



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:.....	2
Example page.....	3
Homework Timetable:.....	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths.....	4
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays.....	5
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays.....	8
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays.....	12
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays.....	17
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays.....	23
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays.....	28
Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends.....	34
Character Education.....	39

Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

3

4

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 2 Mains	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency	The number of waves to pass a point in one second.
2	Direct potential difference	PD always flows in one direction.
3	Direct current	A current that flows in one direction only.
4	Alternating potential difference	PD that changes direction many times each second.
5	Alternating current	A current that constantly changes direction.
6	UK PD	230V
7	UK Frequency	50Hz
8	Live wire	Brown wire
9	Neutral wire	Blue wire
10	Earth wire	Yellow and green wire

Week 3 Mains	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Step up transformer	A transformer that increases potential difference.
2	Step down transformer	A transformer that decreases potential difference.
3	National grid	A network of cables, pylons and transformers from power supply to consumers.
4	$E = V Q$	The equation that links energy transferred, potential difference and charge.
5	$E = P t$	The equation that links energy transferred, power and time.
6	$P = I V$	The equation that links power, current and potential difference.
7	25000V	PD output of a power station.
8	400000V	PD in cables in the national grid.
9	230V	Safe PD for consumers at the end of the national grid.
10	Fuse	A safety component which melts when the current is too high.

Week 4 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Week 5 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Work	When a force causes an object to move.
2	Joule	The unit for work done.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise 1Kg of a substance by 1 degree celsius.
4	Dissipate	To scatter in all directions or to heat up the surroundings.
5	Conduction	Transfer of energy in a solid.
6	Convection	Transfer of energy in a liquid or gas.
7	Double glazing	Reduces energy loss through the windows.
8	Loft insulation	Reduces energy loss through the roof.
9	Cavity wall insulation	Reduces energy loss through the walls.
10	Lubrication	Reduces friction.

Week 6 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finite	Once gone, cannot be replaced.
2	Uses of fuels	Transport, heating and electricity.
3	GW	Gigawatt
4	Alternative energy resources	Alternatives to fossil fuels but may not be renewable.
5	Biofuel	Fuel produced by biological materials e.g. trees or sugarcane.
6	Nuclear fuels	Uranium and plutonium.
7	Carbon neutral	Do not add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
8	Tidal barriers	Powered by movement of everyday tides in and out.
9	Wind power	Generated by wind turbines connected to a generator.
10	Geothermal	Energy that takes advantage of volcanic activity, hot water or steam.

Week 7 Bonding	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant lattice	Positive and negative ions in a regular structure.
2	Ionic bonding	Electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.
3	1+ ion	Formed when a group 1 element loses an electron.
4	2+ ion	Formed when a group 2 element loses 2 electrons.
5	3+ ion	Formed when a group 3 element loses 3 electrons.
6	2- ion	Formed when a group 6 element gains 2 electrons.
7	1- ion	Formed when a group 7 element gains an electron.
8	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
9	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
10	Molecule	Particles made from atoms joined together by covalent bonds.

Week 8 Bonding	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Covalent bond	A pair of two shared electrons joining atoms together.
2	Intermolecular forces	Weak forces between molecules.
3	Polymer	Long chain molecules made from joining lots of small molecules together.
4	Monomer	The building block of a polymer.
5	Delocalised	Free to move around.
6	Metallic bonding	The attraction between the nucleus of metal atoms and delocalised electrons.
7	Malleable	Can be hammered into shape.
8	Alloy	A mixture of a metal with small amounts of other elements.
9	States of matter	Solid, liquid and gas.
10	Fullerenes	Carbon atoms in rings.

Week 9 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
Energy		
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi familia hay	in my family there is
2	mis padres	my parents
3	mi hermana	my sister
4	mis abuelos	my grandparents
5	y yo	and me
6	tiene el pelo castaño	he/she has brown hair
7	tiene el pelo corto	he/she has short hair
8	tiene los ojos verdes	he/she has green eyes
9	tiene los ojos marrones	he/she has brown eyes
10	es bastante bajo/a	he/she is quite short

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
2	porque es simpático/a	because he/she is kind
3	me enfado con	I get angry with
4	porque es irritante	because he/she is annoying
5	me peleo con	I fight with
6	me divierto con	I have a good time with
7	nos llevamos muy bien	we get on very well
8	porque son generosos/as	because they are generous
9	me llevaba bien con	I used to get along with
10	me peleaba con	I used to fight with

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
2	no me llevaba con	I didn't used to get along with
3	la semana pasada	last week
4	el fin de semana pasado	last weekend
5	fuimos a un restaurante	we went to a restaurant
6	comimos pizza	we ate pizza
7	fue muy divertido	it was very fun
8	ayer	yesterday
9	vi una película	I watched a film
10	¡fue fascinante!	it was fascinating!

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	la semana próxima	next week
2	el fin de semana próximo	next weekend
3	voy a ir	I'm going to go
4	vamos a ir	we're going to go
5	será genial	it will be great
6	mañana	tomorrow
7	voy a jugar	I'm going to play
8	voy a hacer	we're going to do
9	vamos a comer	we're going to eat
10	será aburrido	it will be boring

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi opinión	in my opinion
2	pienso que	I think that
3	un buen amigo	a good friend
4	es gracioso/a	(he/she) is funny
5	te acepta como eres	he/she accepts you as you are
6	conocí a mi mejor amigo	I met my best friend
7	hace cuatro años	four years ago
8	chateamos cada día	we chat every day
9	nunca me critica	he/she never criticises me
10	siempre me hace reír	he/she always makes me laugh

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi tiempo libre	in my free time
2	uso las redes sociales	I use social media
3	para pasar el tiempo	in order to pass the time
4	para compartir fotos	in order to share photos
5	para subir y ver vídeos	in order to upload and watch videos
6	tiene el pelo castaño	he/she has brown hair
7	tiene los ojos verdes	he/she has green eyes
8	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
9	me enfado con	I get angry with
10	porque es irritante	because he/she is annoying

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	es fácil de usar	it's easy to use
2	es una pérdida de tiempo	it's a waste of time
3	para conocer a gente nueva	in order to meet new people
4	para chatear y mandar mensajes	in order to chat and send messages
5	te engancha	it gets you hooked
6	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
7	el fin de semana pasado	last weekend
8	fuimos a un restaurante	we went to a restaurant
9	comimos pizza	we ate pizza
10	fue muy divertido	it was very fun

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	tengo que	i have to
2	terminar mis deberes	to finish my homework
3	cuidar a mi hermano menor	to look after my younger brother
4	hacer tareas domésticas	to do housework
5	está lloviendo	it's raining
6	el fin de semana próximo	next weekend
7	voy a ir	I'm going to go
8	un buen amigo	a good friend
9	es gracioso/a	(he/she) is funny
10	te acepta como eres	he/she accepts you as you are

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	estoy durmiendo	I'm sleeping
2	estoy escribiendo	I'm writing
3	me gustaría jugar a los videojuegos	I would like to play videogames
4	me gustaría salir con mis amigos	I would like to go out with my friends
5	pero no puedo	but I can't
6	conocí a mi mejor amigo	I met my best friend
7	hace cuatro años	four years ago
8	chateamos cada día	we chat every day
9	nunca me critica	he/she never criticises me
10	siempre me hace reír	he/she always makes me laugh

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ahora mismo	right now
2	estoy escuchando música	I'm listening to music
3	estoy repasando	I'm revising
4	estoy viendo una película	I'm watching a film
5	estoy leyendo un libro	I'm reading a book
6	me divierto con	I have a good time with
7	nos llevamos muy bien	we get on very well
8	porque son generosos/as	because they are generous
9	me llevaba bien con	I used to get along with
10	me peleaba con	I used to fight with

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
7	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
8	gender	Either of the sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female
9	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
10	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	To convey	To communicate a message, information or idea
2	emotive language	Word choices made to evoke an emotional response
3	plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
4	pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
5	features of a speech	Directly addresses the audience with use of personal pronouns throughout May start 'ladies and gentlemen' or similar
6	precise	Exact and accurate
7	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
8	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
9	concise	Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
10	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
2	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made

3	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
4	elaborate	To develop or present something in further detail
5	pride	A feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people connected with you have done or got something good
6	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
7	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
8	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
10	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
2	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
3	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
4	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
5	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative
6	To caution	To say something as a warning
7	To celebrate	To acknowledge the importance of an event, person or idea
8	To unite	To come or bring together for a common purpose or action
9	To educate	To teach someone the importance or value of an idea
10	To criticise	To indicate the faults of an idea, behaviour, mindset in a disapproving way

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This emphasises	When a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
2	This highlights	When a writer draws special attention to something in a text
3	This symbolises	When a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy
5	This illustrates	When a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
6	This suggests	When a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
7	This exaggerates	When a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
8	This exposes	When a writer reveals something by uncovering it
9	This constructs	When a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
10	This amplifies	When a writer makes something larger or greater

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
7	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
8	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
2	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
3	gender	Either of the sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female
4	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
5	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
6	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
7	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
8	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
9	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
10	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	To convey	To communicate a message, information or idea
2	emotive language	Word choices made to evoke an emotional response
3	plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
4	pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
5	features of a speech	Directly addresses the audience with use of personal pronouns throughout May start 'ladies and gentlemen' or similar
6	oppressive	inflicting harsh and cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
7	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
8	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
9	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
10	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed (<i>disposable</i>)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	precise	Exact and accurate
2	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
3	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
4	concise	Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
5	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal
6	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
7	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
8	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
9	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
10	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
2	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made
3	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
4	elaborate	To develop or present something in further detail
5	pride	A feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people connected with you have done or got something good
6	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
7	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
8	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
10	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
2	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
3	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
4	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
5	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something
6	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
7	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
8	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
9	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
10	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
2	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
3	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
4	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
5	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative
6	To caution	To say something as a warning
7	To celebrate	To acknowledge the importance of an event, person or idea
8	To unite	To come or bring together for a common purpose or action
9	To educate	To teach someone the importance or value of an idea
10	To criticise	To indicate the faults of an idea, behaviour, mindset in a disapproving way

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boycott	This is when a person refuses to have dealings with a person, organisation, or refuse to use or buy a product.
2	Congress	In the USA, the federal law-making body, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3	Black power	Revolutionary movement that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. It emphasised racial pride.
4	Great Migration	The movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast.
5	Martin Luther King Jr	American Christian minister and activist who became the spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement.
6	Looting	This is when people steal goods from people or shops, typically during a war or riot.
7	NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	Interracial civil rights group that campaigned for educational, social and political equality.
8	Race riot	A public outbreak of violence due to racial tension.
9	SNCC Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	A student civil rights organisation that used non-violent direct action against civic segregation.
10	Malcolm X	African American Muslim minister and human rights activist during the civil rights movement.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jim Crow Laws	These laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.
2	Ku Klux Klan	This was a White American group that used violence against Black Americans and other minority groups.
3	Disenfranchisement	This is the state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.
4	Segregation	This is the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country or community.
5	White Supremacy	This is the belief that white people are superior and other races are inferior.
6	Rosa Parks	A civil rights advocate who refused to give up her seat to a white person on a segregated bus, this inspired a bus boycott.
7	Little Rock Crisis	The President of the US sent troops in to make sure 9 black pupils could attend school after protesting against new desegregated school laws.
8	March on Washington	In 1963, a quarter of a million people marched on Washington to protest against racial injustice.
9	Freedom Rides	Civil rights activists travelled on buses between Washington and New Orleans, but they faced threats and violence.
10	The Civil Rights Act	This act banned segregation in schools, public places and in the workplace.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atomic bomb	A powerful and destructive bomb that gets its power from the energy released when atoms are split.
2	The Yalta Conference	The Big Three met at Yalta in February 1945 to decide on what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.
3	The Potsdam Conference	The Big Three met again at Potsdam in July 1945 and the main objective was to put into action the post-war plan from Yalta.
4	Iron Curtain	A phrase used by Winston Churchill to describe the division in Europe between the communist east and capitalist west.
5	Truman Doctrine	In March 1947, President Truman promised that the USA would provide financial aid to any country taking a stand against communism.
6	White Supremacy	This is the belief that white people are superior and other races are inferior.
7	Martin Luther King Jr	American Christian minister and activist who became the spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement.
8	Black power	Revolutionary movement that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. It emphasised racial pride.
9	The Civil Rights Act	This act banned segregation in schools, public places and in the workplace.
10	NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	Interracial civil rights group that campaigned for educational, social and political equality.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Marshall Aid	A plan introduced by the American government to provide financial support to European countries to help them recover from the effects of World War Two.
2	Containment	An American policy to try and stop communism from spreading, to restrict it from spreading to other countries.
3	Berlin Blockade	On 24th June 1948, Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies.
4	Berlin Airlift	The Allies supplied their sectors of Berlin by air until the Berlin Blockade was lifted in May 1949.
5	Cold War	The political tension and competition for power that existed between the communist East and the democratic West after World War Two. The two sides did not ever go to war.
6	The Yalta Conference	The Big Three met at Yalta in February 1945 to decide on what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.
7	Truman Doctrine	In March 1947, President Truman promised that the USA would provide financial aid to any country taking a stand against communism.
8	SNCC Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	A student civil rights organisation that used non-violent direct action against civic segregation.
9	Malcolm X	African American Muslim minister and human rights activist during the civil rights movement.
10	Little Rock Crisis	The President of the US sent troops in to make sure 9 black pupils could attend school after protesting against new desegregated school laws.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. A military alliance of western powers that was originally created to provide a counterforce to the Soviet armies of Eastern Europe.
2	Warsaw Pact	A collection of 12 communist countries that agreed to defend each other if one of them was attacked.
3	Arms race	A competition between America and the USSR to build more destructive and a higher number of nuclear weapons.
4	Mutually Assured Destruction	Situation that developed due to the nuclear arms race where both America and Russia knew if they started a war it would destroy the world.
5	Space race	A Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop aerospace capabilities.
6	Cold War	The political tension and competition for power that existed between the communist East and the democratic West after World War Two. The two sides did not ever go to war.
7	Containment	An American policy to try and stop communism from spreading, to restrict it from spreading to other countries.
8	Rosa Parks	A civil rights advocate who refused to give up her seat to a white person on a segregated bus, this inspired a bus boycott.
9	Jim Crow Laws	These laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.
10	Great Migration	The movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Domino Theory	An American idea that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes.
2	The Korean War	In June 1950, with the support of China and the Soviet Union, North Korea launched an attack on South Korea (supported by the US).
3	The Hungarian Uprising	In November 1956, Soviet tanks invaded Hungary, a country that was already under its control. The Hungarian people took to the streets and to fight.
4	Peaceful coexistence	This describes Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower's relationship in the 1950s despite them being ideologically opposed.
5	U2 Crisis	In May 1960 an American U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR, which led to heightened Cold War tensions.
6	Arms race	A competition between America and the USSR to build more destructive and a higher number of nuclear weapons.
7	Mutually Assured Destruction	Situation that developed due to the nuclear arms race where both America and Russia knew if they started a war it would destroy the world.
8	Berlin Blockade	On 24th June 1948, Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies.
9	Truman Doctrine	In March 1947, President Truman promised that the USA would provide financial aid to any country taking a stand against communism.
10	March on Washington	In 1963, a quarter of a million people marched on Washington to protest against racial injustice.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Berlin Wall	In August 1961, the Soviet Union began to build a wall around West Berlin, which was controlled by the USA, UK, and France. This remained in place until 1989.
2	Sphere of Influence	An area in which one country holds dominant power over a country or several other countries.
3	The Monroe Doctrine	The belief that the USA had a right to defend themselves and their 'sphere of influence' if another power threatened their interests.
4	The Cuban Missile Crisis	A 13 day period where the United States and Soviet Union were on the brink of nuclear war.
5	Bay of Pigs	A failed attempt by the U.S. and Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro in 1961.
6	The Korean War	In June 1950, with the support of China and the Soviet Union, North Korea launched an attack on South Korea (supported by the US).
7	Domino Theory	An American idea that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes.
8	Disenfranchisement	This is the state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.
9	Ku Klux Klan	This was a White American group that used violence against Black Americans and other minority groups.
10	Segregation	This is the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country or community.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Naval Blockade	This is the act of actively preventing a country or region from receiving or sending out supplies by ship.
2	Test Ban Treaty	Signed by the USSR, USA and UK in 1963. This banned the testing of nuclear weapons on the ground and in the atmosphere but not underground.
3	The Prague Spring	For four months in 1968, Czechoslovakia broke free from Soviet rule, allowing freedom of speech.
4	Detente	This was a period of relaxed tensions during the 1970s between the USSR, China and the USA.
5	SALT	This refers to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the 1960s, where the reached an agreement to not to build any more intercontinental ballistic missiles.
6	The Cuban Missile Crisis	A 13 day period where the United States and Soviet Union were on the brink of nuclear war.
7	The Monroe Doctrine	The belief that the USA had a right to defend themselves and their 'sphere of influence' if another power threatened their interests.
8	Peaceful coexistence	This describes Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower's relationship in the 1950s despite them being ideologically opposed.
9	Berlin Airlift	The Allies supplied their sectors of Berlin by air until the Berlin Blockade was lifted in May 1949.
10	Malcolm X	African American Muslim minister and human rights activist during the civil rights movement.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Prague Spring	For four months in 1968, Czechoslovakia broke free from Soviet rule, allowing freedom of speech.
2	Detente	This was a period of relaxed tensions during the 1970s between the USSR, China and the USA.
3	The Korean War	In June 1950, with the support of China and the Soviet Union, North Korea launched an attack on South Korea (supported by the US).
4	U2 Crisis	In May 1960 an American U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR, which led to heightened Cold War tensions.
5	Black power	Revolutionary movement that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. It emphasised racial pride.
6	Little Rock Crisis	The President of the US sent troops in to make sure 9 black pupils could attend school after protesting against new desegregated school laws.
7	Race riot	A public outbreak of violence due to racial tension.
8	Mutually Assured Destruction	Situation that developed due to the nuclear arms race where both America and Russia knew if they started a war it would destroy the world.
9	SNCC Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	A student civil rights organisation that used non-violent direct action against civic segregation.
10	Jim Crow Laws	These laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Test Ban Treaty	Signed by the USSR, USA and UK in 1963. This banned the testing of nuclear weapons on the ground and in the atmosphere but not underground.
2	Berlin Wall	In August 1961, the Soviet Union began to build a wall around West Berlin, which was controlled by the USA, UK, and France. This remained in place until 1989.
3	Containment	An American policy to try and stop communism from spreading, to restrict it from spreading to other countries.
4	Martin Luther King Jr	American Christian minister and activist who became the spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement.
5	The Hungarian Uprising	In November 1956, Soviet tanks invaded Hungary, a country that was already under its control. The Hungarian people took to the streets and to fight.
6	Boycott	This is when a person refuses to have dealings with a person, organisation, or refuse to use or buy a product.
7	Congress	In the USA, the federal law-making body, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
8	The Yalta Conference	The Big Three met at Yalta in February 1945 to decide on what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.
9	Peaceful coexistence	This describes Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower's relationship in the 1950s despite them being ideologically opposed.
10	Warsaw Pact	A collection of 12 communist countries that agreed to defend each other if one of them was attacked.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Black power	Revolutionary movement that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. It emphasised racial pride.
2	The Civil Rights Act	This act banned segregation in schools, public places and in the workplace.
3	SALT	This refers to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the 1960s, where the reached an agreement to not to build any more intercontinental ballistic missiles.
4	NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	Interracial civil rights group that campaigned for educational, social and political equality.
5	The Cuban Missile Crisis	A 13 day period where the United States and Soviet Union were on the brink of nuclear war.
6	Domino Theory	An American idea that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes.
7	Containment	An American policy to try and stop communism from spreading, to restrict it from spreading to other countries.
8	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. A military alliance of western powers that was originally created to provide a counterforce to the Soviet armies of Eastern Europe.
9	Martin Luther King Jr	American Christian minister and activist who became the spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement.
10	Berlin Blockade	On 24th June 1948, Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Korean War	In June 1950, with the support of China and the Soviet Union, North Korea launched an attack on South Korea (supported by the US).
2	Jim Crow Laws	These laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the Southern United States.
3	Race riot	A public outbreak of violence due to racial tension.
4	U2 Crisis	In May 1960 an American U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR, which led to heightened Cold War tensions.
5	Malcolm X	African American Muslim minister and human rights activist during the civil rights movement.
6	Bay of Pigs	A failed attempt by the U.S. and Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro in 1961.
7	Iron Curtain	A phrase used by Winston Churchill to describe the division in Europe between the communist east and capitalist west.
8	Berlin Airlift	The Allies supplied their sectors of Berlin by air until the Berlin Blockade was lifted in May 1949.
9	Cold War	The political tension and competition for power that existed between the communist East and the democratic West after World War Two. The two sides did not ever go to war.
10	Segregation	This is the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country or community.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Berlin Wall	In August 1961, the Soviet Union began to build a wall around West Berlin, which was controlled by the USA, UK, and France. This remained in place until 1989.
2	Detente	This was a period of relaxed tensions during the 1970s between the USSR, China and the USA.
3	Ku Klux Klan	This was a White American group that used violence against Black Americans and other minority groups.
4	Rosa Parks	A civil rights advocate who refused to give up her seat to a white person on a segregated bus, this inspired a bus boycott.
5	Little Rock Crisis	The President of the US sent troops in to make sure 9 black pupils could attend school after protesting against new desegregated school laws.
6	Truman Doctrine	In March 1947, President Truman promised that the USA would provide financial aid to any country taking a stand against communism.
7	Mutually Assured Destruction	Situation that developed due to the nuclear arms race where both America and Russia knew if they started a war it would destroy the world.
8	White Supremacy	This is the belief that white people are superior and other races are inferior.
9	Test Ban Treaty	Signed by the USSR, USA and UK in 1963. This banned the testing of nuclear weapons on the ground and in the atmosphere but not underground.
10	Freedom Rides	Civil rights activists travelled on buses between Washington and New Orleans, but they faced threats and violence.

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	16	Work out the value of 2^4
2	7.265	7.26451 correct to 3 decimal places
3	56ef	$7 \times e \times 8 \times f$
4	80%	% as a percentage
5	$\frac{1}{5}$	20% as a fraction in its simplest form
6	15	The smallest possible 2 digit number that can be made from digits 5 6 1 9
7	24	$2 \times 7 + 10$
8	42 or 48	Multiples of 6 between 40 and 50
9	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Put the following numbers in order of size, start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
10	4.56 kg	Change 4560 g into kg

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3p	$5p - 3p + p$
2	60	56.78 correct to 1 significant figure
3	3.65 m	Change 365 cm in to metres
4	40	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 10$
5	$\frac{7}{20}$	35% as a fraction in its simplest form
6	4000	3758 correct to the nearest 1000
7	10	$20 - 1 \times 10$
8	14	The first even multiple of 7
9	30, +7 to previous term	What is the next term of the sequence 2 9 16 23 Explain how you got your answer
10	243	Work out the value of 3^5

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	60%	0.6 as a percentage
2	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Put brackets () in this statement to make it correct $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
3	30my	Simplify $5 \times m \times y \times 6$
4	4	Work out the cube root of 64
5	3 hours	Convert 180 minute in hours
6	96	The largest possible 2 digit number that can be made from digits 5 6 1 9
7	10	Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30
8	11	What is the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15
9	-7, -2, -1, 0, 7	Write in ascending order -7 7 0 -2 -1
10	300 cm	Change 3 metres in to cm

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2m^3$	$m^3 + m^3$
2	2000	What is the value of the 2 in 12,345
3	19	Round 19.4949 correct to the nearest whole number (integer)
4	9	Work out the square root of 81
5	10 and 12	The two factors of 60 that are between 8 and 14
6	3476	The smallest possible 4 digit even number that can be made from digits 4 7 6 3
7	0.8	% as a decimal
8	1.3	$\sqrt{1.69}$
9	400 mm	Change 40 centimetres into millimetres
10	10:45 am	What is the time 2 hours 40 minutes after 8:05 am?

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	73%	0.73 as a percentage
2	320 g	Change 0.32 kilograms to grams
3	22	$3 \times 5 + 7$
4	0.9	$\frac{9}{10}$ as a decimal
5	%	80% as a fraction in its simplest form
6	1.6	1.59 correct to 1 decimal place
7	-6 -5 0 6 12	Put the following numbers in order of size, start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
8	15fg	Simplify $3f \times 5g$
9	0.041, 0.14, 0.401, 0.41	Write in order of size. Start with the smallest number 0.041 0.41 0.14 0.401
10	5.57 kg	Change 5570g into kg

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	124,356	Write down the smallest 6 digit number that has 4 as its thousands digits, using the digits 1 2 3 4 5 6 You cannot repeat any numbers.
2	70	Write 72.88 correct to 1 significant figure
3	5.65 m	Change 565 cm into metres
4	8	Work out 2^3
5	1, 9, 25	The first three odd square numbers
6	40	The value of 4 in the number 542.3
7	$\frac{3}{100}$	3% as a fraction in its simplest form
8	23 and 29	Two prime numbers that are between 20 and 30
9	19, +5 to previous term	Here are the first four terms of a sequence -1 4 9 14 Write down the next term and explain how you got your answer
10	16	Work out the value of 2^4

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 3, 5, 15	Factors of 15
2	$(8 \times 4) + 6 = 38$	Write brackets () in this statement to make it correct $8 \times 4 + 6 = 38$
3	1500m	Change 1.5 kilometres to metres
4	2,000,000	Write the number 2 million in figures
5	3170	31.7×100
6	0.15	15% as a decimal
7	5	Round 4.678 to the nearest whole number
8	$6e$	Simplify $3e - e + 4e$
9	0.12, 0.21, 1.02, 1.20	Write in order of size, starting with the smallest number 1.02 0.12 1.20 0.21
10	1480	Write 1476 to the nearest 10

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2t^5$	Simplify $t^5 + t^5$
2	40%	0.4 as a percentage
3	330	327 correct to the nearest ten
4	$\frac{19}{100}$	19% as a fraction in its simplest form
5	70	The value of 7 in the number 1074
6	105	The smallest 3 digit odd number that is a digit of 5
7	0.09	$\frac{9}{100}$ as a decimal
8	18	Here is a list of numbers 7 8 15 16 18 22 Write down the number from the list that is a multiple of 6
9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	What are all the factors of 12
10	10:35 am	What is the time 1 hour 20 minutes after 9:15am?

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	23%	0.23 as a percentage
2	820g	Change 0.82 kilograms to grams
3	1 and 7	The two factors of 7
4	7	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 28
5	$\frac{37}{100}$	37% as a fraction
6	700	The value of 7 in the number 8765
7	$3p$	Simplify $12p \div 4$
8	6m	$2m \times 3$
9	13	The 7th odd number
10	6500g	Change 6.5 kg into grams

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3f	$4f - 2f + f$
2	530 mm	Change 53 centimetres to millimetres
3	6,000	The value of 6 in the number 16,007
4	36	Solve $\frac{y}{3} = 12$
5	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.3 as a fraction in its simplest form
6	9	3^2
7	4	$20 \div (3 + 2)$
8	1, 5, 7 and 35	All the factors of 35
9	45% $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.55	Write in order of size, starting with the smallest number $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.55 45%
10	49	7^2

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Enquiry question	This is a question that is posed to be answered during the fieldwork investigation.
2	Primary data	This is data that you have collected yourself.
3	Secondary data	This is data that you have got from another source e.g. the internet.
4	Human error	This is when humans make mistakes affecting the accuracy of data e.g. incorrectly counting.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on your personal opinion.
6	Evaluate	To decide how well something went, what are the positives and negatives?
7	Reliable	If another person were to repeat the fieldwork, would they be able to replicate the results?
8	Accurate	Were the data collection methods used effectively without human error or subjectivity.
9	Valid	Were the data collection methods chosen relevant to the enquiry question being answered.
10	Conclusion	Has there been enough evidence collected to draw an answer to the enquiry question.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	
3	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
4	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
5	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
6	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
7	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
8	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
9	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
10	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
2	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
3	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
4	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.
5	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.

6	Enquiry question	This is a question that is posed to be answered during the fieldwork investigation.
7	Primary data	This is data that you have collected yourself.
8	Secondary data	This is data that you have got from another source e.g. the internet.
9	Human error	This is when humans make mistakes affecting the accuracy of data e.g. incorrectly counting.
10	Subjective	This is when something is based on your personal opinion.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	DTM	The demographic transition model which shows how a population changes naturally as a country develops.
2	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
3	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
4	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
5	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
6	Evaluate	To decide how well something went, what are the positives and negatives?
7	Reliable	If another person were to repeat the fieldwork, would they be able to replicate the results?
8	Accurate	Were the data collection methods used effectively without human error or subjectivity.
9	Valid	Were the data collection methods chosen relevant to the enquiry question being answered.
10	Conclusion	Has there been enough evidence collected to draw an answer to the enquiry question.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
2	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
3	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
4	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
5	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Quality of life	
8	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
9	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
10	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
2	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
3	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
4	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
5	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
6	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
7	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
8	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
9	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
10	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
3	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
4	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
5	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
6	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
7	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
8	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.
10	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
2	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
3	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
4	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
5	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
6	DTM	The demographic transition model which shows how a population changes naturally as a country develops.
7	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
8	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
9	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
10	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
2	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
3	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
4	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
5	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
6	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
7	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
8	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
9	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
10	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
2	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
3	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
4	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
5	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
6	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
7	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
8	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
9	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
10	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	
3	Secondary data	This is data that you have got from another source e.g. the internet.
4	Human error	This is when humans make mistakes affecting the accuracy of data e.g. incorrectly counting.
5	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
6	Evaluate	To decide how well something went, what are the positives and negatives?
7	Reliable	If another person were to repeat the fieldwork, would they be able to replicate the results?
8	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
10	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Enquiry question	This is a question that is posed to be answered during the fieldwork investigation.
2	Primary data	This is data that you have collected yourself.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on your personal opinion.
6	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
7	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
8	Accurate	Were the data collection methods used effectively without human error of subjectivity.
9	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
10	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valid	Were the data collection methods chosen relevant to the enquiry question being answered.
2	Conclusion	Has there been enough evidence collected to draw an answer to the enquiry question.
3	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
4	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
5	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
6	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
7	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
8	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
9	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
10	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.

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

DT

Week 1	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

Drama

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
7	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
8	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
10	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.

Art

Week 3	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.

RS

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sin	This is an immoral act that breaks a God given or divine law.
2	Original sin	This is the Christian doctrine that all humans, through birth, have been born with a tainted nature that separates them from God.
3	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
4	I Am	This is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses. Meaning self-sustaining and self-sufficient.
5	The 10 Commandments	These are laws given by God relating to ethics and worship.
6	I am the bread of life	John 6:35-48.
7	Moses	This person is considered to be one of the most important prophets in Judaism and Christianity as well as other faiths including Islam.
8	Eternal life	This is the idea that life continues after death, the Christian belief being either heaven or hell.
9	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
10	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

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	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 Molding	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

Drama

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Theatre	A type of performance where physical movement is the primary method of storytelling
2	Frantic Assembly	Innovative Physical Theatre company founded by Simon Hoggett and Scott Graham
3	Unison	When two or more performers perform exactly the same move at the same time
4	Canon	When performers take it in turns to perform the same move
5	Chair Duet	Devising technique where two performers sit on chairs and improvise a series of contact movements
6	Ensemble	A group of performers that regularly perform together
7	Gesture	A movement of the part of the body - usually the hand or head - to express an idea or meaning
8	Round By Through	Devising technique in which the performer stands next to, moves around or passes through their partner
9	Focus	The actor's concentration within performance
10	Building blocks	Small sequences of movement that can be strung together into a performance

Art

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid method	The use of a series of horizontal and vertical lines to aid the accuracy of a drawing.
2	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
3	Typography	Arranging letters and text in a visually appealing way.
4	Watercolour	A type of media in which the pigment is mixed with a water based solution.
5	Refinement	Working back into a piece of artwork to further improve it.
6	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
7	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
8	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
9	Photo resolution	The number of pixels in a photo.
10	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.

RS

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trinity	This is the belief in God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit; 3 in 1.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at sometime in the future.
4	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
5	John 8:12; 9:5	Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world'.
6	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.
7	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
8	I am the good shepherd	John 10:11-14.
9	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
10	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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