

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
3	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
4	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
5	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
6	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
7	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
8	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
9	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art
10	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, etc., that distinguish or identify a person or thing:

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
2	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
3	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
4	Portrait	A depiction of a human
5	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wash	Application of a thin or dilute colour to a surface
2	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing
3	Sources	References such as artists work, internet images, objects
4	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
2	Genre	A style or category of art
3	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
4	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
5	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work
6	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
8	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
9	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
10	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collage	A technique in which paper, photos and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a surface
2	Portfolio	A collection of self-made artworks through an art journey
3	Brushwork	The way paint is applied in a painting
4	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti
5	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
6	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
7	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
8	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
9	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
10	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once
2	Printing Ink	A type of ink that flows smoothly and dries quickly
3	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work
4	Photo Transfer	Moving the ink from a photograph onto another surface
5	Photography	The act of capturing light with a camera
6	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
7	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
8	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
9	Portrait	A depiction of a human
10	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
2	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
3	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media
7	Final Piece	The final outcome of the art journey
8	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated
10	Muted	Colours that have been greyed, dulled or desaturated

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genre	The type or category a piece of art belongs to. E.g. still life/portraiture.
2	Mind map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of ideas.
3	Research	Collecting relevant information about an artist or topic.
4	Analyse	To investigate an artwork to interpret process and meaning.
5	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
6	Artist Photos	A printed selection of the artist's work that has best informed your research and transcriptions.
7	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
8	Artist Study	Replicating an artist's work.
9	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
10	Art Journey	A project that has a clear story from beginning to outcome.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Printing	The process of transferring an image onto another surface using ink.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage left	On the left side of a stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.
2	Stage right	On the right side of a stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.
3	Upstage	At or towards the back of a stage.
4	Downstage	At or towards the front of a stage.
5	End on staging	The audience is seated along one end of the stage, directly facing it
6	Traverse staging	When the audience is placed on either side of the actors' playing space or stage, facing each other.
7	In the round	Theatre in which the audience surrounds the stage on all sides.
8	Integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
9	Hysteria	Extreme fear, excitement, anger, etc. that cannot be controlled and is often without cause.
10	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.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Costume	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
2	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
3	Lighting Designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
4	Set Designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
5	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
6	Traverse Stage	A long, narrow stage which runs in between the audience. The audience sits on each side facing each other.
7	Theatre Maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.
8	Playwright	A person who writes plays.
9	Black box studio	A simple performance space with black walls and a flat floor.
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	Link to question	Fourth part of PEEL - Explain why/how this will communicate those specific emotions to the audience.
2	The capotain	A black, wide brimmed hat a Puritan would have worn.
3	Point	First part of PEEL - State what you're going to communicate to the audience.
4	Evidence	Second part of PEEL - Give SPECIFIC examples of what you'd do.
5	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.
6	Link to context	Addition to PEEL in question 3 - Describing the context in which it was created and performed. Mention both 1692 and 1953.
7	Context	The time period, social, economic and political events.
8	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
9	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
10	Rising action	The section of the plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
2	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
3	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
4	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
5	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
6	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
7	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage when attached to the lantern.
8	Gel	A film of coloured plastic which changes the colour of a beam of light when attached to the lantern.
9	Fresnel	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
10	Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage, creating a clear circle of light.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
2	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
3	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.
4	Proxemics	The space between characters to show relationships
5	McCarthyism	The political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals and a campaign spreading fear of communists.
6	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
7	Spatial skills	Everything we do with the stage space to show status, relationships and emotions.
8	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
9	Fourth Wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
10	Climax	The turning point in a play, where the tension is highest.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Non verbal	Using physical and spatial drama skills to give meaning without speaking.
2	Flood light	Covers the whole stage so is used when you want an effect to be spread all the way across the stage.
3	Levels	Placing characters on upper and lower levels to show status.
4	Props	A handheld sized object actors use on stage
5	Link to question	Fourth part of PEEL - Explain why/how this will communicate those specific emotions to the audience.
6	The capotain	A black, wide brimmed hat a Puritan would have worn.

7	Point	First part of PEEL - State what you're going to communicate to the audience.
8	Evidence	Second part of PEEL - Give SPECIFIC examples of what you'd do.
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	Link to context	Addition to PEEL in question 3 - Describing the context in which it was created and performed. Mention both 1692 and 1953.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
2	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
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7	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
8	Spatial skills	Everything we do with the stage space to show status, relationships and emotions.
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage when attached to the lantern.
10	Gel	A film of coloured plastic which changes the colour of a beam of light when attached to the lantern.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
2	Thrust stage	A stage which extends out into the audience so they are seated on three sides.
3	Proscenium arch	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, surrounded by an arch. The most common theatre type in the UK. For example, The Everyman Theatre, Cheltenham
4	Traverse stage	A long, narrow stage which runs in between the audience. The audience sits on each side facing each other.
5	Theatre maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.
6	Playwright	A person who writes plays.
7	Costume designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
8	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
9	Lighting designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
10	Set designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incidental music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
2	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
3	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
4	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
5	Artistic intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
6	Intended audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
7	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning to the audience, and represent a particular theme from the play.
8	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols repeatedly within a piece to highlight a particular theme from the play.
9	Proxemics	The space between characters to show relationships
10	McCarthyism	The political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals and a campaign spreading fear of communists.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Downstage	At or towards the front of a stage.
2	End on staging	The audience is seated along one end of the stage, directly facing it
3	Traverse staging	When the audience is placed on either side of the actors' playing space or stage, facing each other.
4	In the round	Theatre in which the audience surrounds the stage on all sides.
5	Integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles
6	Hysteria	Extreme fear, excitement, anger, etc. that cannot be controlled and is often without cause.
7	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.
8	Non verbal	Using physical and spatial drama skills to give meaning without speaking.
9	Flood light	Covers the whole stage so is used when you want an effect to be spread all the way across the stage.
10	Levels	Placing characters on upper and lower levels to show status.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	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 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	What is a natural hazard?	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
2	What is hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	What is frequency?	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
4	What is magnitude?	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
5	What is ridge push?	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
6	What is slab pull?	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	What is oceanic crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
8	What is continental crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
9	What is a conservative plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
10	What is a constructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a destructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	What is a collision plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
3	What is subduction?	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
4	What are some key facts about the Nepal earthquake?	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
5	What is a primary effect?	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
6	What is a secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
7	What is a primary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
8	What is a secondary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
9	What is an immediate response?	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
10	What is a long-term response?	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an immediate response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
2	What is a long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.
3	What is prediction?	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
4	What is planning?	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
5	What is protection?	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
6	What is a natural hazard?	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
7	What is hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	What is frequency?	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
9	What is magnitude?	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
10	What is ridge push?	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is monitoring?	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
2	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
3	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
4	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
5	What is a tropical storm?	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
6	What is slab pull?	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	What is oceanic crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
8	What is continental crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
9	What is a conservative plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
10	What is a constructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
2	What are some key facts about the Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
3	What is the primary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
4	What is a secondary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
5	What is an immediate response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
6	What is a destructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	What is a collision plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
8	What is subduction?	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	What are some key facts about the Nepal earthquake?	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
10	What is a primary effect?	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a long term response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
2	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
3	What are some key facts about the Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
4	What are the social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
5	What are the economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
6	What is a secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
7	What is a primary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
8	What is a secondary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
9	What is an immediate response?	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
10	What is a long-term response?	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an immediate response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
2	What is a long term response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
3	What is climate change?	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
4	What is the quaternary period?	This is the geological time period the earth is currently in.
5	What is a long term piece of climate change evidence?	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
6	What is an immediate response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
7	What is a long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.
8	What is prediction?	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
9	What is planning?	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
10	What is protection?	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a short term piece of climate change evidence?	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
2	What is a natural cause of climate change?	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
3	What is a human cause of climate change?	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
4	What is mitigation?	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards e.g. carbon capture.
5	What is adaptation?	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards e.g. building a sea wall.
6	What is monitoring?	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
7	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
8	What is low pressure?	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
9	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
10	What is a tropical storm?	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
2	What are some key facts about the Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
3	What is the primary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
4	What is a secondary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
5	What is an immediate response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
6	What is a long term response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
7	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
8	What are some key facts about the Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
9	What are the social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
10	What are the economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an immediate response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
2	What is a long term response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
3	What is climate change?	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
4	What is the quaternary period?	This is the geological time period the earth is currently in.
5	What is a long term piece of climate change evidence?	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
6	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
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	What is a long term response to Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
	What is extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
	What are some key facts about the Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is an immediate response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
2	What is a long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.
3	What is frequency?	This describes the number of times something happens with a particular period.
4	What is magnitude?	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
5	What is ridge push?	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
6	What is prediction?	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
7	What is a destructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
8	What is an immediate response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
9	What is a long term response to Somerset Levels floods 2014?	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
10	What is a constructive plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What conditions are needed for a tropical storm to form?	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
2	What is a collision plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
3	What is subduction?	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
4	What is slab pull?	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
5	What is oceanic crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
6	What is a secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
7	What is a primary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
8	What is a secondary effect of the Nepal 2015 earthquake?	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
9	What is monitoring?	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
10	What is high pressure?	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What are some key facts about the Nepal earthquake?	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
2	What is a primary effect?	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
3	What is continental crust?	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
4	What is a conservative plate margin?	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
5	What is a natural hazard?	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
6	What is hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
7	What is the primary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
8	What is a secondary effect of Typhoon Haiyan 2013?	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
9	What is an immediate response?	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
10	What is a long-term response?	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care	A person's first point of contact with the healthcare system when they need care.
2	Knowledge of Primary care workers	Broad range of knowledge of different health problems.
3	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
4	GP surgeries	Diagnose and treat common medical problems and refer patients to secondary care.
5	Dental care	Treat and help prevent problems with teeth, gums and mouth.
6	Out-of-hours services	Provide care for patients with urgent medical problems at times when GP surgeries are closed.
7	Telephone services	Give advice and help people to get medical attention e.g. 111, 999
8	Accident and Emergency departments	Provide urgent medical care for patients with life-threatening injuries or conditions.
9	Pharmacist	Give advice on non-serious illnesses and dispense medication
10	Optician/optometrist	Detects and treats defects in vision.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary care	Provide specialist medical care, usually people are referred here from primary care.
2	Knowledge of Secondary care workers	In-depth knowledge in a specific medical area to give patients more specific information and treatments.
3	Secondary care providers	Rheumatology, Cardiology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Respiratory medicine, Psychiatry, Neurology
4	Rheumatology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones..
5	Cardiology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the heart.
6	Paediatrics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting children and young people.
7	Orthopaedics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones, joints, ligaments and muscles.
8	Respiratory medicine	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the lungs.
9	Psychiatry	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to mental, emotional and behavioural disorders.
10	Neurology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the nervous system, including the brain.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allied health professionals	Help people recover from or adapt to injuries and health conditions
2	Allied health roles	Physiotherapists, Speech and language therapists, Occupational therapists, Dieticians.
3	Multidisciplinary team working (MDT)	When different healthcare services work together.
4	Coronary heart disease (CHD)	When the arteries get blocked with layers of fatty material.
5	Coronary heart disease (CHD) management	GP prescribes medication to reduce cholesterol - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Cardiologist inserts a stent - transplant surgeon gives heart transplant
6	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA)	Also known as a stroke. This happens when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off or the brain cells die.
7	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA) management	GP prescribed medication to prevent blood clots and blood pressure - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Neurosurgeon may need to perform surgery to remove the blood clots - Physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists and dieticians will help with rehabilitation.
8	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high because the body does not respond to insulin.
9	Type 2 diabetes management	GP prescribes medication (insulin injections) to lower the blood glucose levels - A diabetes nurse will explain how to take the medication and give advice on lifestyle changes.
10	Dementia	Causes gradual decrease in brain function causing problems with thinking, memory, communication and mobility.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dementia management	GP prescribes medication to reduce symptoms - Occupational therapists help to overcome the difficulties with everyday tasks which helps to increase independence, Physiotherapists help maintain strength and mobility.
2	Obesity	When a person becomes very overweight.
3	Obesity management	GP will recommend medicine to reduce the amount of fat absorbed during digestion - Pharmacists will dispense the medication - Psychologists can help a person understand why they overeat - Dieticians can create a meal plan.
4	Asthma	A condition where the airways become narrow and swollen which can make it difficult to breathe.
5	Asthma management	GP prescribes medicine (inhalers and tablets) - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Asthma nurses create action plans to ensure symptoms don't get worse.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	A condition that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) management	GP prescribes medicine (inhalers and tablets) - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Surgeons to perform lung surgery or lung transplant - physiotherapist or dietician provides pulmonary rehabilitation.
8	Arthritis	A condition that causes the joints to swell which can lead to joint pain and stiffness.
9	Arthritis management	GP prescribes medication for the symptoms - Pharmacist dispenses the medication - surgeon may perform joint replacement therapy (hip replacement) - Physiotherapist help improve joint flexibility - Occupational therapists help make everyday tasks easier.
10	Sensory impairments	Problems with the senses (sight, hearing).

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sensory impairments management	Optometrists prescribe and fit vision aids such as glasses or contact lenses - Audiologists will fit hearing aids - Occupational therapists help people with severe vision or hearing loss adapt to difficulties in their everyday lives - Speech and language therapists may support with communication.
2	Physical impairments	When a person's ability to move or carry out physical activities is limited.
3	Physical impairments management	GP can prescribe medication for the pain - Pharmacist dispenses the medication - Physiotherapist help improve their mobility - Occupational therapists help to overcome difficulties with their everyday lives.
4	Learning disabilities	When a person finds it difficult to understand new information, learn new skills or cope independently.
5	Learning disabilities management	GPs will do annual health checks - Speech and language therapists help improve communication skills - occupational therapists help people carry out everyday tasks and live independently.
6	Domiciliary care	Care that helps people with daily tasks and personal care in their own home.
7	Respite care	Provides trained carers which allows the usual caregiver to take a break.
8	Youth work	A service for young people aged 11-25 with organised activities that support young people with their personal and social development.
9	Residential care for children	A larger home with multiple children living there, providing care for children who cannot live with their own families.
10	Foster Care	Carers provide a family environment in their homes to give children a stable and safe place to live.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Residential care for adults and children with specific needs	Care that provides a safe place for people to stay rather than living in their own home to support their specific needs.
2	Residential care for elderly	Care homes that provide live in care for the elderly to support with any medical needs or the reduction in independence.
3	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care, Youth work.
4	Services for children with specific needs	Residential care, Respite care, Domiciliary care.
5	Services for older adults	Residential care, Domiciliary care
6	Voluntary care	Care given by community groups, faith-based organisations and charities.
7	Informal care	Care given by partners, friends, relatives or neighbours.
8	Physical Barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get into and around buildings that provide health and social care services. E.g. No car parking, steps at the entrance, multiple floors, cluttered walkways, narrow doorways and corridors.
9	Overcoming physical barriers	Install ramps at the entrance, Install chair lifts, alternative appointment times, wheelchair accessible doorways and corridors, parking spaces close to the buildings.
10	Sensory barriers	Barriers for people with sensory impairments. E.g. small text of leaflets, colour coded signs, screens at GP waiting room, noisy areas, telephone systems.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overcoming visual impairment barriers	Large print leaflets, bigger signs, staff escorting patients, audio announcements.
2	Overcome hearing impairment barriers	Online/email booking systems, British Sign Language interpreter, communication cards, hearing loops.
3	Social & cultural barriers	Lack of awareness of the symptoms, differing cultural beliefs requiring different needs, social stigma leading to discrimination, fear of a loss of independence.
4	Overcoming social & cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, poster/leaflet distribution, choice of service provider and treatment, educating people, allowing their own decision making about treatment and care.
5	Language barriers	Barriers for people with English as an additional language or speech impairments. E.g. technical language, do not speak the language, single language information leaflets, difficulty expressing needs.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Explanations in simpler terms, interpreters, longer appointments, multiple language leaflets, advocates.
7	Geographical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get from their home to the service. E.g. no car parking, no public transport, long travel time, unsafe route, cost of transport.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, free parking.
9	Text barriers	Barriers for people with learning disabilities. E.g. unable to read information/signs, easily distracted, unable to fill out forms.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports, All About Me documents, low-text leaflets, quiet clinics, advocates.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Barriers for people who cannot afford to pay for the services they need. E.g. cost of prescriptions, time off work, loss of income, childcare costs, travel costs, charges for treatment.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	NHS exemption certificates, NHS low income schemes, NHS vouchers, NHS healthcare travel cost scheme, charities, community transport, community clinics, home visits.
3	Skills in care	The abilities of a care professional.
4	Skill - Problem solving	Involves the care professional being able to find solutions to problems.
5	Skill - Observation	A care professional's ability to pay attention to what's going on around them and notice changes.
6	Skill - Dealing with difficult situations	When a care professional has to cope with challenging behaviour and has to stay calm and professional.
7	Skill - Organisation	Involves a care professional being able to plan their time and workload.
8	Attribute in care	A characteristic of a person.
9	Attribute examples	Empathy, Patience, Trustworthiness, Honesty.
10	Attribute - Empathy	The ability of the care professional to understand and relate to another person's feelings.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Attribute - Patience	The ability of the care professional to deal with delays or difficult situations without getting annoyed.
2	Attribute - Trustworthiness	The ability of the care professional to ensure the patient trusts their information, advice and treatments.
3	Attribute - Honesty	The ability of the care professional to ensure they are giving acute information regarding the condition and treatment and that the patient is aware of the risks.
4	Values in care	The standards a care professional follows to make sure they are providing high-quality care (6 Cs).
5	Value - Care	The person receives the correct care for their specific needs.
6	Value - Compassion	Involves building relationships based on empathy, respect and dignity.
7	Value - Competence	Involves care professionals being able to understand a person's needs and have the knowledge and skills to deliver effective care.
8	Value - Communication	Involves both the spoken language and body language.
9	Value - Courage	Involves care professionals doing the right thing for the people they care for and being brave enough to speak up when they have concerns.
10	Value - Commitment	Involves care professionals being dedicated to continuously improving the care experience they provide.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Obstacle to care	Something related to an individual that stops them from receiving care or makes receiving care difficult.
2	Lack of time obstacle	When people do not access care due to work and family commitments.
3	Lack of resources obstacle	When people have a low income or a lack of equipment they are not able to get the care they need.
4	Unachievable targets obstacle	Not following the recommended actions from a care professional because they are too difficult so reduces motivation.
5	Lack of support obstacle	Not having the support of friends or family to get to appointments or help you follow the recommended actions.
6	Lack of motivation obstacle	When a person finds it hard to start or keep going. E.g. no motivation to make the initial appointment or follow the recommended actions.
7	Low self-esteem obstacle	Avoiding social situations or meeting new people so avoids care due to a lack of confidence or self-worth.
8	Acceptance of current state obstacle	When a person feels fine at the moment, they don't think that they need to make changes to their lifestyle or get help.
9	Stress and anxiety obstacles	Prevent people from getting care as worried about bad news, speaking to new people or fear of the care setting.
10	Benefits of skills, values and attributes	Overcoming obstacles, high quality care, treated with respect, no discrimination, independence, involved in decisions about own care, safe from harm, dignity and privacy, confidentiality.

History Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	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 • Persistent swearing

Week 2	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 3	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 4	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 trapdoor, 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 5	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	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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How do we know the customs house is significant?	It has the royal crest on it.
2	Why was a ship canal opened in 1827?	The opening of a direct overseas trade.
3	Why did merchants import goods through Gloucester canal?	It meant they no longer needed to have goods travel through Bristol where there were higher port charges.
4	What were the early imports to Gloucester Docks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn from Ireland • Timber from the Baltic and America • Wines and spirits from Portugal and France
5	What was the main export from Gloucester docks? 1500-1750?	Salt from Worcester.
6	What was constructed throughout the Industrial Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine house • Bakers Quay • Dry dock was enlarged
7	What was constructed at the start of the Industrial Period?	Warehouses around the Main Basin.
8	How were goods at the docks protected?	High fences surrounded the yards and were locked under customs supervision.
9	Why was the Victoria Dock built?	To allow vessels to wait before entering the main basin.
10	What was Victoria Dock used for in the 1890s?	It was used by smaller sailing vessels to load and unload cargo.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were railways used for?	To distribute goods imported to the canal to the Midlands.
2	What new imports were there during the Industrial period?	Oranges, lemons, bones and guano.
3	What new industries were set up on the docks in the 1860s?	Flour mills, timber yards and saw mills.
4	What was the purpose of Sharpness dock?	To allow access to the larger heavy cargo ships
5	Why was Sharpness docks significant?	It allowed the growth of imports to continue.
6	Why was there more traffic in the 1920s?	Demand for petroleum products for the growing number of road vehicles.
7	Why was the festival of pleasure craft 1974 significant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved the way for other events at Gloucester • Reminded people of the leisure potential of canals
8	What is the High Orchard area now used for?	The Gloucester Quays designer outlet shopping centre and some industrial buildings remain.
9	Who led the development of Bakers Quay?	Samuel Baker and Thomas Phillpotts.
10	Why is the North Warehouse at Gloucester important?	It was the first to be built and it served as a model for those that followed.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why were Liverpool docks significant when it first opened?	It was the centre for trade, with 40% of global trade passing through.
2	What problems did Albert Dock face after WW2?	Changes in global trade led to financial issues for the dock and they couldn't repair wartime damage.
3	How was Albert Dock restored?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merseyside Maritime Museum • Shops, apartments and office space were created in the largest warehouse
4	What was Bristol's role in the Slave Trade?	Merchants traded goods to West Africa in exchange for enslaved people.
5	Why did Bristol Docks decline in importance?	Other docks expanded more quickly because they benefited from development of industry in the north of England.
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 was the Enabling Act?	It gave Hitler the power to create laws without the consent of the Reichstag.
10	Who was targeted during the Night of the Long Knives?	'Politically unreliable' people, in particular Rohm and other SA leaders. '

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	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)
2	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
3	What was the significance of the Night of the Long Knives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The army was loyal to Hitler • The SA was less powerful • The SS rose in prominence
4	What forms of propaganda did the Nazi's use?	Newspapers, radio, rallies, posters, and film.
5	Which left-wing political parties opposed the Nazi's?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communists • Social Democrats
6	Who were the religious opponents of the Nazi's?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Niemoller • Paul Schneider • Pope Pius XI • Cardinal Galen
7	Which youth groups opposed the Nazi's?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians • Young Communists • Swing Kids • Edelweiss Pirates
8	How did the Nazi's encourage motherhood?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans to encourage women to have children • The mothers cross • They made divorce easier
9	What aspects of education did the Nazi's control?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers • Schools • Curriculum
10	What was the role of Albert Speer?	Minister of Armaments and War Production. He was in charge of Germany's war economy and successfully boosted production.

Week 10	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

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
2	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
3	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
4	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
5	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations
6	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
7	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travelled by boat, air, road or rail.
8	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
9	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
10	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.
2	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
3	Lacto-vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
4	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.
5	Free sugars	Sugars, honeys and syrups that are added to foods and drinks by manufacturers.
6	Vitamins	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K.
7	Minerals	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron, iodine and fluoride.
8	Water soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in water. They are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body. Vitamins B & C
9	Fat soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in fats and oils. They are absorbed along with fats in the diet and can be stored in the body's fatty tissue. Vitamins A, D, C & K.
10	Life stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life E.g. infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and later adulthood.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Identify/ suggest/give a reason for	To make a list, write a short answer, select words from a diagram or table to complete gaps in a sentence.
2	Describe	To make a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens.
3	Explain	To clarify a subject or point by writing down the meaning of it and then showing you understand it by giving a reason.
4	Analyse	To break an issue down into its separate parts and look at each part in depth, using evidence and explanations to show your understanding.
5	Evaluate	To make a judgement about how successful or unsuccessful something is and say why it is important. Include evidence for your answer, and come to a final conclusion.
6	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
7	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
8	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
9	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Appetising	Food prepared, cooked and served so well that people want to eat it.
2	Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, sound, smell and touch.
3	Contingency	A back up plan to deal with either an emergency situation E.g. the cooker breaks down.
4	Garnish	To decorate or embellish food.
5	Mise en place	This means having everything (ingredients, tools and equipment) ready and in place before you start cooking.
6	Lactose intolerant	A digestive problem where the body is unable to digest a type of sugar mainly found in milk and dairy products.
7	Food miles	The distance food travels before it reaches your plate E.g. Travelled by boat, air, road or rail.
8	Carbon footprint	The amount of CO ₂ released into the atmosphere because of a person's activities.
9	Carbon emissions	The release of carbon into the atmosphere.
10	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the farmers.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day-to-day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after the cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.
7	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
8	Lacto-vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
9	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.
10	Free sugars	Sugars, honeys and syrups that are added to foods and drinks by manufacturers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a 'First-In, First-Out' basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C

		for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	Vitamins	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K.
7	Minerals	Are micronutrients essential for health and includes calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron, iodine and fluoride.
8	Water soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in water. They are carried to the body's tissues but are not stored in the body. Vitamins B & C
9	Fat soluble vitamins	Micronutrients that can dissolve in fats and oils. They are absorbed along with fats in the diet and can be stored in the body's fatty tissue. Vitamins A, D, C & K.
10	Life stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life E.g. infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and later adulthood.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Microorganism	Tiny forms of life that can only be seen under a microscope which include bacteria, fungi and yeast.
2	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
3	Bacteria	Microscopic single-celled organisms without a nucleus.
4	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
5	Contaminate	Make a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms.
6	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
7	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
8	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
9	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Poisoning	An illness caused by microorganisms contaminating food.
2	Cross-contamination	How bacteria are spread from one source onto food.
3	Toxins	Another name for a poison
4	Pathogenic	Something that causes illness
5	Mould	Microorganisms related to mushrooms
6	Identify/ suggest/give a reason for	To make a list, write a short answer, select words from a diagram or table to complete gaps in a sentence.
7	Describe	To make a detailed explanation as to how and why something happens.
8	Explain	To clarify a subject or point by writing down the meaning of it and then showing you understand it by giving a reason.
9	Analyse	To break an issue down into its separate parts and look at each part in depth, using evidence and explanations to show your understanding.
10	Evaluate	To make a judgement about how successful or unsuccessful something is and say why it is important. Include evidence for your answer, and come to a final conclusion.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Listeria	Bacteria found in fresh milk, soft cheese and pate
2	E.coli	Bacteria found in meat and dirty water
3	Campylobacter	Bacteria found in raw and undercooked poultry
4	Bacillus Cereus	Bacteria found in the soil
5	Salmonella	Bacteria found in raw meat, and some eggs
6	Appetising	Food prepared, cooked and served so well that people want to eat it.
7	Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, sound, smell and touch.
8	Contingency	A back up plan to deal with either an emergency situation E.g the cooker breaks down.
9	Garnish	To decorate or embellish food.
10	Mise en place	This means having everything (ingredients, tools and equipment) ready and in place before you start cooking.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Micronutrient	A type of food that is required in small amounts in the diet.
2	Macronutrient	A type of food that is required in large amounts in the diet.
3	Dietary Fibre	Indigestible part of a plant that passes through the digestive system without being absorbed.
4	Deficiency	.Not enough of something
5	Excess	.Too much of something.
6	Listeria	Bacteria found in fresh milk, soft cheese and pate
7	E.coli	Bacteria found in meat and dirty water
8	Campylobacter	Bacteria found in raw and undercooked poultry
9	Bacillus Cereus	Bacteria found in the soil
10	Salmonella	Bacteria found in raw meat, and some eggs

Music Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RAP	Stands for Rhythm and Poetry.
2	Riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
3	Hook	A hook is the most memorable part of a pop or rock song.
4	Drum Beat	A beat played by a drum kit.
5	Bass Line	The lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music.
6	Backing Vocals	A backing vocalist or backup singer is a singer who provides vocal harmony for the lead vocalist; usually in pop music.
7	Major	Is a happy sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Ostinato	Short melodic phrases repeated throughout a composition, sometimes slightly varied or transposed to a different pitch.
10	Veres	A repeated section of a song that typically features a new set of lyrics on each repetition

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chorus	A repeated section in a song. It is usually the most memorable part of the song.
2	Rhyming Couplet	Using the same number of syllables or different number of syllables to rhyme.
3	Beat	A unit of time in music; also named the pulse.
4	Synthesisers	A electronic musical instrument that generates audio signals. Synthesisers typically create sounds by generating waveforms through methods
5	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers.
6	Layers	When you combine multiple individual sounds to create a single, more complete sound.
7	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.
8	Cadence and flow	The rhythm of the words against the beat.
9	Freestyling	Rap improvisation.
10	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Orchestra	A large group of musicians who play many different instruments together and are led by a conductor.
2	Sound effects	A sound other than speech or music made artificially for use in a play, film, or other broadcast production.
3	Diegetic	Music that is part of the fictional world portrayed in a piece of narrative media.
4	Non-diegetic	Any sound in a film that doesn't originate from the world of the film.
5	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
6	Perfect 5th	The interval from the first to the last of the first five consecutive notes in a diatonic scale. e.g. C to G or D to A.
7	Perfect 4th	an interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.

8	Woodwind instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet and Bassoon.
9	Anacrusis	An unstressed pickup or lead-in note or group of notes that precedes the first accented note of a phrase.
10	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ostinato	Is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch.
2	Motif	A short musical idea—shorter than a phrase—that occurs often in a piece of music.
3	Leitmotif	A short, recurring musical phrase" associated with a particular person, place, or idea.
4	String instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass.
5	Brass instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra is made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Tuba.
6	Percussion instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
7	Major	Is a major sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Drone	A harmonic or monophonic effect or accompaniment where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece.
10	Pedal Note	Is a note that is held through changing harmonies, starting as a chord tone before becoming a non-chord tone.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solo	Is a piece or a section of a piece played or sung featuring a single performer
2	Duet	Musical composition for two performers in which the performers have equal importance to the piece
3	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
4	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
5	Unison	Occurs when two or more people play or sing the same pitch or in octaves.
6	Sonic Features	sound spectrum, frequency range, equalisation, dynamics, sound contrast, mix, panning, and effects processing.
7	Electronic Sounds	from sounds picked up by microphones to those produced by electronic oscillators.
8	Gamelan	is the traditional ensemble music of the Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese peoples of Indonesia, made up predominantly of percussive instruments.
9	Ensemble	also known as a music group or musical group, is a group of people who perform instrumental and/or vocal music.
10	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brass Band	is a musical ensemble consisting almost entirely of a standard range of brass instruments.
2	Windband	is basically an orchestra with the strings removed and saxophones added.
3	String Quartet	A musical ensemble consisting of two Violins, Viola and Cello.
4	Piano Trio	A musical ensemble consisting of a piano and two other instruments.
5	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTS
6	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TSTTSTT
7	Foley	is the reproduction of everyday sound effects that are added to films, videos, and other media.
8	Samba	Is a Brazilian genre of music.
9	Bhangra	is a type of non-traditional music of Punjab originating in Britain.
10	African Drumming	a language that can send messages, tell stories and communicate emotions. Drums in Africa come in many shapes and sizes and have many different playing styles.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rock 'n' Roll	characterised by a heavy beat and uncomplicated melodies. It first emerged as a fusion of rhythm and blues with country music.
2	British Invasion	musical movement of the mid-1960s composed of British rock-and-roll ("beat") groups whose popularity spread rapidly to the United States.
3	Folk Revival	largely an urban affair, driven by a growing population of young people who embraced the nation's populist folk tradition while also protesting the injustices of modern society.
4	Motown and Soul	the sound of soul music and popularised the genre in the 1960s.
5	Psychedelic	Surreal, whimsical, esoterically or literary-inspired lyrics are often used. There is often a strong emphasis on extended instrumental segments or jams.
6	Heavy Metal	genre of rock music that includes a group of related styles that are intense, virtuosic, and powerful.
7	Prog	a subgenre of classical or symphonic rock music.
8	Punk	Rooted in 1950s rock and roll and 1960s garage rock, punk bands rejected the corporate nature of mainstream 1970s rock music.
9	Disco	a genre of dance music and a subculture that emerged in the 1970s from the United States' urban nightlife scene.
10	Reggae	style of popular music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and quickly emerged as the country's dominant music.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Synth pop	a subgenre of pop music in which the synthesiser is the main musical instrument.
2	Hip-hop	originated as an anti-drug and anti-violence genre consisting of stylized rhythmic music (usually built around drum beats) that often accompanies rapping, a rhythmic delivery of poetic speech.
3	Post Punk	electro-pop melodies, distorted guitars, avant-garde industrial sounds, and reggae beats, and thus is not an easily definable musical category.
4	Hardcore	a reaction to the "cosmopolitan art-school" style of new wave music. The impact of powerful volume is important in this genre.
5	Grunge	lyrics are typically dark, nihilistic, wretched, angst-filled and anguished, often addressing themes such as social alienation, self-doubt, abuse, assault, neglect, betrayal, social isolation/emotional isolation, psychological trauma, and a desire for freedom.
6	Britpop	movement of British rock bands in the 1990s that drew consciously on the tradition of melodic, guitar-based British pop music established by the Beatles.
7	Rave	may either refer to the late 1980s/early 1990s genres of house, new beat, breakbeat, acid house, techno and hardcore techno
8	Techno	consists of a 4/4 synthesised kick drum, a BPM (beats per minute) of 120 to 140, repetitive beats and loops using percussion instruments, and the heavy use of synthesisers.
9	House/ Techno	dance music performed with electronic instruments, evolved out of German electro-pop and American house music in the 1970s and 1980s.
10	Drum and Bass	a genre of electronic dance music characterised by fast breakbeats with heavy bass and sub-bass lines, samples, and synthesisers.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nu-Metal	Intense and angry lyrics, off-pitch guitars, and heavily amplified beats
2	Pop punk	a rock music genre that fuses elements of punk rock and power pop and pop.
3	Dubstep	a subgenre of electronic dance music with roots in Jamaican dub, British drum'n'bass, and garage.
4	Reggaeton	songs have a hook which is repeated throughout the song. Latino ethnic identity is a common musical, lyrical and visual theme.
5	Grime	a genre of electronic dance music (EDM) that emerged in London in the early 2000s.
6	Trap	music uses synthesised drums and is characterised by complex hi-hat patterns, tuned kick drums with a long decay, and lyrical content that often focuses on drug use and urban violence.
7	Delta Blues	one of the earliest-known styles of blues. It originated in the Mississippi Delta and is regarded as a regional variant of country blues.
8	Trad Jazz	the music of New Orleans, Ragtime, Dixieland, Stride Piano, Boogie Woogie and Swing.
9	Bebop	took the harmonies of the old jazz and superimposed on them additional "substituted" chords.
10	Swing/ Big Band	an introductory chorus that stated the theme, choruses arranged for soloists, and climactic out-choruses.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Modal Jazz	jazz that makes use of musical modes, often modulating among them to accompany the chords instead of relying on one tonal centre used across the piece.
2	Baroque	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1600 to 1750. J.S. Bach is a key composer of this style.
3	classical	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1750 to 1827.
4	Romantic	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1827 - 1911.
5	Minimalism	emphasises repetition, shifting rhythmic patterns, and composition concepts that extend beyond traditional classical music.
6	Serialism	a method of composition using a series of pitches, rhythms, dynamics, timbres or other musical elements.
7	Jingles	is a short song or tune used in advertising and for other commercial uses.
8	Theme Tunes	Is a musical composition which is often written specifically for radio programming, television shows, video games, or films and is usually played during the title sequence, opening credits, closing credits
9	Soundscapes	an audio recording or performance of sounds that create the sensation of experiencing a particular acoustic environment,
10	Ambient Music	is a genre of music that emphasises tone and atmosphere over traditional musical structure or rhythm.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart
8	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries
9	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs
10	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
3	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs
4	Bronchioles	Air passages inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel
6	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of blood vessels to increase blood flow through that vessel
7	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries
8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood
2	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high intensity work
4	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue
5	Lung capacity	The amount of air the lung can hold
6	Tidal volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest
7	Heart attack	Medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
8	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place
2	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
3	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
4	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
5	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
6	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
7	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
8	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
9	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
10	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute

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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
8	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
9	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data
10	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	tengo hambre	I'm hungry
2	tengo prisa	I'm in a hurry
3	soy goloso/a	I have a sweet tooth
4	suelo desayunar fruta	I usually have fruit for breakfast
5	los fines de semana desayuno huevos	at the weekends I have eggs for breakfast
6	entre semana almuerzo un bocadillo	on weekdays I have a sandwich for lunch
7	los sábados almuerzo una hamburguesa	on Saturday I have a hamburger for lunch
8	algo dulce	something sweet
9	algo ligero	something light
10	algo rápido	something quick

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me ducho	I shower
2	me lavo los dientes	I clean my teeth
3	me visto	I get dressed
4	me acuesto	I go to bed
5	durante la semana me despierto a las siete	during the week I wake up at seven
6	los fines de semana me levanto a las ocho	at the weekends I get up at eight
7	salgo de casa a las ocho	I leave home at eight
8	vuelvo a casa a las cuatro	I return home at four
9	odio levantarme tarde	I hate getting up late
10	me gusta levantarme temprano	I like getting up early

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el mes pasado celebré mi cumpleaños	last month I celebrated my birthday
2	me levanté temprano	I got up early
3	me vestí con mi mejor ropa	I put on my best clothes
4	abrí regalos	I opened presents
5	comí una tarta de cumpleaños	I ate a birthday cake
6	lo pasé genial	it was great
7	para la Nochebuena	for Christmas Eve
8	para el Día de Navidad	for Christmas Day
9	para la Nochevieja	for New Year's Eve
10	fui a la iglesia	I went to the church

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para el baile de fin de curso	for the school prom
2	voy a vestirme con mi mejor ropa	I am going to put on my best clothes
3	voy a bailar con mis amigos	I am going to dance with my friends
4	vamos a cantar	we are going to sing
5	va a ser asombroso	it is going to be amazing
6	el mes pasado celebré mi cumpleaños	last month I celebrated my birthday
7	comí una tarta de cumpleaños	I ate a birthday cake
8	me levanté temprano	I got up early
9	odio levantarme tarde	I hate getting up late
10	me gusta levantarme temprano	I like getting up early

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría probar el gazpacho	I would like to try gazpacho
2	es un tipo de sopa	it's a type of soup
3	es un plato frío	it is a cold dish
4	es un plato caliente	it is a hot dish
5	contiene verduras	it contains vegetable
6	soy goloso/a	I have a sweet tooth
7	los fines de semana desayuno huevos	at the weekends I have eggs for breakfast
8	entre semana almuerzo un bocadillo	on weekdays I have a sandwich for lunch
9	algo dulce	something sweet
10	algo ligero	something light

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es una mezcla de verduras distintas	it is a mix of different vegetables
2	me parece sabroso	it seems tasty
3	su ingrediente principal es pescado	its main ingredient is fish
4	fue inventado hace mil años	it was invented one thousand years ago
5	es conocido en todo el mundo	it is known throughout the world
6	durante la semana me despierto a las siete	during the week I wake up at seven
7	salgo de casa a las ocho	I leave home at eight
8	vuelvo a casa a las cuatro	I return home at four
9	me gustaría probar el gazpacho	I would like to try gazpacho
10	es un plato frío	it is a cold dish

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	la fiesta de ...	the ... festival
2	se celebra en España	it is celebrated in Spain
3	se caracteriza por...	it is characterised by...
4	se lanzan huevos y harina	they throw eggs and flour
5	se disparan fuegos artificiales	fireworks are set off
6	es conocido en todo el mundo	it is known throughout the world
7	me gustaría probar el gazpacho	I would like to try gazpacho
8	entre semana almuerzo un bocadillo	on weekdays I have a sandwich for lunch
9	el mes pasado celebré mi cumpleaños	last month I celebrated my birthday
10	comí una tarta de cumpleaños	I ate a birthday cake

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	se queman...are burned
2	figuras de madera	wooden figures
3	se construyen...	...are built
4	hogueras	bonfires
5	hay desfiles	there are parades
6	se celebra en España	it is celebrated in Spain
7	se disparan fuegos artificiales	fireworks are set off
8	es conocido en todo el mundo	it is known throughout the world
9	tengo hambre	I'm hungry
10	tengo prisa	I'm in a hurry

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el año pasado asistí un festival de música	last year I attended a music festival
2	fui con mis amigos	I went with my friends
3	decidimos acampar	we decided to camp
4	vimos nuestras bandas favoritas	we saw our favourite bands
5	bailamos y cantamos	we danced and we sang
6	se celebra en España	it is celebrated in Spain
7	se disparan fuegos artificiales	fireworks are set off
8	se queman...are burned
9	figuras de madera	wooden figures
10	me levanté temprano	I got up early

Week	Piece of Information	Answer
10		
1	me gustó mucho	I liked it a lot
2	lo pasé genial	it was great
3	el año próximo voy a asistir un festival de música	next year I am going to attend a music festival
4	voy a bailar y cantar	I am going to dance and sing
5	va a ser genial	it's going to be great
6	el año pasado asistí un festival de música	last year I attended a music festival
7	fui con mis amigos	I went with my friends
8	decidimos acampar	we decided to camp
9	vimos nuestras bandas favoritas	we saw our favourite bands
10	bailamos y cantamos	we danced and we sang

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
2	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
3	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
4	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.
5	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.
6	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
7	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
8	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
9	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
10	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Environment	This is the world around us.
2	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
3	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
4	Fossil fuels	These are the Earth's natural resources - coal, oil and gas.
5	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
6	Hypothesis	This is a proposed explanation of something.
7	Natural selection	This is one of the basic mechanisms of evolution.
8	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
9	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
10	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
2	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
3	Science	This is the knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
4	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
5	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish.
6	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
7	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
8	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
9	Awe and Wonder	This is to have devout respect for God and to marvel at the complexity of the universe.
10	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passover	This is the Jewish festival held in the spring which commemorates the freeing of the Hebrew slaves from Egypt.
2	Covenant	This is an agreement between God and the Jews that he would be their God and that they would be his people.
3	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the belief that the bread and the wine actually become the body and blood of Christ.
5	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
6	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
7	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
8	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
9	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
10	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Environment	This is the world around us.
7	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
8	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
9	Fossil fuels	These are the Earth's natural resources - coal, oil and gas.
10	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegory	This is a story where the spiritual message is given using non-spiritual images.
2	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
5	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.
6	Hypothesis	This is a proposed explanation of something.
7	Natural selection	This is one of the basic mechanisms of evolution.
8	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
9	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
10	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prayer	This is communication with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help and guidance.
2	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
3	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
4	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
5	Call	This is the feeling that a person has to follow a particular lifestyle or career; very often linked to a 'vocation'.
6	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
7	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
8	Science	This is the knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Disciple	This is the term used for the followers of Jesus.
2	Haemorrhage	This is bleeding which is persistent and potentially life threatening.
3	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
4	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future.
5	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
6	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
7	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
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