

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk

sparx

Username: _____

Password: _____

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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.

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 ~~partly~~ 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 & Maths	English Language & English Literature	Choice 1 _____	Choice 2 _____	Choice 3 _____	Choice 4 _____
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1	KO						
w/c 05/09/22	Online						
2	KO						
w/c 12/09/22	Online						
3	KO						
w/c 19/09/22	Online						
4	KO						
w/c 26/09/22	Online						
5	KO						
w/c 03/10/22	Online						
6	KO						
w/c 10/10/22	Online						
7	KO						
w/c 17/10/22	Online						
8	KO						
w/c 31/10/22	Online						
9	KO						
w/c 07/11/22	Online						
10	KO						
w/c 14/11/22	Online						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one sparx.co.uk assignment to complete each week, which will be set on a Monday and will be due the following Monday. 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.

Every Wednesday you will need to show your maths teacher your orange homework booklet to show your maths homework. 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 purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

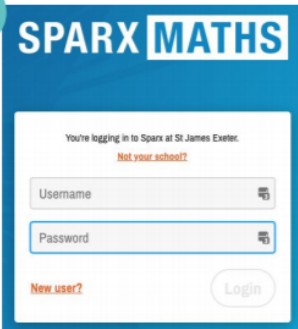
<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/sparx-maths>

How to log in to Sparx - new students

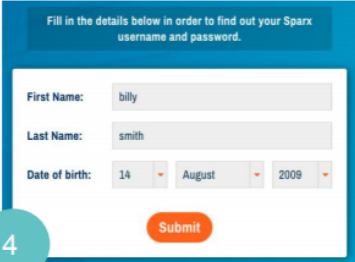
1. Go to sparx.co.uk, click **Log in** and choose **Student login**
2. Start typing the name of your school in the **Select Your School** box, making sure you **click on the correct school name** when it comes up. Click **Continue**.
3. Click the **New User?** button at the bottom of the box.
4. Fill 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



sparx

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Photosynthesis	Piece of Information	Answer
1	carbon dioxide + water --light--> glucose + oxygen.	Photosynthesis
2	Limiting Reactant	The reactant that determines the amount of product formed.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment, found in chloroplasts, which traps sunlight.
4	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings.
5	Limiting Factor	Anything that reduces or stops the rate of reaction.
6	Deficiency	A lack or shortage.
7	Yield	The amount of agricultural product.
8	Glucose + oxygen	The products of photosynthesis.
9	Aerobic	In the presence of oxygen.
10	Oxidation	A reaction that uses oxygen.

Week 2 Respiration	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exothermic	A reaction that releases energy to the surroundings.
2	Anaerobic	In the absence of oxygen.
3	Oxygen debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to break down lactic acid.
4	Fermentation	The chemical breakdown of glucose into ethanol and carbon dioxide by respiring organisms such as yeast.
5	Metabolism	The sum of all the chemical reactions that happen in an organism.
6	Aerobic respiration	Glucose + oxygen → Carbon dioxide + water
7	Anaerobic respiration (animals)	Glucose → Lactic acid
8	Anaerobic respiration (plants and microorganisms)	Glucose → Ethanol + Carbon dioxide
9	Mitochondria	Site of aerobic respiration
10	Cytoplasm	Site of anaerobic respiration

Week 3 Electrolysis	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electrolysis	Decomposition of ionic compounds using electricity.
2	Electrolyte	A liquid that conducts electricity.
3	Discharge	Gain or lose electrons to become electrically neutral.
4	Anode	Positive electrode.
5	Cathode	Negative electrode.
6	Inert electrodes	Electrodes that allow electrolysis to take place but do not react themselves.
7	Oxidation	Loss of electrons
8	Reduction	Gain of electrons
9	Cryolite	Added to Aluminium oxide to reduce the melting point.
10	Uncertainty	The range of measurements within which the true value can be expected to lie.

Week 4 Elasticity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Joule	What is the unit of work?
2	Elastic deformation	When an object returns to its original length or shape?
3	Inelastic deformation	When an object remains permanently stretched?
4	Extension	What is the difference between the stretched and unstretched lengths of a spring?
5	Newton	What is the unit for force?
6	Vector	What type of quantity is a force with both a magnitude and direction?
7	Limit of Proportionality	What is the point at which a stretched object has become permanently stretched? Elastic deformation stops and inelastic deformation begins?
8	Elastic potential energy	What is the store of energy in a spring?
9	100cm	How many cm are in 1 metre?
10	Force = Spring Constant $\times$ extension $F = k e$	What is the equation for calculating a spring constant using force and extension?

Week 5 Atmosphere	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greenhouse gas	A gas that absorbs long wavelength infrared radiation given off by the Earth.
2	Peer reviewed	When scientific research is studied and commented on by experts to check the results are valid and without bias.
3	Global warming	An increase in the temperature at the Earth's surface.
4	Water stress	A shortage of water.
5	Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases given out over the full life cycle of a product, service, or event.
6	Carbon neutral	Fuels and processes whose use results in zero net release of greenhouse gases.
7	Carbon monoxide	Odourless, colourless gas.
8	Soot	Causes global dimming and respiratory problems.
9	Acid rain	Caused by the release of Nitrogen and sulfur into the atmosphere.
10	Water vapour	Gaseous form of water.

Week 6 Electrolysis	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electrolysis	Decomposition of ionic compounds using electricity.
2	Electrolyte	A liquid that conducts electricity.
3	Discharge	Gain or lose electrons to become electrically neutral.
4	Anode	Positive electrode.
5	Cathode	Negative electrode.
6	Inert electrodes	Electrodes that allow electrolysis to take place but do not react themselves.
7	Oxidation	Loss of electrons
8	Reduction	Gain of electrons
9	Cryolite	Added to Aluminium oxide to reduce the melting point.
10	Uncertainty	The range of measurements within which the true value can be expected to lie.

Week 7 Elasticity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Joule	What is the unit of work?
2	Elastic deformation	When an object returns to its original length or shape?
3	Inelastic deformation	When an object remains permanently stretched?
4	Extension	What is the difference between the stretched and unstretched lengths of a spring?
5	Newton	What is the unit for force?
6	Vector	What type of quantity is a force with both a magnitude and direction?
7	Limit of Proportionality	What is the point at which a stretched object has become permanently stretched? Elastic deformation stops and inelastic deformation begins?
8	Elastic potential energy	What is the store of energy in a spring?
9	100cm	How many cm are in 1 metre?
10	Force = Spring Constant x extension $F = k e$	What is the equation for calculating a spring constant using force and extension?

Week 8 Ecology	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrat	Name a square frame used in biological sampling?
2	Transect	Name a line along which systematic sampling occurs?
3	Producer	Name any organism that photosynthesises at the start of a food chain?
4	Consumer	Name an organism in a food chain which consumes other organisms?
5	Combustion	What is the scientific name for burning?
6	Precipitation	Rain, sleet, snow and hail are all examples of...?
7	Evaporation	Describe a change of state from liquid to a gas?
8	Biodiversity	What is the variety of living organisms in an area called?
9	Acid Rain	Name a type of precipitation that is acidic due to air pollution?
10	Deforestation	What name is given to clearing trees from an area which will then be used for other purposes?

Week 9 Ecology	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Breeding Programme	Name a conservation method in zoos to breed captive animals together to increase numbers and the gene pool?
2	Population	What is the total number of all organisms of the same species in an area?
3	Community	What is a group of different species living in the same area called?
4	Competition	What is the contest between organisms for resources such as food and shelter?
5	Interdependence	Name the term that describes how species depend on one another?
6	Abiotic Factors	What are the non-living parts of the environment called?
7	Biotic Factors	What are the living parts of the environment called?
8	Invasive Species	What is an organism that is not native to the environment?
9	Ecosystem	Describe the interaction between a community of living organisms and the nonliving components?
10	Structural Adaptation	A type of adaptation based on physical features such as body shape?

Week 10 06/03/23	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quadrat	Name a square frame used in biological sampling?
2	Transect	Name a line along which systematic sampling occurs?
3	Producer	Name any organism that photosynthesises at the start of a food chain?
4	Consumer	Name an organism in a food chain which consumes other organisms?
5	Combustion	What is the scientific name for burning?
6	Precipitation	Rain, sleet, snow and hail are all examples of...?
7	Evaporation	Describe a change of state from liquid to a gas?
8	Biodiversity	What is the variety of living organisms in an area called?
9	Acid Rain	Name a type of precipitation that is acidic due to air pollution?
10	Deforestation	What name is given to clearing trees from an area which will then be used for other purposes?

Maths Knowledge Organiser Foundation - Mondays

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

Maths Knowledge Organiser Higher - Mondays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$A = \pi r^2$	Area of a circle.
2	$C = \pi d$	Circumference of a circle when the diameter is known.
3	Product	The answer when multiplying.
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.
5	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
2	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
3	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
4	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
5	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.
6	$f(x)$	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tangent	The straight line that "just touches" the curve at that point.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
4	Turning Point	The point at which the graph "turns around".
5	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Factors of 12.

7	Surd	A number that can't be simplified to remove a square root (or cube root etc).
8	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
9	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
10	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers

Week 4	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	Region	The area enclosed on a coordinate plane by a set of equations.
5	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
6	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
7	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
8	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
9	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.
10	1, 3, 6, 10, 15...	Triangular numbers are numbers that can make a triangular dot pattern.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods.
4	Proof	A sequence of statements that follow on logically from each other that shows that something is always true.
5	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
6	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First 12 square numbers.
7	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29	First 10 prime numbers.
8	Sequence	A pattern of numbers or shapes that follows a rule.
9	Converging	A sequence that approaches a fixed number.
10	Function	An expression that defines a relationship between two variables.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
2	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
3	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
4	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.

5	Chord	A line segment connecting two points on a curve.
6	$f(x)$	Function Notation.
7	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence of numbers where the same number is added or subtracted from each term (it has a common difference).
8	Inverse	A mathematical operation that has the opposite effect to another operation.
9	Polygon	A closed shape with three or more straight sides.
10	Hexagon	A six sided polygon.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
2	Alternate Segment Theorem	The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.
3	Subtended	To take up the side opposite an angle or arc.
4	90°	The measure of an angle subtended from a semi circle.
5	Double	The angle at the centre of a circle compared to the angle subtended on at the circumference.
6	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.
7	Index	This indicates the number of times a base is multiplied by itself. The plural is indices.
8	Prime number	Only has two factors; itself and one.
9	1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	First 5 cube numbers
10	Iteration	Repeatedly carrying out a process.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal	The measure of any angle subtended from the same segment.
2	180°	Sum of the opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral.
3	Equal	The measure of the two tangents from an external point.
4	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a tangent at that point.
5	90°	The measure of the angle between the radius and a bisected chord.
6	Segment of a circle	The region that is bounded by an arc and a chord of the circle.
7	Alternate Segment Theorem	The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.
8	Subtended	To take up the side opposite an angle or arc.
9	90°	The measure of an angle subtended from a semi circle.
10	Double	The angle at the centre of a circle compared to the angle subtended on at the circumference.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tangent	The straight line that "just touches" the curve at that point.
2	midpoint	The point half way along a line.
3	Simple interest	The amount calculated by finding the percentage of an amount of money and multiplying it by the amount of time the money is borrowed or loaned.
4	Turning Point	The point at which the graph "turns around".
5	Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
6	$y = mx + c$	Equation of a straight line
7	m	The gradient, the steepness of a line.
8	c	The y-intercept, the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.
9	Region	The area enclosed on a coordinate plane by a set of equations.
10	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Sum of interior angles.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$	How to find the radius when the diameter is known.
2	$C = 2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle when the radius is known.
3	Compound Interest	Interest calculated on the initial principal, which also includes all of the accumulated interest from previous periods.
4	Proof	A sequence of statements that follow on logically from each other that shows that something is always true.
5	Sector	A pie-shaped part of a circle.
6	Arc	A portion of the circumference of a circle.
7	Circumference	The distance around a circle.
8	Quadrilateral	A four sided polygon.
9	Cyclic Quadrilateral	A quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on a single circle.
10	Chord	A line segment connecting two points on a curve.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	noun	a word used to identify people, place, ideas, or objects (pencil, dog, joy)
2	abstract noun	a word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
3	concrete noun	a word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
4	common noun	a word for a general type of thing, but not a specific (students, town, books)
5	proper noun	a word for a specific type of thing, requiring a capital (Gloucester, Nike, Jake)
6	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
7	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
10	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	verb	a word indicating a physical/mental action or state of being (run, know, exist)
2	imperative verb	a word which commands or orders someone to do something (<u>Pick</u> this up)
3	modal verb	a word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)
4	action verb	a word describing an action that someone can do/demonstrate (walk, cook)
5	stative verb	a word describing a state or condition of being (believe, know, understand)
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger (Scrooge = the rich)
7	motif	A repeated object which represents a bigger concept (fires = family warmth)
8	microcosm	A smaller version of a much larger place, society or idea
9	pathetic fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
10	cyclical narrative	Where the end of a text mirrors an element of the opening

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	adjective	a describing word which gives qualities of a noun (small, cheap, dangerous)
2	comparative adjective	a describing word used to compare two things (more, smaller, cheaper)
3	superlative adjective	a describing word used to compare multiple things (most, smallest, cheapest)
4	compound adjective	a describing word formed from multiple words (never-ending, fast-paced)
5	proper adjective	a describing word formed from a proper noun (<u>Mexican</u> food, <u>Victorian</u> times)
6	Foreshadowing	A device used by a writer to hint or warn of a future event
7	Dramatic irony	When the audience know something that the characters do not
8	Stage directions	Instructions given for the actors from the playwright
9	Protagonist	The leading character or major character within a text
10	Antagonist	The person who actively goes against the main character

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
2	conjunctive adverb	a word used to connect two clauses together (however, meanwhile, therefore)
3	adverbs of frequency	a word used to describe how <i>often</i> the action happens (never, rarely, daily)
4	adverbs of time	a word to used to indicate <i>when</i> the action happens (tonight, soon, later)

5	adverbs of manner	a word describing <i>how</i> an action happens (angrily, slowly, loudly, cautiously)
6	adverbs of degree	a word indicating the <i>intensity</i> of the action (really, quite, hardly, totally, very)
7	adverbs of place	a word indicating where the action happens (here, there, anywhere, inside)
8	Tragedy	A play that deals with events that lead to an unhappy ending (often death)
9	Tragic hero	A character who begins as noble but experiences a downfall due to a flaw
10	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero or heroine

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pronoun	a word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
2	first person pronoun	a word to indicate the speaker is referring to themselves (I, me, my etc)
3	second person pronoun	a word to indicate the person being spoken or written to (you, your, yourself)
4	third person pronoun	a word to indicate other people and things not being addressed (they, it, she)
5	indefinite pronoun	a word to not refer to a specific person/amount/thing (anything, something)
6	to dehumanise	to take away the positive human qualities from a person
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	to prejudge	to form an opinion on an issue/person prematurely without information

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	possessive pronoun	refers to ownership over something (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs)
2	interrogative pronoun	used to ask questions about unknown people/things (who, what, which)
3	demonstrative pronoun	used to point to specific things (this, that, these, those)
4	singular pronoun	used to refer to one individual person or thing (I, you, he, she, it)
5	plural pronoun	used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
6	Exposition	The opening of a story where the setting and characters are introduced
7	Inciting incident	An event in a story which causes tension to rise
8	Rising action	The section of a story where the tension is rising
9	Climax	The height of tension in a story, often where the conflict is resolved
10	Resolution	Where all characters/situations in conflict are resolved and order is restored

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
2	caesura	Punctuation used mid-line in a poem
3	enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
4	end-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
5	refrain	A single line or phrase repeated across a poem (a type of repetition)
6	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
7	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
8	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the start of successive clauses
9	Monosyllabic	A phrase or sentence containing words of only one syllable "he has a job to do"
10	Diction	The choice of words made by a writer in a text

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	noun	a word used to identify people, place, ideas, or objects (pencil, dog, joy)

2	abstract noun	a word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
3	concrete noun	a word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
4	common noun	a word for a general type of thing, but not a specific (students, town, books)
5	proper noun	a word for a specific type of thing, requiring a capital (Gloucester, Nike, Jake)
6	verb	a word indicating a physical/mental action or state of being (run, know, exist)
7	imperative verb	a word which commands or orders someone to do something (<u>Pick</u> this up)
8	modal verb	a word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)
9	action verb	a word describing an action that someone can do/demonstrate (walk, cook)
10	stative verb	a word describing a state or condition of being (believe, know, understand)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
2	conjunctive adverb	a word used to connect two clauses together (however, meanwhile, therefore)
3	adverbs of frequency	a word used to describe how <i>often</i> the action happens (never, rarely, daily)
4	adverbs of time	a word to used to indicate <i>when</i> the action happens (tonight, soon, later)
5	adverbs of manner	a word describing <i>how</i> an action happens (angrily, slowly, loudly, cautiously)
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	pronoun	a word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
2	first person pronoun	a word to indicate the speaker is referring to themselves (I, me, my etc)
3	second person pronoun	a word to indicate the person being spoken or written to (you, your, yourself)
4	third person pronoun	a word to indicate other people and things not being addressed (they, it, she)
5	indefinite pronoun	a word to not refer to a specific person/amount/thing (anything, something)
6	possessive pronoun	refers to ownership over something (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs)
7	interrogative pronoun	used to ask questions about unknown people/things (who, what, which)
8	demonstrative pronoun	used to point to specific things (this, that, these, those)
9	singular pronoun	used to refer to one individual person or thing (I, you, he, she, it)
10	plural pronoun	used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)

English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.	A/C
2	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.	A/C
3	patriarchal	A society in which power and status is given to men	A/C
4	"Fair is foul and foul is fair"	A juxtaposing repetition by the witches to create confusion in 1.1	 MAC
5	"brave" "noble" "worthy" "valiant"	A semantic field of heroism from Duncan and the Captain describing Macbeth in 1.2	 MAC
6	"Stay, you imperfect speakers"	An imperative verb from Macbeth to the witches in 1.3	 MAC
7	"instruments of darkness"	A metaphor from Banquo to describe the witches in 1.3	 MAC
8	"Let not light see my black and deep desires"	A metaphorical plea from Macbeth to ensure that his evil intentions are not exposed in 1.4	 MAC
9	"milk of human kindness"	Lady Macbeth's metaphor to describe Macbeth in 1.5	 MAC
10	"Take my milk for gall"	Lady Macbeth's imperative demand to the spirits in 1.5	 MAC

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Charge of the Light Brigade'	A group of soldiers ride into a valley of inevitable death	P&C
2	noble	Having high moral principles or morality (<i>honourable</i>)	P&C
3	'War Photographer'	A photographer returns home and struggles to process his memories	P&C
4	impassively	giving no sign of feeling or emotion (<i>expressionless</i>)	P&C
5	"Look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under't"	Lady Macbeth's imperative command to Macbeth about how he should look externally but also behave internally in 1.5	MAC
6	"vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls"	The metaphor Macbeth uses to understand why he desires to kill king Duncan from his soliloquy in 1.7	 MAC
7	"when you durst do it, then you were a man"	Lady Macbeth challenging Macbeth's masculinity in 1.7 when he changes his mind about killing Duncan	 MAC
8	"Are you a man?"	Lady Macbeth's rhetorical question about masculinity in 3.4	 MAC
9	"Give me the daggers"	Lady Macbeth's imperative demand during the murder in 2.2	 MAC
10	"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands?"	Macbeth's hyperbolic rhetorical question during the soliloquy in 2.2 (as Lady Macbeth returns to the body), when he questions if he can ever get the blood from his hands	 MAC

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.	A/C
2	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.	A/C
3	"Oh horror, horror, horror"	Macduff's repetition reacting to Duncan's death in 2.3	 MAC
4	"There's daggers in men's smiles"	Donalbain's juxtaposing metaphor about how people are hiding their true, evil intentions said in 2.3 after his father's murder	 MAC
5	"fruitless crown" "barren sceptre"	Two oxymoronic metaphors which Macbeth uses in 3.1 to express his displeasure at his empty power (due to Banquo's prophecy)	 MAC
6	"devil" "black" "hell" "tyrant"	A semantic field of evil for Macbeth from Malcolm/Macduff in 4.3	 MAC
7	"Turn, hell-hound, turn"	Macduff's imperative demand to Macbeth from their fight in 5.8	 MAC

8	"All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand"	Lady Macbeth's hyperbolic metaphor from 5.1 as she sleepwalks and believes she cannot get the blood off her hands		MAC
9	"What's done is done" "What's done cannot be undone"	Two repeated phrases from Lady Macbeth about the regicide, firstly in 3.2 but then changed in 5.1 to reflect her fragility		MAC
10	"dead butcher and his fiend-like queen"	A metaphor for Macbeth said by Malcolm in the final speech of the play in 5.8 before he leaves to be crowned King		MAC

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"Hard and sharp as flint"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as unchangeable in stave 1	ACC
2	"Solitary as an oyster"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as having a barrier in stave 1	ACC
3	"cold" "froze" "blue" "frosty"	A semantic field from stave 1 to highlight Scrooge's icy personality	ACC
4	"Are there no prisons?"	A rhetorical question Scrooge asks the charity collectors in stave 1	ACC
5	"Decrease the surplus population"	A blunt statement Scrooge makes about wanting the poor to die	ACC
6	"ponderous chain"	Marley's description of what Scrooge will carry in death	ACC
7	1606	Shakespeare's company first performed <i>Macbeth</i> for the King in	MAC
8	1605	The year of the Gunpowder plot, an attempt to kill the king	MAC
9	King James	Became King of England in 1603, had an unstable reign initially	MAC
10	Divine Right of Kings	The belief that monarch was chosen by God to share his word	MAC

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.	A/C
2	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.	A/C
3	patriarchal	A society in which power and status is given to men	A/C
4	misogyny	Prejudice towards women as a group	A/C
5	noble	Having high moral principles or morality (<i>honourable</i>)	P&C
6	futility	Something that appears to have no purpose (<i>pointlessness</i>)	P&C
7	patriotic	Love and loyalty for your country (<i>nationalist</i>)	P&C
8	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)	ACC
9	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)	ACC
10	philanthropic	someone seeking to promote the welfare of others (<i>charitable</i>)	ACC

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	inferior	lower in rank, status or quality (<i>subordinate</i>)	MAC
2	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way (<i>dictatorial</i>)	MAC
3	ruthless	showing no pity or compassion for others (<i>merciless</i>)	MAC
4	impulsive	acting or doing something without thinking (<i>spontaneous</i>)	MAC
5	manipulative	exercising control or influence over someone or something (<i>cunning</i>)	MAC
6	ambitious	having a strong desire to succeed or achieve something (<i>determined</i>)	MAC
7	duplicitous	being guilty of misleading others and being dishonest (<i>deceitful</i>)	MAC
8	1606	Shakespeare's company first performed <i>Macbeth</i> for the King in	MAC
9	1605	The year of the Gunpowder plot, an attempt to kill the king	MAC
10	King James	Became King of England in 1603, had an unstable reign initially	MAC

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer		Text
1	"bright, filled paperweight"	A metaphor that presents the speaker's memory in 'The Emigree'		P&C
2	"I am branded by an impression of sunlight"	A metaphor which adds to the semantic field of light in 'The Emigree'		P&C
3	"My city hides behind me"	Personification in 'The Emigree' which highlights her patriotic sacrifice		P&C
4	"Dem tell me what dem want to tell me"	The repeated opening line of 'Checking Out Me History'		P&C
5	"Bandage up me eye [...] blind me to me own identity"	The metaphor of restriction used in 'Checking Out Me History'		P&C
6	"I carving out me identity"	The final line from 'Checking Out Me History' with a metaphor emphasising the speaker's own self discovery		P&C
7	"a shaven head full of powerful incantations"	The opening metaphor about the pilot's mind in 'Kamikaze'		P&C
8	"gradually we too learned to be silent"	The line in the following stanza about how the children also begin to disown their father in 'Kamikaze'		P&C
9	"wondered which had been the better way to die"	The closing line questioning the nature of death in 'Kamikaze'		P&C
10	The Emigree	A woman positively remembers her homeland which is now in conflict		P&C

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer		Text
1	Checking Out Me History	A speaker conveys his anger about the eurocentric history he is taught		P&C
2	Kamikaze	A pilot turns back from his mission and is disowned by his community		P&C
3	Poppies	A mother comes to terms with the loss of her son at war		P&C
4	Tissue	We give power to paper which is ultimately fragile - like humans		P&C
5	"released a songbird from its cage"	A metaphor from 'Poppies' about the acceptance of loss and grief		P&C
6	"leaned against it like a wishbone"	A simile which emphasises the mother's fragility in 'Poppies'		P&C
7	"hoping to hear your playground voice"	The closing line from 'Poppies' where the mother wishes for her son to be alive and young again		P&C
8	"Let the daylight break through"	An imperative phrase to emphasise nature's strength in 'Tissue'		P&C
9	"might fly our lives like paper kites"	A simile which emphasises the temporary nature of life in 'Tissue'		P&C
10	"pages smoothed and stroked and turned / transparent with attention"	A list of 3 with polysyndeton which emphasises our fixation with the records of human lives from 'Tissue'		P&C

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Exposure'	A group of soldiers suffer through the cold weather conditions.	P&C
2	'Bayonet Charge'	A single soldier goes over the top and questions his purpose	P&C
3	'Charge of the Light Brigade'	A group of soldiers ride into a valley of inevitable death	P&C
4	'War Photographer'	A photographer returns home and struggles to process his memories	P&C
5	'Remains'	A soldier returns home and is haunted by the memory of killing a looter	P&C
6	'My Last Duchess'	A duke shows a visitor the painting of his dead wife, who he killed	P&C
7	'Ozymandias'	A traveller saw a broken statue of a once powerful leader.	P&C
8	'London'	A man wanders and hears the suffering of London's people	P&C
9	'Storm on the Island'	A community prepares for a storm then realise nature's power	P&C
10	'The Prelude'	A child rows across the lake and gets scared of nature's power	P&C

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Tissue'	We give power to paper which is ultimately fragile - like humans	P&C
2	'Kamikaze'	A pilot turns back from his mission and is disowned by his community	P&C
3	'Poppies'	A mother comes to terms with the loss of her son at war	P&C
4	'Checking Out Me History'	A speaker conveys his anger about the eurocentric history he is taught	P&C
5	'The Emigree'	A woman positively remembers her homeland which is now in conflict	P&C
6	"Fair is foul and foul is fair"	A juxtaposing repetition by the witches to create confusion in 1.1 	MAC
7	"brave" "noble" "worthy" "valiant"	A semantic field of heroism from Duncan and the Captain describing Macbeth in 1.2 	MAC
8	"Stay, you imperfect speakers"	An imperative verb from Macbeth to the witches in 1.3 	MAC
9	"instruments of darkness"	A metaphor from Banquo to describe the witches in 1.3 	MAC
10	"Let not light see my black and deep desires"	A metaphorical plea from Macbeth to ensure that his evil intentions are not exposed in 1.4 	MAC

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"milk of human kindness"	Lady Macbeth's metaphor to describe Macbeth in 1.5 	MAC
2	"Take my milk for gall"	Lady Macbeth's imperative demand to the spirits in 1.5 	MAC
3	"vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls"	The metaphor Macbeth uses to understand why he desires to kill king Duncan from his soliloquy in 1.7 	MAC
4	"when you durst do it, then you were a man"	Lady Macbeth challenging Macbeth's masculinity in 1.7 when he changes his mind about killing Duncan 	MAC
5	"Are you a man?"	Lady Macbeth's rhetorical question about masculinity in 3.4 	MAC
6	"Give me the daggers"	Lady Macbeth's imperative demand during the murder in 2.2 	MAC
7	"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands?"	Macbeth's hyperbolic rhetorical question during the soliloquy in 2.2 (as Lady Macbeth returns to the body), when he questions if he can ever get the blood from his hands 	MAC
8	"Oh horror, horror, horror"	Macduff's repetition reacting to Duncan's death in 2.3 	MAC
9	"There's daggers in men's smiles"	Donalbain's juxtaposing metaphor about how people are hiding their true, evil intentions said in 2.3 after his father's murder 	MAC
10	"fruitless crown" "barren sceptre"	Two oxymoronic metaphors which Macbeth uses in 3.1 to express his displeasure at his empty power (due to Banquo's prophecy) 	MAC

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"devil" "black" "hell" "tyrant"	A semantic field of evil for Macbeth from Malcolm/Macduff in 4.3	 MAC
2	"Turn, hell-hound, turn"	Macduff's imperative demand to Macbeth from their fight in 5.8	 MAC
3	"All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand"	Lady Macbeth's hyperbolic metaphor from 5.1 as she sleepwalks and believes she cannot get the blood off her hands	 MAC
4	"What's done is done" "What's done cannot be undone"	Two repeated phrases from Lady Macbeth about the regicide, firstly in 3.2 but then changed in 5.1 to reflect her fragility	 MAC
5	"dead butcher and his fiend-like queen"	A metaphor for Macbeth said by Malcolm in the final speech of the play in 5.8 before he leaves to be crowned King	 MAC
6	"released a songbird from its cage"	A metaphor from 'Poppies' about the acceptance of loss and grief	 P&C
7	"leaned against it like a wishbone"	A simile which emphasises the mother's fragility in 'Poppies'	 P&C
8	"hoping to hear your playground voice"	The closing line from 'Poppies' where the mother wishes for her son to be alive and young again	 P&C
9	"Let the daylight break through"	An imperative phrase to emphasise nature's strength in 'Tissue'	 P&C
10	"might fly our lives like paper kites"	A simile which emphasises the temporary nature of life in 'Tissue'	 P&C

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"bright, filled paperweight"	A metaphor that presents the speaker's memory in 'The Emigree'	 P&C
2	"I am branded by an impression of sunlight"	A metaphor which adds to the semantic field of light in 'The Emigree'	 P&C
3	"My city hides behind me"	Personification in 'The Emigree' which highlights her patriotic sacrifice	 P&C
4	"Dem tell me what dem want to tell me"	The repeated opening line of 'Checking Out Me History'	 P&C
5	"Bandage up me eye [...] blind me to me own identity"	The metaphor of restriction used in 'Checking Out Me History'	 P&C
6	"I carving out me identity"	The final line from 'Checking Out Me History' with a metaphor emphasising the speaker's own self discovery	 P&C
7	"a shaven head full of powerful incantations"	The opening metaphor about the pilot's mind in 'Kamikaze'	 P&C
8	"gradually we too learned to be silent"	The line in the following stanza about how the children also begin to disown their father in 'Kamikaze'	 P&C
9	"wondered which had been the better way to die"	The closing line questioning the nature of death in 'Kamikaze'	 P&C
10	The Emigree	A woman positively remembers her homeland which is now in conflict	P&C

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.		