



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 3*

*Year 8*

## *Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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# Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

**look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check**

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

## Homework Timetable:

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

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

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

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

### How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths website. The top screenshot (labeled 3) is the login page for new students, featuring a blue header with 'SPARX MATHS', a login form with 'Username' and 'Password' fields, and a 'New user?' button. The bottom screenshot (labeled 4) is the registration page, showing a form to fill in 'First Name', 'Last Name', and 'Date of birth' (with dropdown menus for day, month, and year), and a 'Submit' button. The Sparx logo is at the bottom right.



## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 2 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Light year	The distance that light travels in one year.
2	Normal	Imaginary line at right angles to a wave or the surface of an object.
3	Opaque	Material that allows no light to pass through it.
4	Oscilloscope	Displays electrical signals on a screen from sound waves detected.
5	Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Reflected ray	The outgoing ray.
7	Refraction	A change in the direction of light caused by a change in density.
8	Retina	Layer of light detecting cells at the back of the eye.
9	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
10	Transparent	Material that allows all light to pass through.

Week 3 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 4 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.
2	Cancer	Caused by cells growing and multiplying out of control. Can spread to other parts of the body.
3	Transmission	The spread of disease.
4	Antibiotics	Medicines that kill bacteria only.
5	Painkillers	Medicines that reduce pain.
6	Penicillin	The first discovered antibiotic.
7	Deficiency disease	A disease caused by a lack of a particular nutrient.
8	Mineral	Nutrients required by plants and animals for healthy growth.
9	Light microscope	A microscope that uses light to observe very small structures.
10	Electron microscope	A microscope that uses electrons to observe extremely small structures.

Week 5 Speed	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 6 Speed	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 7 Biodiversity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.

3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 8 13/02/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population	Group of the same species living in the same area.
2	Community	Different species living in the same area.
3	Producer	Green plant or algae which makes its own food by sunlight.
4	Primary data	Data collected from your own experiments.
5	Secondary data	Data not collected from your experiments e.g. from another scientist.
6	Species	Group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
7	Trophic level	A stage in a food chain or food web.
8	Variation	Differences within and between species.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.



Week 9 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 10 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

# Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para ir de vacaciones	to go on holiday
2	para <b>viajar</b>	<b>to travel</b>
3	<b>llevo</b> en mi <u>maleta</u>	<b>I take</b> in my <u>suitcase</u>
4	mi monedero	my wallet
5	mi <u>bañador</u>	my <u>swimming costume</u>
6	unas gafas de sol	sunglasses
7	el año pasado <b>llevé</b>	last year <b>I took</b>
8	el año próximo <b>voy a llevar</b>	next year <b>I am going to take</b>
9	los caramelos	sweets
10	el dinero	money

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	generalmente <b>necesito</b>	usually/generally <b>I need</b>
2	mi billete de <u>avión</u>	my <u>plane</u> ticket
3	mi tarjeta de <u>embarque</u>	my <u>boarding</u> pass
4	mi pasaporte	my passport
5	unas chancletas	flip flops
6	al aeropuerto <b>hay</b>	at the airport <b>there is</b>
7	la terminal de <u>llegadas</u>	the <u>arrival</u> terminal
8	la terminal de <u>salida</u>	the <u>departure</u> terminal
9	la facturación	check-in
10	la casa de <u>cambio</u>	the currency <u>exchange</u>

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	generalmente en España	usually/generally in Spain
2	para <u>el desayuno</u>	for <u>breakfast</u>
3	para <u>el almuerzo</u>	for <u>lunch</u>
4	<b>comemos</b> el pan	<b>we eat</b> bread
5	<b>bebemos</b> el té	<b>we drink</b> tea
6	para ir de vacaciones	to go on holiday
7	para <b>viajar</b>	<b>to travel</b>
8	<b>llevo</b> en mi <u>maleta</u>	<b>I take</b> in my <u>suitcase</u>
9	mi monedero	my wallet
10	mi <u>bañador</u>	my <u>swimming costume</u>

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para <b>empezar</b>	<b>to start</b>
2	como <u>segundo plato</u>	for the <u>main course</u>
3	como <u>postre</u>	for <u>dessert</u>
4	<b>voy a tomar</b> los caracoles	<b>I'm going to have</b> snails
5	<b>quisiera</b> el <u>jamón</u> Ibérico	<b>I would like</b> Iberian <u>ham</u>
6	unas gafas de sol	sunglasses
7	el año pasado <b>llevé</b>	last year <b>I took</b>
8	el año próximo <b>voy a llevar</b>	next year <b>I am going to take</b>
9	los caramelos	sweets
10	el dinero	money

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el plato del día <b>es</b>	the dish of the day <b>is</b>
2	<u>nuestra</u> especialidad es	<u>our</u> speciality
3	la tortilla Española	Spanish tortilla
4	las <u>patatas</u> bravas	spicy <u>potatoes</u>
5	las albóndigas	meatballs
6	generalmente <b>necesito</b>	usually/generally <b>I need</b>
7	mi billete de <u>avión</u>	my <u>plane</u> ticket
8	mi tarjeta de <u>embarque</u>	my <u>boarding</u> pass
9	mi pasaporte	my passport
10	unas chancletas	flip flops

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	tengo <u>hambre</u>	I'm <u>hungry</u>
2	tengo <u>sed</u>	I'm <u>thirsty</u>
3	la cuenta <u>por favor</u>	the bill <u>please</u>
4	¿dónde <b>está</b> el baño?	where <b>are</b> the toilets?
5	una mesa para dos <u>por favor</u>	a table for two <u>please</u>
6	al aeropuerto <b>hay</b>	at the airport <b>there is</b>
7	la terminal de <u>llegadas</u>	the <u>arrival</u> terminal
8	la terminal de <u>salida</u>	the <u>departure</u> terminal
9	la facturación	check-in
10	la casa de <u>cambio</u>	the currency <u>exchange</u>

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en Inglaterra	in England
2	<b>celebramos</b> la Navidad	<b>we celebrate</b> Christmas
3	normalmente <b>comemos</b> pavo	normally <b>we eat</b> turkey
4	<b>decoramos</b> la casa	<b>we decorate</b> the house
5	<b>cantamos</b> villancicos	<b>we sing</b> carols
6	generalmente en España	usually/generally in Spain
7	para <u>el desayuno</u>	for <u>breakfast</u>
8	para <u>el almuerzo</u>	for <u>lunch</u>
9	<b>comemos</b> el pan	<b>we eat</b> bread
10	<b>bebemos</b> el té	<b>we drink</b> tea

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En el <u>mundo</u> hispanohablante	In the Spanish-speaking <u>world</u>
2	<b>celebran</b>	<b>they celebrate</b>
3	el Día de Muertos	Day of the Dead
4	por la <u>noche</u>	in the <u>evening</u>
5	<b>pasamos</b> <u>tiempo</u> con familia	<b>we spend time</b> with family
6	para <b>empezar</b>	<b>to start</b>
7	como <u>segundo plato</u>	for the <u>main course</u>
8	como <u>postre</u>	for <u>dessert</u>
9	<b>voy a tomar</b> los caracoles	<b>I'm going to have</b> snails
10	<b>quisiera</b> el <u>jamón</u> Ibérico	<b>I would like</b> Iberian <u>ham</u>

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	el plato del día <b>es</b>	the dish of the day <b>is</b>
2	<u>nuestra</u> especialidad es	<u>our</u> speciality
3	la tortilla Española	Spanish tortilla
4	las <u>patatas</u> bravas	spicy <u>potatoes</u>
5	las albóndigas	meatballs
6	tengo <u>hambre</u>	I'm <u>hungry</u>
7	tengo <u>sed</u>	I'm <u>thirsty</u>
8	la cuenta <u>por favor</u>	the bill <u>please</u>
9	¿dónde <b>está</b> el baño?	where <b>are</b> the toilets?
10	una mesa para dos <u>por favor</u>	a table for two <u>please</u>

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en Inglaterra	in England
2	<b>celebramos</b> la Navidad	<b>we celebrate</b> Christmas
3	normalmente <b>comemos</b> pavo	normally <b>we eat</b> turkey
4	<b>decoramos</b> la casa	<b>we decorate</b> the house
5	<b>cantamos</b> villancicos	<b>we sing</b> carols
6	En el <u>mundo</u> hispanohablante	In the Spanish-speaking <u>world</u>
7	<b>celebran</b>	<b>they celebrate</b>
8	el Día de Muertos	Day of the Dead
9	por la <u>noche</u>	in the <u>evening</u>
10	<b>pasamos</b> <u>tiempo</u> con familia	<b>we spend</b> <u>time</u> with family

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions.
2	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	End-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
7	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
8	Personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
9	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause ( <i>e.g. and, but, if</i> )
10	Pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Culture	The way of life of a particular people, esp. as shown in their ordinary behaviour and habits
2	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
3	Language	The vocabulary used within a text,
4	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.
5	Alienation	The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group
6	Direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
7	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis
8	Enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
9	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings
10	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you:

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heritage	features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions and languages, that still have historical importance
2	Suppression	The act of ending something by force
3	Free verse	Any form of poetry that does not rely on consistent patterns of rhyme and meter.



4	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. to represent ideas.
5	To dehumanise	To take away the positive human qualities from a person
6	Isolation	The condition of being alone, especially when this makes you feel unhappy:
7	Vulnerability	The quality of being able to be easily hurt, influenced, or attacked
8	Contrasts	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them
9	Emphasis	To give particular importance or attention that is given to something:
10	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone ( <i>attitude</i> )

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
2	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning.
3	Extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text.
4	Fear	To be afraid of (someone or something) as likely to be dangerous, painful, or harmful.
5	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	Journey	a trip, esp. over a long period or a great distance
7	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
9	Imperative verb	A word which commands or orders someone to do something ( <i>Pick this up</i> )
10	Comparative adjective	A describing word used to compare two things ( <i>more, smaller, cheaper</i> )

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Indefinite pronoun	A word to not refer to a specific person/amount/thing ( <i>anything, something</i> )
2	To objectify	To degrade the status of something by taking away what makes it alive
3	To stereotype	To hold a fixed or oversimplified image or idea of a type of person or thing
4	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
5	Possessive pronoun	Refers to ownership over something (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs)
6	Abstract noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
7	Concrete noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
8	Common noun	A word for a general type of thing, but not a specific (students, town, books)
9	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
10	Modal verb	A word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions.
2	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	Symbolism	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts e.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
7	Guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
8	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
9	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
10	Jealous	To be unhappy and angry because someone has something that you want

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	End-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
2	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
3	Personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
4	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>if</i> )
5	Pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
6	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
7	Patriarchal	A system of society or government controlled by men.
8	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.
9	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
10	Gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Culture	The way of life of a particular people, esp. as shown in their ordinary behaviour and habits
2	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
3	Language	The vocabulary used within a text,
4	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.
5	Alienation	The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group
6	Moral	A lesson that can be learned from a story or experience. The principles of right and wrong.
7	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
8	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
9	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
10	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
2	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis
3	Enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
4	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings
5	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you:
6	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
7	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
8	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero
9	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist in order to highlight their flaws
10	Suffering	The state of experience stress, difficulty or hardship

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heritage	features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions and languages, that still have historical importance
2	Suppression	The act of ending something by force
3	Free verse	Any form of poetry that does not rely on consistent patterns of rhyme and metre.
4	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. to represent ideas.
5	To dehumanise	To take away the positive human qualities from a person
6	Narrative voice	Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from.
7	Unreliable narrator	A character whose telling of the story is not completely accurate, convincing or believable due to problems with the character's mental state or maturity.
8	Personification	Giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects.
9	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
10	sinister	something harmful or evil is likely to happen ( <i>alarming</i> )

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Isolation	The condition of being alone, especially when this makes you feel unhappy:
2	Vulnerability	The quality of being able to be easily hurt, influenced, or attacked
3	Contrasts	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them
4	Emphasis	To give particular importance or attention that is given to something:
5	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone ( <i>attitude</i> )
6	Indefinite pronoun	A word to not refer to a specific person/amount/thing ( <i>anything, something</i> )
7	To objectify	To degrade the status of something by taking away what makes it alive
8	To stereotype	To hold a fixed or oversimplified image or idea of a type of person or thing
9	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
10	Possessive pronoun	Refers to ownership over something (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs)

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions.
2	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	End-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
7	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
8	Personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
9	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause ( <i>e.g. and, but, if</i> )
10	Pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christopher Columbus	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.
2	Trade	This means to buy and sell goods
3	Slave Trade	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.
4	Transatlantic Slave Trade	This was the segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10-12 million Africans across the world as slaves.
5	Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies, and Americas.
6	Revolt	To take violent action against a leading government or ruler.
7	Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco	These are the products often produced by slaves on plantations. Which were sold around the world to make profit for slave owners.
8	Trade Triangle	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.
9	Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
10	Edward Colston	He was an English merchant and slave trader. He was responsible for the transportation of around 80,000 men, women, and children into slavery.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Branding	The process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave, for identification and dehumanisation purposes.
2	Auction	A public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder.
3	Dehumanisation	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.
4	Abolitionist	A person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery.
5	Mary Prince	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.
6	William Wilberforce	He was a Member of Parliament and a leading politician in the fight to abolish slavery.
7	Dysentery	This is an infection of the blood which causes diarrhoea and vomiting. Common amongst slaves due to the poor treatment they received
8	Scramble	This was a type of slave auction which took place in the West Indies.
9	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain The empire was complicit in the handling and transportation of slaves.
10	Lashed	This was a punishment by whipping, for disobedient slaves.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industry	Using manufactured products and raw materials to produce goods in factories.
2	Revolution	the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one.
3	Industrial Revolution	this was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and

		factories.
4	Agriculture	The practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food.
5	Poor Law	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.
6	Christopher Columbus	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.
7	Trade	This means to buy and sell goods
8	Slave Trade	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.
9	Transatlantic Slave Trade	This was the segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10-12 million Africans across the world as slaves.
10	Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies, and Americas.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Manufacturing	The making of products and goods on a large scale, using man-made machinery.
2	Entrepreneurs	A person who sets up a business or businesses.
3	Thomas Savery	An English engineer who invented the first commercially used steam-engine.
4	James Watt	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.
5	Cholera	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.
6	Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies, and Americas.
7	Revolt	To take violent action against a leading government or ruler.
8	Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco	These are the products often produced by slaves on plantations. Which were sold around the world to make profit for slave owners.
9	Trade Triangle	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.
10	Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
	Edward Colston	He was an English merchant and slave trader. He was responsible for the transportation of around 80,000 men, women, and children into slavery.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Chartist Movement	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act
2	John Snow	He was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.
3	1832 Reform Act	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK
4	Child Labour	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.
5	William Cuffay	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.
6	Branding	The process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave, for identification and dehumanisation purposes.
7	Auction	A public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder.
8	Dehumanisation	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.



9	Abolitionist	A person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery.
10	Mary Prince	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Spinning Jenny	A machine to spin yarn or thread on more than one spindle at a time. Invented by James Hargreaves in 1764.
2	1901 Factory Act	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.
3	Census	A national survey that counts the population of a country.
4	The Domestic System	The method used to produce goods in the home before 1700.
5	The Factory System	The method of goods being made mainly by machinery, in a factory.
6	William Wilberforce	He was a Member of Parliament and a leading politician in the fight to abolish slavery.
7	Dysentery	This is an infection of the blood which causes diarrhoea and vomiting. Common amongst slaves due to the poor treatment they received
8	Scramble	This was a type of slave auction which took place in the West Indies.
9	British Empire	This was the collection of colonies, states, and territories ruled by Great Britain. The empire was complicit in the handling and transportation of slaves.
10	Lashed	This was a punishment by whipping, for disobedient slaves.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Unification	The process of bringing together regions to form a whole country.
2	Prussia	A region in modern-day Germany. The most powerful region before German unification.
3	Franco-Prussian War	A conflict between France and Prussia which lasted from 1870-1871.
4	Treaty of Frankfurt	the peace treaty signed in Frankfurt (Germany) which marked the end of the Franco-Prussian war.
5	Otto Von Bismarck	The leader of the German unification movement and first chancellor of Germany from 1871 - 1890.
6	Industry	Using manufactured products and raw materials to produce goods in factories.
7	Revolution	the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one.
8	Industrial Revolution	this was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and factories.
9	Agriculture	The practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food.
10		

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nationalism	Identification with one's own country and support for its interests above other countries.
2	Austro-Hungarian Empire	A Central European empire which ruled as two states (Austria and Hungary) from 1867-1918.
3	Treaty of London	The treaty was signed by Prussia, France, Britain, and Belgium which promised military support if Belgium was attacked.
4	Kaiser Wilhelm I	King of Prussia and German Emperor until his death in 1888.

5	Kaiser	The German word for emperor.
6	Manufacturing	The making of products and goods on a large scale, using man-made machinery.
7	Entrepreneurs	A person who sets up a business or businesses.
8	Thomas Savery	An English engineer who invented the first commercially used steam-engine.
9	James Watt	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.
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10	The Factory System	The method of goods being made mainly by machinery, in a factory.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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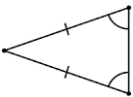
Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industry	Using manufactured products and raw materials to produce goods in factories.
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10	Child Labour	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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4	Prussia	A region in modern-day Germany. The most powerful region before German unification.
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9	Kaiser Wilhelm I	King of Prussia and German Emperor until his death in 1888.
10	Kaiser	The German word for emperor.

# Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays


Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coordinate	A point on a grid represented by two numbers.
2	Quadrant	One of four areas created when two axes are placed on a grid.
3	Horizontal	A line parallel to the horizontal; it goes across from side to side.
4	Vertical	A line perpendicular to the horizon; it goes up and down.
5	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers
6	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers
7	L x W	Length x Width, how to find the area of a rectangle.
8	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
9	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
10	Tessellate	To "tile" a surface with shapes so that there are no gaps and no overlaps.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60	Seconds in one minute
2	60	Minutes in one hour.
3	24	Hours in one day.
4	Mode	The most common value, it has the highest frequency.
5	Range	The difference between the largest and the smallest value.
6	1, 3, 5, 7, 9.	First 5 odd numbers
7	360°	Degrees in a full turn.
8	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
9	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
10	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.

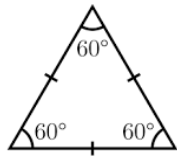
Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
2	Product	The answer when multiplying.
3	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
4	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
5	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.

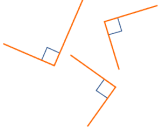
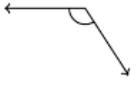
6	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
7	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
8	$A = \frac{1}{2} b h$	Area of a triangle, where b is the base and h is the perpendicular height.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers
10	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
2	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
3	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
4	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
5	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
6	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
7	Regular polygon	A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles equal.
8	Tessellate	To "tile" a surface with shapes so that there are no gaps and no overlaps.
9	Product	The answer when multiplying.
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
2	Obtuse angle	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ . 
3	Median	The middle value of an ordered data set.
4	Integer	A whole number.
5	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
6	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
7	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
8	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
9	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
10	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.

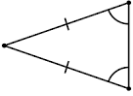


Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Parallel	Two lines that are the same distance apart.
2	Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at $90^\circ$ .
3	Equilateral triangle	<div>  </div> <p>A triangle with three equal sides and equal angles.</p>
4	Vertically opposite angles	The two opposite angles when two lines cross, these angles are equal.
5	Corresponding angles	Equal angles on the same side of a transversal and in the same position relative to lines intersected.
6	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
7	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
8	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alternate angles	Equal angles on opposite sides of a transversal.
2	Co-interior	Angles that lie between two parallel lines and on the same side of a transversal. They sum to $180^\circ$ .
3	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
4	Right angle	<div>  </div> <p>A <math>90^\circ</math> angle.</p>
5	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
6	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
7	8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56	First 7 multiples of 8.
8	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern,
9	Obtuse angle	<div>  </div> <p>An angle greater than <math>90^\circ</math> and less than <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>
10	Median	The middle value of an ordered data set.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
2	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
3	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
4	midpoint	The point half way along a line.

5	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
6	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Integer	A whole number.
10	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coordinate	A point on a grid represented by two numbers.
2	Quadrant	One of four areas created when two axes are placed on a grid.
3	Horizontal	A line parallel to the horizontal; it goes across from side to side.
4	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
5	Product	The answer when multiplying.
6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
7	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with exactly two equal sides and equal base angles. 
8	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
9	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
10	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	First 12 square numbers
5	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	First 10 prime numbers
6	10	Millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm).
7	100	Centimetres (cm) in a metre (m).
8	1000	Metres (m) in a kilometre (km).
9	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
10	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers

# Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
2	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
3	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
6	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
7	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
8	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
9	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
10	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
2	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
3	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
4	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
5	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
6	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
7	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
8	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
9	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.
10	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
2	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
3	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
4	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
5	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

6	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
7	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
8	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
9	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
10	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
2	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
3	More resistant rock	This is hard rock i.e. limestone.
4	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
5	Oxbow Lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
6	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
7	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
8	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
9	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.
10	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
2	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
3	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
4	Gradient	This describes a slope.
5	Long profile	This is a way of showing the river's gradient from source to mouth.
6	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
7	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
8	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
9	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
10	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fetch	The distance travelled by waves or wind over open water.
2	Crest	This is the top of a wave.
3	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
4	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.
5	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.
6	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.

7	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
8	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
9	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.
10	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
2	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
3	Intercept	This is when rainfall falls onto the leaves of trees.
4	Afforestation	This is the planting of trees.
5	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
6	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
7	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
8	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
9	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
2	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.
3	Geology	This is the study of rock.
4	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
5	Saturated	This describes soil when it can no longer allow water to infiltrate.
6	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
7	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
8	More resistant rock	This is hard rock i.e. limestone.
9	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
10	Oxbow Lake	This is a u-shaped lake.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
2	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
3	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
4	Gradient	This describes a slope.
5	Long profile	This is a way of showing the river's gradient from source to mouth.
6	Fetch	The distance travelled by waves or wind over open water.
7	Crest	This is the top of a wave.

8	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
9	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.
10	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
2	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
3	Intercept	This is when rainfall falls onto the leaves of trees.
4	Afforestation	This is the planting of trees.
5	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
6	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
7	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through eg. concrete and shale rock.
8	Geology	This is the study of rock.
9	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
10	Saturated	This describes soil when it can no longer allow water to infiltrate.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Middle course	This is gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload eg. small stones.
2	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
3	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
4	Sediment	This means rocks or minerals.
5	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
6	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
7	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
8	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
9	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
10	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lower course	This is a flat, u-shaped valley with a deep and wide channel with small bedload eg. sand and silt found at the mouth of the river.
2	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
3	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
4	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
5	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.



6	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
7	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
8	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
9	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
2	Channel capacity	This is the maximum amount of discharge that can be held within a river.
3	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Intercept	This is when rainfall falls onto the leaves of trees.
5	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
6	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
7	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
8	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
9	Geology	This is the study of rock.
10	Upper course	This is a steep sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with large bedload eg. large rocks found at the source of the river.

# Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends

## DT

Week 1 12/12/22	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hacksaw	A saw with a fine-toothed blade for cutting metal
2	Safety Goggles	Protective eyewear to protect the eyes from hazards
3	Screwdriver	Tool with a flat or Phillips head for turning screws
4	Hammer	Tool for driving nails and applying impact force
5	Pliers	Hand tool with jaws for gripping, bending, and cutting
6	Allen Key (Hex Key)	L-shaped tool for turning hexagonal socket screws
7	Chisel	Cutting tool with a sharp blade for shaping and carving
8	Hand Saw	Manual saw for cutting wood and other materials
9	Mallet	Hammer-like tool with a large, soft head for striking
10	File	Tool with abrasive surface for shaping and smoothing surfaces

## Drama

Week 2 02/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scriptwriting	The process of writing stories in the screenplay medium.
2	Characterisation	The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture when in role.
3	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
4	Devising	A group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance.
5	Collective creation	The technique of devising a play as a group, with or without the aid of playwright or dramaturge.
6	Interactive theatre	A presentational or theatrical form or work that breaks the fourth wall.
7	Audience participation	The audience are often spoken to directly (breaking the fourth wall) and asked to participate in parts of the performance.
8	Stimulus	A starting point to generate ideas when devising theatre.
9	Stimuli	More than one stimulus.
10	Forum theatre	A form of theatre that encourages audience interaction and explores different options for dealing with a problem or issue.

## Art

Week 3 09/01/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist

2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

## RS

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evil	This is the word used to describe all that is bad, sinful and wicked in the world.
2	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
3	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
4	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
7	Morals	These are standards of behaviour, truths or principles about right and wrong.
8	Suffering	This is the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
9	Garden of Eden	The place where Christians and Jews believe that Adam and Eve brought suffering into the world when they disobeyed God.
10	Omnibenevolent	This is the belief that God is all loving and all good.

## Music

Week 5	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.

## DT

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

## Drama

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
2	Given circumstance	
3	Naturalism	A style of theatre pioneered by Stanislavski.
4	Method acting	A style of acting that has branched from Stanislavski's method.
5	Magic if	A technique in acting where the actor puts themselves into the character's situation.
6	Emotion memory	When the actor finds a real past experience where they felt a similar emotion to inform their acting
7	The System	A systematic approach to training actors that Stanislavski developed.
8	Realism	A 19th-century theatrical movement, seeking to portray real life on the stage
9	Proxemics	Non-verbal communication that explains how people use space to achieve communication goals.
10	Transitioning	The process of moving from one scene or set to the next.

## Art

Week 8	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	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

## RS

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Adolf Hitler	This person was the leader of Germany during World War 2 (WW2).
3	Concentration camps	These are the camps where Jews were sent as a punishment to work or be exterminated (killed).
4	Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz	These are two well-known concentration camps where large numbers of people were persecuted and imprisoned, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
5	The Problem of evil	This is the challenge of how there can be an all-powerful, all-loving and all-knowing God, with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Extermination	This is the removal or killing of a species (such as humans).
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate six million Jewish people during World War Two.

## Music

Week 10	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	Film Music	music used in a film to accompany the action and create atmosphere.
10	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger.

## Character Education

### Our vision

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

### How to earn and record your badges

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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



## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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