills	Everything we do with the stage space to show status, relationships and emotions.
6	The capotain	A black, wide brimmed hat a Puritan would have worn.
7	Link to context	Addition to PEEL in question 3 - Describing the context in which it was created and performed. Mention both 1692 and 1953.
8	Rising action	The section of the plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.
9	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
10	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the audience all facing one direction, without an arch.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage directions	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.
2	Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage, creating a clear circle of light.
3	McCarthyism	The political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals and a campaign spreading fear of communists.
4	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
5	Upstage	At or towards the back of a stage.
6	Spatial skills	Everything we do with the stage space to show status, relationships and emotions.
7	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
8	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.

9	Explain	Third part of PEEL - How it'll bring the extract to life for the audience or how the character could show their feeling/status.
10	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	End on staging	The audience is seated along one end of the stage, directly facing it
2	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
3	Stage directions	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.
4	Fresnel	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
5	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
6	Explain	Third part of PEEL - How it'll bring the extract to life for the audience or how the character could show their feeling/status.
7	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage when attached to the lantern.
8	Stage left	On the left side of a stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.
9	Props	A handheld sized object actors use on stage
10	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
2	Proxemics	The space between characters to show relationships
3	The capotain	A black, wide brimmed hat a Puritan would have worn.
4	Climax	The turning point in a play, where the tension is highest.
5	Context	The time period, social, economic and political events.
6	Point	First part of PEEL - State what you're going to communicate to the audience.
7	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
8	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
9	Spatial skills	Everything we do with the stage space to show status, relationships and emotions.
10	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage when attached to the lantern.

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

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	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
3	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.
4	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
5	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.
6	Littering	This is when plants and animals die and are left on top of the soil.
7	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
8	Biotic	These are living things.
9	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
10	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
2	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
3	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have any nutrients
4	Emergent layer	This is the top layer of the rainforest which receives the most sunlight and plenty of rainfall.
5	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
6	Felling	This is the process of cutting down trees.
7	Carbon sink	A plant or the ocean which absorbs and stores carbon from the atmosphere.
8	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
9	Ecotourism	This is responsible travel to natural areas, with visits carried out in small groups with minimal impact on the ecosystem.
10	Polar bear adaptations	These include a thick layer of fat, black nose and foot pads and wide feet.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bearberry adaptations	These include them being low growing, having hairy stems and being brightly coloured.
2	Permafrost	This is permanently frozen ground found in polar and tundra regions.
3	Conservation groups	This is a group that aim to protect and preserve the environment eg. WWF.
4	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.
5	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.

6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
7	Producer	An organism or plant that is able to absorb energy from the sun through photosynthesis.
8	Consumer	A creature that eats animals and/or plants.
9	Decomposer	An organism such as bacteria that breaks down dead tissue and plant matter.
10	Leaching	This is when minerals are lost from the soil.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
2	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
3	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
4	Lagos causes of growth	These are natural increase and migration.
5	Lagos regional importance	It has a thriving arts and cultural scene and has opportunities for employment, leisure and recreation.
6	Littering	This is when plants and animals die and are left on top of the soil.
7	Abiotic	These are non-living things eg. sunlight, rocks and water.
8	Biotic	These are living things.
9	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
10	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.
2	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICT centre for west Africa.
3	Lagos employment	There are a wide range of jobs available within the tertiary sector but 40% of the workforce are employed in the informal sector.
4	Lagos life expectancy	This is 54.5 years on average.
5	Lagos water supply	90% of people get their water from wells and boreholes as only 10% of water is from a piped water supply.
6	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
7	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have any nutrients
9	Emergent layer	This is the top layer of the rainforest which receives the most sunlight and plenty of rainfall.
10	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy supply	There is improved access compared to the countryside but only 60% of the

		population have access to energy.
2	Lagos urban growth	This is caused by the rapidly increasing population putting pressure on housing, causing the growth of squatter settlements such as Makoko.
3	Lagos squatter settlement upgrading programme	This was a seven year programme between 2006 and 2013 that has benefitted one million people through improved infrastructure and services.
4	Lagos waste	This is a big environmental challenge as only 40% of waste is collected and only 13% is recycled.
5	Lagos traffic congestion	This is a big environmental challenge as it contributes to air pollution as the average commuter spends three hours in traffic a day.
6	Felling	This is the process of cutting down trees.
7	Carbon sink	A plant or the ocean which absorbs and stores carbon from the atmosphere.
8	Soil erosion	The process by which soil is worn away.
9	Ecotourism	This is responsible travel to natural areas, with visits carried out in small groups with minimal impact on the ecosystem.
10	Polar bear adaptations	These include a thick layer of fat, black nose and foot pads and wide feet.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy management	This is being managed by the Lagos energy sector which aims to provide 100% of people with energy by 2030.
2	Lagos traffic congestion management	This is being managed through the integrated transport system.
3	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
4	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
5	Bristol regional importance	It has a variety of theatres, music venues and is home to Aardman Animation.
6	Bearberry adaptations	These include them being low growing, having hairy stems and being brightly coloured.
7	Permafrost	This is permanently frozen ground found in polar and tundra regions.
8	Conservation groups	This is a group that aim to protect and preserve the environment eg. WWF.
9	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.
10	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bristol national importance	It has two large universities and it is the UK's 8th most popular city for foreign visitors.
2	Bristol international importance	It is home to Bristol International Airport and Bristol University attracts students from around the world.
3	Bristol positive impacts of migration	These include the increased workforce and balancing the ageing population.
4	Bristol negative impacts of migration	These include putting pressure on housing and education.
5	Bristol employment	Some of the largest employers are the Defence Procurement Agency (DPA),

		the aerospace industry and Aardman Animations.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
8	Lagos Location	It is a city within the NEE Nigeria which is located on the west coast of Africa.
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Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos national importance	It is home to TNC headquarters, 80% of Nigeria's industry is located within Lagos and 25% of Nigeria's GDP is generated within Lagos.
2	Lagos international importance	It has the highest living standards within Africa and is the ICT centre for west Africa.
3	Lagos employment	There are a wide range of jobs available within the tertiary sector but 40% of the workforce are employed in the informal sector.
4	Lagos life expectancy	This is 54.5 years on average.
5	Lagos water supply	90% of people get their water from wells and boreholes as only 10% of water is from a piped water supply.
6	Lagos energy supply	There is improved access compared to the countryside but only 60% of the population have access to energy.
7	Lagos urban growth	This is caused by the rapidly increasing population putting pressure on housing, causing the growth of squatter settlements such as Makoko.
8	Lagos squatter settlement upgrading programme	This was a seven year programme between 2006 and 2013 that has benefitted one million people through improved infrastructure and services.
9	Lagos waste	This is a big environmental challenge as only 40% of waste is collected and only 13% is recycled.
10	Lagos traffic congestion	This is a big environmental challenge as it contributes to air pollution as the average commuter spends three hours in traffic a day.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos energy management	This is being managed by the Lagos energy sector which aims to provide 100% of people with energy by 2030.
2	Lagos traffic congestion management	This is being managed through the integrated transport system.
3	Bristol Location	It is a city within the south west of England.
4	Bristol causes of growth	The main cause of population growth is migration.
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10	Bristol employment	Some of the largest employers are the Defence Procurement Agency (DPA), the aerospace industry and Aardman Animations.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

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

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of religion	Impact lifestyle choices (diet/ exercise), sense of purpose/ belonging, discrimination, social exclusion/ isolation.
2	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.
3	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
4	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
5	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.

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

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

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart Rate	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
2	Resting heart rate	The heart rate at rest. Normal rate is 60-100 bpm.
3	Abnormal heart rate short term risks	Light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting, high blood pressure.
4	Abnormal heart rate long term risks	Increased risk of cardiovascular problems, heart failure
5	Blood pressure	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.
6	Risk of high blood pressure	Short term: Headaches, shortness of breath, nose bleeds. Long term: Damage arteries, reduce blood flow, heart attack, stroke, vascular dementia.
7	Risk of low blood pressure	Short term: dizziness, blurred vision, fainted, feeling nauseous Long term: cold and clammy skin, rapid breathing, weak pulse.

8	Body mass index	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
9	Lifestyle indicators	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, substance misuse.
10	Physiological indicators	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure, body mass index (BMI)

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

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

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

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

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Question	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	Question	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 ● 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 allow the larger ships to enter the main basin and to allow the smaller ships/canal boats to load up
9	How has Gloucester docks changed in the modern period?	It is now used for tourism and leisure rather than a working dock
10	What two docks can Gloucester Docks be compared to?	Liverpool and Bristol Docks

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.
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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. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
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
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 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
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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.

Week 9	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	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
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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

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
4	Hydrotherapy	Use of water to improve blood circulation, relieve pain and relax muscles.
5	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.
6	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.
7	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
8	Kinesiology tape	Stretchy tape applied strategically to provide support, lessen pain, reduce swelling and improve performance.
9	Neoprene	Synthetic rubber used to make supports, mainly for joints.
10	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extrinsic factors	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from outside the body.
2	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
3	Environment	Can increase or decrease injury depending on the environmental conditions which an athlete must perform in.
4	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.
5	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
6	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
7	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.

8	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
9	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
10	Dehydration	Caused by not drinking enough fluid or by losing fluid you take in.

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

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender	Certain sports may be more suitable for a male, and vice versa for females.
2	Age	Older athletes may be vulnerable to injury, unlike young athletes who would not be.
3	Weight	Participants need to be reasonable weight for their chosen sport.
4	Fitness levels	A main cause of injury. Participants need to be prepared by making sure their body is fit enough to withstand the rigorous physical activity undertaking.
5	Medical conditions	Pre-existing medical conditions may make a performer more susceptible to injuries or may limit the involvement in sport.
6	Psychological factors	The mental factors that affect a performer's ability to be in the right frame of mind.
7	Motivation	The drive to do something.
8	Arousal	The level of activation of a performer, which ranges from being in a coma, to high excitement.
9	Anxiety	A negative emotional state concerned with feelings of worry and nervousness.
10	Stress	Often a reaction to mental or emotional pressure.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Confidence	The belief in our ability to master a situation.
2	Level of performance	Performers can become annoyed if they are not playing well, which could lead to aggression.
3	Retaliation	The act of harming someone because they have harmed you; it is a form of revenge.
4	Pressure to win	Pressure can come from themselves, coaches or spectators.
5	Performance enhancing drugs	Some performance enhancing drugs can lead to aggressive behaviour, such as anabolic steroids.
6	Anabolic steroids	Performance enhancing drugs that help performers increase muscle size and strength.

7	Mental strategies	By decreasing arousal, certain emotions such as aggression and stress will improve performance.
8	Mental rehearsal	The process of going over movements of a skill or a task in the mind before the action takes place.
9	Imagery	Can be used to recreate a successful image in the mind from a past performance.
10	Selective attention	A method of filtering relevant information from irrelevant information.

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

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hard tissue injury	Injuries which involve the skeletal system and include fractures, dislocations and loss of teeth.
2	Torn muscle	Involves muscles fibres to be overstretched and could cause the muscles to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
3	Torn tendon	Involves tendon fibres to be overstretched and could cause the tend to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
4	Torn ligament	Involve torn fibrous tissues that connect bones together.
5	Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)	Ligament that runs diagonally in the middle of the knee joining the femur to the tibia.
6	PRICE therapy	Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation.
7	Skin damage	Playing sport exposes the skin to contact with other surfaces, which may lead to injuries.
8	Abrasion	Involves surface damage to the skin, which results in cuts and grazes.
9	Cut	An acute injury in which tissues of the skin become separated.
10	Laceration	A torn or jagged wound that is caused by a sharp object.

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

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

Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en casa	at home
2	para cuidar el medio ambiente	in order to look after the environment
3	para proteger el medio ambiente	in order to protect the environment
4	siempre usamos la ducha	we always use the shower
5	usamos botellas de agua reutilizables	we use reusable water bottles
6	reciclamos todo lo posible	we recycle everything possible
7	usamos el transporte público	we use public transport
8	desenchufamos los aparatos eléctricos	we unplug electrical appliances
9	apagamos las luces	we turn off the lights
10	en vez de	instead of

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ser verde	in order to be green
2	no se debería	you shouldn't
3	usar bolsas de plástico	use plastic bags
4	poner la calefacción	put on the heating
5	ir en coche	go by car
6	malgastar agua	waste water
7	malgastar energía	waste energy
8	se debería	you should
9	separar la basura	separate the rubbish
10	ir en bici/a pie	go by bike/by foot

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	hay demasiada basura en las calles	there is too much rubbish in the streets
2	hay demasiada gente sin espacio para vivir	there are too many people with nowhere to live
3	hay demasiada destrucción de los bosques	there is too much destruction of forests
4	hay demasiada polución de los mares y ríos	there is too much pollution of seas and rivers
5	el aire está contaminado	the air is polluted
6	los combustibles fósiles se acaban	fossil fuels are running out
7	se debería cuidar el planeta	you should look after the planet
8	se debería ayudar a proyectos de ayuda	you should support aid projects
9	se debería comprar productos verdes	you should buy green products
10	se debería comprar productos de comercio justo	you should buy fair trade products

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el problema más grave es	the most serious problem es
2	lo que me preocupa más es	what concerns me most is
3	el estado de la planeta	the state of the planet
4	el paro/el desempleo	unemployment
5	la pobreza	poverty
6	el hambre	hunger
7	la guerra	war
8	la contaminación de los ríos	river pollution
9	los sin techo/los sin hogar	homeless people
10	los animales en peligro de extinción	endangered species

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para solucionar el problema	in order to solve the problem
2	se puede	you can
3	apadrinar un niños	adopt a child
4	recaudar fondos	raise money
5	para organizaciones benéficas	for charity
6	hacer un trabajo voluntario	do voluntary work
7	luchar contra el hambre	fight against hunger
8	hay que	we must
9	actuar ahora	act now
10	comprar productos verdes	buy green products

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	recientemente	Recently
2	he separado la basura	I have separated the rubbish
3	he reciclado el plástico y el vidrio	I have recycled plastic and glass
4	he hecho todo lo posible	I have done everything possible
5	para cuidar el medio ambiente	in order to look after the environment
6	por ejemplo ayer	for example yesterday
7	no malgasté agua	I didn't waste water
8	no usé bolsas de plástico	I didn't use plastic bags
9	desenchufé los aparatos eléctricos	I unplugged electric appliances
10	para ahorrar energía	in order to save energy

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ser solidario	to be supportive
2	ayudé a mi hermana con los deberes	I helped my sister with homework
3	ayudé a mi madre	I helped my mum
4	pasé la aspiradora y lavé los platos	I vacuumed and washed the plates
5	trabajé como voluntario	I worked as a volunteer
6	participé en una carrera	I participated in a race
7	organicé una venta de pasteles	I organised a bake sale
8	para recaudar fondos	to raise money
9	para una organización benéfica	for a charity
10	te hace sentir más conectado a los demás	it makes you feel more connected to others

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría/quisiera	I would like
2	organizar una campaña	to organise a campaign
3	para ser solidario	to be supportive
4	para las víctimas de	for the victims of
5	los desastres naturales	natural disasters
6	las inundaciones	the floods
7	el terremoto	the earthquake
8	el incendio forestal	the forest fire
9	el huracán	the hurricane
10	acción humanitaria	humanitarian campaign

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	los eventos deportivos sirven para	sporting events serve to
2	promover la participación en el deporte	to promote participation in sport
3	el espíritu de solidaridad	team spirit
4	regenerar los centros urbanos	to regenerate city centres
5	eleva r el orgullo nacional	to increase national pride
6	unir a la gente	to unite people
7	inspirar a la gente	to inspire people
8	una desventaja es	a disadvantage is
9	el riesgo de ataques terroristas	the risk of terrorist attacks
10	el coste de organización de la seguridad	the cost of organising the security

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en casa para cuidar el medio ambiente	at home in order to look after the environment
2	siempre separo la basura	I always separate the rubbish
3	hay demasiada basura en las calles	there is too much rubbish in the streets
4	lo que me preocupa más es	what concerns me most is
5	el estado de la planeta	the state of the planet
6	hay que actuar ahora	we must act now
7	la semana pasada organicé una venta de pasteles	last week I organised a bake sale
8	para recaudar fondos	to raise money
9	para las víctimas de los desastres naturales	for the victims of natural disasters
10	es importante ayudar a los demás	it is important to help others

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God exists or not.
2	Atheist	This is a person who believes there is no God.
3	Design argument	This is the idea that the world is designed so God exists as the designer, also known as the Teleological argument.
4	First Cause	This is the idea that the world was the result of something causing it.
5	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.
6	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
7	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
8	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
9	Impersonal	This is the idea that God is beyond human capacity to understand; distant (in intellectual and emotional terms)
10	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not be able to happen, and are inexplicable by science.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
2	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
3	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
4	Polytheist	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
5	Reality	This is what is real or actual.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.
7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
8	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
9	Theist	This is a person who believes in God.
10	Thomas Aquinas	This is an Italian philosopher and Catholic priest in the thirteenth century, who wrote Five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Ultimate Reality	This is the idea of One God which is absolute.
3	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
4	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
5	Tawhid	This is the islamic belief in the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah.
6	Agnostic	This is a person who believes there is not enough evidence to say whether a God exists or not.
7	Atheist	This is a person who believes there is no God.

8	Design argument	This is the idea that the world is designed so God exists as the designer, also known as the Teleological argument.
9	First Cause	This is the idea that the world was the result of something causing it.
10	General revelation	This is indirect revelation, for example, through seeing God through nature.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brahman	This is the ultimate reality or supreme existence within Hindu scriptures.
2	Vishnu	He is a god in Hinduism . He is the preserver and protector of the universe, his role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil
3	Shiva	This is a god in Hinduism. He is known as 'the destroyer'.
4	Trimurti	This is the triad of three gods in Hinduism: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
5	Lakshmi	This is the Hindu goddess of fortune and beauty.
6	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
7	Illusion	This is something that is not real, but a trick of the mind.
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Summa Theologica	This is St Thomas Aquinas' book which gave his proofs for the existence of God.
2	Natural Theology	This is William Paley's book which contains his proof and arguments for the existence of God.
3	Faith	This is to have complete trust and confidence in someone or something.
4	Damascus	This is the capital of Syria.
5	Saul	This is the Apostle Paul's Hebrew name of Saul.
6	Omniscient	This means all-knowing.
7	Omnipotent	This means all-powerful.
8	Personal	This means relatable; humans can meet and connect with God.
9	Polytheist	This is a person who believes in more than one God.
10	Reality	This is what is real or actual.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Angel Jibril	This is the 'bringer of good news' in Islam. The angel who brought Allah's words to the Prophet Muhammad.
2	Lord Ganesh	This is a Hindu god. He is the elephant-headed god of beginnings.
3	Mara	This is a demonic celestial king in Buddhism associated with death, rebirth and desire.
4	The Dalai Lama	He is considered to be the successor in a line of tulkus, the Bodhisattva of Compassion.
5	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
6	Revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself.

7	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision.
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