



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
7	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
2	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
3	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
4	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
7	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
8	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
9	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
10	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.

6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
2	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
3	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
4	Genre	A style or category of art.
5	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
9	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
10	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
7	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
2	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
3	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
4	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
5	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
2	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
3	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
4	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
5	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
2	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
3	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
4	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the body.
5	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)
6	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
7	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).

8	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
9	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
10	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rooting reflex	When a finger, breast or teat is brushed across the baby's cheek, they will turn their head towards it.
2	Full term	A baby that is born at or around 40 weeks of pregnancy.
3	Gestation	The period of time during which the baby develops in the womb.
4	Neglect	The failure to care for a child properly.
5	Holistic development	How different areas of development impact on each other and affect overall development.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
2	Fine motor skills	Physical abilities involving small body movements, especially of the hands and fingers, such as drawing and picking up a coin.
3	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
4	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
5	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.
6	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
7	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
8	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
9	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
10	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weaning	Moving from milk to solid foods.
2	Attachment	The emotional bond that forms between a child and their caregiver.
3	Separation Anxiety	Distress that children experience when separated from their primary caregivers.
4	Attention span	The length of time a child is able to concentrate on a particular activity.
5	Egocentric	Thinking only of yourself and not the feelings or wishes of others.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Early years setting	Childcare provided by a childminder, nursery, pre-school or creche.
2	Independent	Having the ability to carry out actions for yourself.
3	Locomotion	Movement or the ability to move from one place to another.
4	Information processing	The process of acquiring, storing and using knowledge.
5	Vocabulary	The range of words a person knows.
6	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
7	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
8	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
9	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the body.
10	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
2	Bonding	The process of forming a close emotional relationship.
3	Imitation	Learning by observing and copying the behaviour of others.
4	Resilience	The ability to recover quickly.
5	Innate	Something that is natural, that we are born with.
6	Rooting reflex	When a finger, breast or teat is brushed across the baby's cheek, they will turn their head towards it.
7	Full term	A baby that is born at or around 40 weeks of pregnancy.
8	Gestation	The period of time during which the baby develops in the womb.
9	Neglect	The failure to care for a child properly.
10	Holistic development	How different areas of development impact on each other and affect overall development.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
2	Fine motor skills	Physical abilities involving small body movements, especially of the hands and fingers, such as drawing and picking up a coin.
3	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
4	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
5	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.
6	Weaning	Moving from milk to solid foods.
7	Attachment	The emotional bond that forms between a child and their caregiver.
8	Separation Anxiety	Distress that children experience when separated from their primary caregivers.
9	Attention span	The length of time a child is able to concentrate on a particular activity.
10	Egocentric	Thinking only of yourself and not the feelings or wishes of others.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Early years setting	Childcare provided by a childminder, nursery, pre-school or creche.
2	Independent	Having the ability to carry out actions for yourself.
3	Locomotion	Movement or the ability to move from one place to another.
4	Information processing	The process of acquiring, storing and using knowledge.
5	Vocabulary	The range of words a person knows.
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9	Resilience	The ability to recover quickly.
10	Innate	Something that is natural, that we are born with.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
2	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
3	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
4	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
5	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
2	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
3	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
4	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
5	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
2	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
3	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
4	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the body.
5	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)
6	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
7	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
8	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
9	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
10	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blocking	Deliberate choices about where the performers stand and how they move on stage to bring an extract to life.
2	Catharsis	Emotional release felt by the audience at the end of a tragedy; the audience is set free from emotional hold of the action, after sharing in the protagonist's troubles.
3	Development	Progression of the plot or conflict in a play.
4	Exposition	The part of the play that introduces the theme, main characters and current circumstances.
5	Fourth Wall	The invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the play.
6	Irony	An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. When the audience perceives something that a character does not.
7	Mood	The tone or feeling of the play , often established or enhanced or by production or design elements.
8	Naturalism	Drama which attempts to represent real life on stage;actions tend to be shaped by determinism (societal or environmental forces)
9	Chorus	A group of performers who sing , move , or recite in unison/as one.
10	Conflict	The internal or external struggle between opposing forces , ideas , or interests that create dramatic tension.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antagonist	The opponent or adversary of the hero or main character of a drama.
2	Climax	The point of greatest intensity in a series or progression of events in a play, often forming the turning point of the plot and leading to some kind of resolution.
3	Acting style	A particular manner of acting that reflects cultural and historical influences.
4	Gesture	Any movement of the performers head, shoulder , arm , hand , leg or foot to convey meaning.
5	Focus	In acting, the act of concentrating or staying in character.
6	Proxemics	'Spatial relationships' ,between different performers or a performer and elements of the set.
7	Vocal Expression	How a performer uses his/her voice to convey a character.

8	Aside	Lines spoken by an performer to the audience and not supposed to be overheard by other characters on stage.
9	Motivation	The reason or reasons for a character's behaviour ; an incentive or inducement for further action for a character
10	Characterisation	How a performer uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The arrangement of and relationship between the scenes / acts within a play piece of devised theatre.
2	Genre	A French word meaning 'category' or 'type' e.g comedy , tragedy , docudrama , farce , or melodrama
3	Flashback	In a non-linear plot, to go back in time to a previous event; a flash forward would move the action into the future.
4	Contrast	Dynamic use of opposites, such as movement/ stillness, sound/silence , and light/darkness.
5	Stimulus	An object, image , piece of text , music or video that inspires devised work.
6	Plot	The events and sequences of action within a play, sometimes known as narrative or storyline.
7	Role	The character portrayed by a performer in a drama
8	Realism	An attempt in theatre to represent everyday life and characters as they are or appear to be.
9	Performance Skills	Skills used by performers including voice/ vocal skills, movement/ physical skills , use of space/proxemics and facial expression/ posture / non verbal skills.
10	Interaction	The action or relationship among two or more characters.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings , and actions.
2	Pitch	The particular level of a voice, instrument or tune.
3	Improvisation	The spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation ; acting done without a script.
4	Mirroring	Copying the movement and / or expression or look of another performer exactly.
5	Ensemble	Unified effect achieved by all members of the cast working together , rather than a focus on individual performances. also be used to refer to the cast
6	Comic Relief	A break in the tension of a tragedy provided by a comic character, a comic episode , or even a comic line
7	Farce	An extreme form of comedy depending on quick tempo and flawless timing, based on improbable events are farfetched coincidences.
8	Form	Refers to the shape of each individual section or scene e.g movement/mime based ensemble scene , duologue, advert movements of thought-tracking
9	Dynamic	The energetic range of or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound.
10	Resolution	How the problem or conflict in a drama is solved or concluded.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melodrama	A style of play, which originated in the 19th century, relying heavily on sensationalism and sentimentality
2	Monologue	A long speech made by one performer; a monologue may be delivered alone or in the presence of others
3	Parody	A mocking or satirical imitation of a literary or dramatic work.
4	Protagonist	The main character or hero in a play or other literary work
5	Scene	A small section or portion of a play
6	Stock characters	Characters who represent particular personality types or characteristics of human behaviour
7	Style	Chosen theatrical approach e.g naturalist , minimalist , brechtian etc

8	Tension	Anxiety felt by the audience due to the treat to character(s) in the play
9	Setting	When and where the action of the play takes place
10	Satire	A play in which sarcasm , irony , and ridicule are used to expose or attack folly or pretension in society.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accessories	Anything carried or worn on top of basic costume for decorative purposes, e.g a purse , shawl
2	Basic Block	A pattern which is the starting black for a more detailed pattern based on a particular performers measurements, and reflecting specifics like historical period
3	Quick change	A change of costume that needs to happen very quickly
4	Dress rehearsal	Dress full costume/ lighting / effects / sound / action rehearsal
5	Costume	What a performer wears to evoke the appearance of a particular character
6	Breaking down	Artist process of ageing or distressing a costume. Paint, glue, dye, ripping and tearing can be used in this process.
7	Wardrobe	The general name for the costume department, its staff and the accommodation they occupy.
8	Seamstress	Member of the wardrobe department who operates swing machines and carries out the sewing tasks
9	Personal Props	Small props that are usually carried in a performer's costume , such as money or a pen
10	Fittings	The process of adjusting the costume to the performers body

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about a character
2	Rhythm	Measured flow of words or phrases in verse forming patterns of sound. Regularity in time or space of an action, process or feature.
3	Movement	Stage blocking or the movements of the performers onstage during performance.
4	Pace	The speed of a voice or movement are or rate of action
5	Timbre	The distinctive character or quality of a musical or vocal sound apart from its pitch or intensity,such as in a nasal voice quality
6	Voice	The combination of vocal qualities a performer uses such as articulation, phrasing and pronunciation
7	Inflection	Change in pitch or loudness of voice
8	Mock - up	A full-scale model of a costume,used as a test-run
9	Dress form	The adjustable torso used by costume cutters,dressmakers and tailors for creating garments
10	Pancake	Water based stage makeup, applied with a sponge

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage crew	Employed to move/operate scenery
2	Given Circumstances	The who , what , when , where and why of any character you plan to take on for a role
3	Apron	The area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage
4	Arena stage	Type of stage without a frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, in which the audience surrounds the stage area
5	Magic if	The actor puts themselves into the characters situation
6	Platform stage	Acting area raised rom the floor either in a non-theatre space or in an unusual part of a theatre space
7	EMU	Electrical Multiple Unit ,used to describe stage machinery composed from multiple moving parts
8	Tempo	The relative speed or rate of movement/voice/sound. Can be applied to dramatic contexts
9	Suspense	A feeling of uncertainty as to outcome,used to build interest and excitement on the

		part of the audience
10	Denouement	The moment in a drama when the essential plot point is unravelled or explained

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baby Spot	Small spotlight under 500 watts
2	Backlight	Light coming from upstage, behind scenery or performers, to sculpt and separate them from the background
3	Blackout	A lighting cue where all stage lights go off simultaneously.
4	Board	Abb. for 'lighting control board'
5	Colour Filter	A sheet of plastic usually composed of a coloured resin which creates coloured light on stage. A colour filter is sometimes known as a Gel.
6	Cyclorama	A fabric drop hung from a curved or segmented batten, or a curved wall at the back of the stage, upon which a light can be cast to create effects.
7	Cue sheet	List of effects
8	Fresnel	Adjustable light giving a diffused light, created by construction of its lens of 'concentric circles'
9	Narrator	A person who delivers a commentary accompanying a film, play, broadcast or piece of music
10	Gobo	Mental slide placed in gate of lantern which throws a pattern.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gel	Coloured lighting film (originally made from gelatine)
2	Flash	When lights are flashed for effects
3	Flood	To wash the stage with general lighting. The name given to a basic box-shaped lantern with a simple reflector used to achieve this effect
4	Bar-door	A rotatable attachment consisting of two or four metal flaps (hinged) which is fixed to the front of a Fresnel lantern to cut off the beam in a particular direction
5	Focus	The adjustment of lighting/projection equipment and/or the direction in which it is aimed
6	House lights	The lights that illuminate the auditorium before and after the performance and during intermission, used in some performances e.g. Brechtian 'shared light'
7	Halogen	Gas contained in the lamps
8	Follow Spot	Large profile spotlight operator
9	Downlight	A light from directly above the acting area
10	Cross- fade	Bringing another lighting state up to completely replace the current lightning state. Sometimes abbreviated to Xfade or XF.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Profile Spot	Lantern which can produce hard or soft light
2	Masking	Flats/cloths used to mask parts of the set/stage from the audience
3	Platform	Also referred to as a rostrum it is a stationary, flat walking surface for performers, used to provide varying levels
4	Diegetic sound	Sound heard by characters on stage e.g. music played on a radio on the set
5	Placard	A sign or additional piece of written information presented on stage
6	Soundscape	Sound that runs under a scene, to help establish the world of the play, to immerse the audience in that world and / or to heighten emotion. This can be created using recorded and or live sound.
7	Non- Diegetic Sound	Sound NOT heard by the actors and designed to create mood/ atmosphere/ impact on the audience e.g. emotional underscore.
8	Auditorium	The part of the theatre accommodating the audience during the performance, also known as the 'house'
9	End on	Traditional audience seating layout where the audience is looking at the stage from

		the same direction, This seating layout is that of a proscenium arch theatre
10	Ground-plan	A traditional drawing of the stage

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Black box	A one-room theatre, without a proscenium arch; interior is painted black, including walls, floor and ceiling, and any drapes are also black
2	Promenade	A theatrical production with the expectation that the audience members will predominantly walk or move about
3	Proscenium	A frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, creating a picture frame or an imaginary fourth wall through which the audience experienced the illusion of spying on characters
4	In - the - round	An acting area or stage that may be viewed from all sides simultaneously
5	Sightlines	Imaginary lines of sight that determine what area of the stage are visible to the audience from any given seat in the house
6	Thrust	A stage that extends into the audience area, with seats on three sides of a peninsula-shaped acting space
7	Traverse	Form of staging where the audience is on either side of the acting area
8	Site-specific	Any type of theatrical production designed to be performed at a unique, specially adapted location other than a standard theatre
9	Staging	The use of the stage as a design element, considering: choice of stage; positioning of entrances/exits, set items, stage furniture, levels; awareness of audience; creating an appropriate space for performers/audience
10	Centre-stage	The centre point on stage

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rostrum	Portable platform, usually in the form of a collapsible hinged framework (gate) with a separate top
2	Revolve	Turntable built into the stage floor on which scenery can be set and the driven into view.
3	Scenery	A theatrical equipment, such as curtains, flats, backdrops, or platforms, used in a production to create location/environment
4	Gauze	A drop made of fabric that seems almost opaque when lit from the front but semi-transparent when lit from behind
5	Tabs	Curtains
6	Files	Area above the stage where scenery is kept
7	Master	Lever/slide which controls all lights
8	Wash	A general 'fill' or light and colour across the stage
9	Articulation	The clarity or distinction of speech
10	Turning Points	The climax or high point of a story, when events can go either way.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
2	Pillar drill	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

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
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8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.

9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stamping	Pressing shapes into materials
2	CNC Router	Machine for cutting and shaping materials
3	Grinding	Smoothing or sharpening a surface using abrasion
4	Molding	Shaping raw materials into a desired form
5	CNC Plasma Cutter	Tool for cutting metal using plasma
6	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal
7	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
8	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
9	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
10	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
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8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
2	Forging	Shaping metal using heat and pressure
3	Fasteners	Devices used to join or secure materials together
4	Jigs	Tool to guide and hold workpieces during manufacturing
5	Heat Treatment	Process of altering material properties through heating
6	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine

7	Extrusion	Forcing material through a die to create a shape
8	Punching	Creating holes or shapes in materials
9	Thermoforming	Shaping plastic using heat and pressure
10	Sand Casting	Creating metal parts using

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Wire	A thin metal that carries electricity in a circuit
5	Circuit board	A flat board that holds electronic components and connects them
6	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files
7	Laser Cutter	A machine that uses a laser beam to cut materials
8	CNC Milling Machine	A computer-controlled machine used for precision milling tasks
9	Band Saw	A power tool with a sharp, continuous band for cutting
10	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
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		size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
3	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
4	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
5	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
6	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
7	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
8	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
9	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
10	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
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9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assembly Line	Sequential process for product manufacturing
2	Robotics	Use of automated machines for manufacturing tasks
3	Casting	Pouring molten material into a mold
4	Quality Control	Ensuring products meet specific standards

5	Stamping	Pressing shapes into materials
6	CNC Router	Machine for cutting and shaping materials
7	Grinding	Smoothing or sharpening a surface using abrasion
8	Molding	Shaping raw materials into a desired form
9	CNC Plasma Cutter	Tool for cutting metal using plasma
10	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
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8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
3	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
4	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
5	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.
6	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
7	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
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	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
2	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
5	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
6	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
7	FDI in Kenya	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.
8	Industry in Nigeria	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
9	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
10	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
2	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
3	Tourism in Jamaica	Visitor numbers have increased to 200,000 which means that 24% of Jamaica's GDP comes from tourism.
4	Goat aid	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
5	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
8	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.

10	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.
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Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
2	Debt relief Zambia	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
3	Microfinance	This is a small loan.
4	Grameen Bank	They have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
5	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
6	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
7	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
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	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria context	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
2	Nigeria historical timeline	1800 UK colonised → 1960 gained independence → 1960-1999 civil wars → 1999 first stable democratic government.
3	Nigeria importance	Regionally - fastest growing economy in Africa. Globally - supplies 2.7% of the world's oil.
4	Nigeria aid	Nigeria received aid to fund the Aduwan healthcare centre in 2010 which educates mothers on the importance of vaccinating their children.
5	Nigeria trade	Nigeria mainly imports mobile phones, cars and rice. Nigeria mainly exports crude oil, rubber and cotton.
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	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
9	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
10	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria environmental impacts	Nigeria has had a large problem with water pollution, air pollution and deforestation.
2	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries. Nigeria is part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.
3	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
4	Nigeria poverty	In Nigeria 100 million people still live on less than \$1 a day.
5	Nigeria access to services	In Nigeria 36% of people have no access to water and 72% of people have no access to sanitation.
6	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
7	FDI in Kenya	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.

8	Industry in Nigeria	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
9	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
10	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
2	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
3	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
4	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	Direct employment	Being employed by a business.
7	Indirect employment	Jobs that are created to provide services/goods to businesses and employees of other businesses.
8	Tourism in Jamaica	Visitor numbers have increased to 200,000 which means that 24% of Jamaica's GDP comes from tourism.
9	Goat aid	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
10	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
2	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
3	HS2 evaluation	Positives: created 30,000 new jobs and 950 apprenticeships. Negatives: cost £51.6 billion and taking 15 years, the money could have been put towards regeneration instead.
4	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
5	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
6	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
7	Debt relief Zambia	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
8	Microfinance	This is a small loan.
9	Grameen Bank	They have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
10	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria context	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
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8	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
9	Nigeria poverty	In Nigeria 100 million people still live on less than \$1 a day.
10	Nigeria access to services	In Nigeria 36% of people have no access to water and 72% of people have no access to sanitation.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
2	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
3	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
4	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
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9	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
10	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Nigeria historical timeline	1800 UK colonised → 1960 gained independence → 1960-1999 civil wars → 1999 first stable democratic government.
3	Debt relief Zambia	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
4	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
5	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
6	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
7	Nigeria access to services	In Nigeria 36% of people have no access to water and 72% of people have no access to sanitation.
8	Nigeria environmental impacts	Nigeria has had a large problem with water pollution, air pollution and deforestation.
9	Nigeria aid	Nigeria received aid to fund the Aduwan healthcare centre in 2010 which educates mothers on the importance of vaccinating their children.
10	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	HS2 evaluation	Positives: created 30,000 new jobs and 950 apprenticeships. Negatives: cost £51.6 billion and taking 15 years, the money could have been put towards regeneration instead.
2	Nigeria context	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
3	Literacy rate	The percentage of the adult population that can read and write within a country.
4	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
5	Shell Oil	A large English & Dutch business that operates in Nigeria.
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7	Nigeria poverty	In Nigeria 100 million people still live on less than \$1 a day.
8	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .
9	Grameen Bank	They have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
10	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Goat aid	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
2	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
3	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
4	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
5	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
6	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries. Nigeria is part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.
7	FDI in Kenya	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.
8	Squatter settlements	This is informal housing constructing using scrap materials - these are usually illegal.
9	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
10	Tourism in Jamaica	Visitor numbers have increased to 200,000 which means that 24% of Jamaica's GDP comes from tourism.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
2	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
3	Infancy	0-2 years.
4	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
5	Adolescence	9-18 years.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
2	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
3	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
4	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
5	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
2	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills.
3	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills.
4	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
5	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.
6	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
7	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
8	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
9	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
10	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
7	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
8	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
9	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
10	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
7	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
8	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
9	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
10	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Relationship changes	The building or breakdown of friendships or relationships.
3	Life circumstances	The way a person lives their life, their day-to-day life and the choices they make.
4	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
5	Unexpected life events	Events that are unlikely to happen and therefore cannot be planned for.
6	Physical illness	Illness affecting the body systems.
7	Mental illness	Illness affecting the mind.
8	Divorce	When a married couple is legally separated.
9	Parenthood	The act of being parents.
10	Bereavement	The death of someone close to you.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exclusion	When someone is removed from education.
2	Imprisonment	Spending time in jail.
3	Redundancy	Losing your employment as your role is no longer required.
4	Retirement	The act of leaving work or ceasing employment.
5	Character traits	A person's disposition and whether they are positive or negative about events and

		circumstances.
6	Disposition	A person's personality or character. Are they a positive or negative person?
7	Emotional intelligence	The ability to control and express emotions.
8	Resilience	The ability to recover from an incident.
9	Accepting change	Accepting what has happened in order to adapt to the event.
10	Adapt	Adjust to new conditions or circumstances.

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Self-esteem	How we value ourselves and our abilities.
2	Examples of character traits	Emotional intelligence, Resilience, Self-esteem, Disposition.
3	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
4	Reassurance	The action of removing someone's doubts or fears.
5	Encouragement	The action of giving someone support, confidence or hope.
6	Advice	Guidance or recommendations offered by someone.
7	Examples of practical help	Supporting with shopping, providing childcare, helping with transport.
8	Faith-based organisation	Groups formed by individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs and traditionally support people with their religious or cultural needs.
9	Food banks	Provide food to people with financial difficulties.
10	Community groups	Non-profit groups that work at the local level to support the particular needs of the people living in the same neighbourhood.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Volunteers	Someone who is funded by donations and does not make a profit.
2	Examples of professional carers and services	Counsellors, Nurses, Dieticians, Mental health teams, Occupational therapists, Social workers, Home carers etc.
3	Private health and care services	Services paid for by the person receiving the care.
4	Statutory care services	Services provided and paid for by the state e.g. NHS
5	Professional support	Support provided by professional carers and services who have the skills and experience to understand and support each person's needs.
6	Acute services	Services that provide care for illnesses or injuries that become serious very quickly but to not last very long
7	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.
8	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.
9	Multi-agency working	When a number of agencies work together in a planned way.
10	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal support	Physical, emotional, practical support provided by trained professionals e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers etc.
2	Informal support	Unpaid physical, emotional or practical support from family and friends.
3	Voluntary support	Local or national groups and charities which support people with a specific need.
4	Domestic chores	Tasks such as cleaning, washing, vacuuming.
5	Respite care	Temporary care of an individual with ill health to provide relief for their parent(s) or usual carer.
6	Effective support	Giving people the confidence they need to adapt to a situation.
7	Emotional support	Having someone to talk to to make them feel secure and come to terms with and adapt to change.
8	Information and advice	Support that helps people to understand where to go for support, the choices available and how to make healthy choices.

9	Practical help	Helping to ease the stress that people may be experiencing by undertaking tasks the person finds difficult.
10	Financial assistance	Supporting people by lending or giving money or paying for items.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
2	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
3	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
4	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
5	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.
6	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
7	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills.
8	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills.
9	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
10	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Relationship changes	The building or breakdown of friendships or relationships.
3	Life circumstances	The way a person lives their life, their day-to-day life and the choices they make.
4	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
5	Unexpected life events	Events that are unlikely to happen and therefore cannot be planned for.
6	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
7	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
8	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
9	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
10	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acute services	Services that provide care for illnesses or injuries that become serious very quickly but to not last very long
2	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.
3	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.
4	Multi-agency working	When a number of agencies work together in a planned way.
5	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.
6	Self-esteem	How we value ourselves and our abilities.
7	Examples of character traits	Emotional intelligence, Resilience, Self-esteem, Disposition.
8	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
9	Reassurance	The action of removing someone's doubts or fears.
10	Encouragement	The action of giving someone support, confidence or hope.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Question	Answer
1	What is a dictatorship?	A country ruled by a dictator – one individual with complete power
2	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire
3	Who was Marinus Van der Lubbe?	A Dutch communist who started the Reichstag Fire
4	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
5	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
6	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
7	What anti- Semitic laws were introduced in 1933?	Jews could no longer work as lawyers or judges
8	What was the Nazi policy towards trade unions?	The Nazis banned trade unions and arrested their leaders
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitic laws • Book burning • The Civil Service Act • The use of terror
10	Why was Ernst Rohm a threat to Hitler?	He was the leader of the SA who criticised Hitler publicly

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Question	Answer
1	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler
2	What two roles did Hitler combine to become Fuhrer?	President and Chancellor
3	What was the KDF also known as?	Strength Through Joy scheme
4	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
5	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holidays on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
6	Why were the Nazi policies for workers a problem?	Wages did not increase
7	What did the Nazis want women to be like?	Fit and healthy so they could have lots of children
8	How did Nazi policies encourage women to have large families?	They were given marriage loans and celebrated with the Mother Cross
9	How did the Nazis control teachers?	Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' League
10	What new subject was added to the Nazi curriculum?	Eugenics - The study of race

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Question	Answer
1	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Boys - learnt to be soldiers. Girls - learnt to be mothers and wives
2	Why did young people attend the Hitler Youth?	Membership was compulsory after 1936

3	Young people were indoctrinated in the Hitler Youth. What does this mean?	Young people were brainwashed into believing Nazi ideas
4	Which groups did the Nazis consider Untermenschen?	Gypsies, Black people, Slavs from Eastern Europe, Jews, Homosexuals and physically and mentally disabled people.
5	What did the Nazi's believe about Jewish people?	Nazis believed the Jews were untermenschen or undesirables
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews and Kristallnacht
7	What happened in Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground
8	What were the Nuremberg Laws?	They removed all rights and freedoms from German Jews
9	Why was there so little opposition to Nazi rule?	The German population was indoctrinated by propaganda
10	Who were the SS?	Hitler's most trusted security force

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Question	Answer
1	What did the SS do?	Ran the concentration camps
2	What was the SD?	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
3	What could the Gestapo do?	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone
4	What were block wardens?	Volunteers who spied on their neighbours and could denounce them to the Gestapo
5	What was the people's court?	It was the Nazi court where judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and crimes were punishable by death
6	What was Dachau?	The first concentration camp
7	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions
8	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
9	How did Goebbels indoctrinate the German people?	Controlled what people read, heard and saw
10	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Question	Answer
1	How did the Communists oppose the Nazis after 1933?	They produced 10,000 copies of their newsletter – the Red Flag - each month and continued to hold meetings
2	Why were the Social Democrats not effective opposition to the Nazis?	They refused to work with the communists
3	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
4	Which religious leader opposed the Nazi's?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
5	What youth group opposed the Nazis?	Edelweiss Pirates
6	What did the Edelweiss Pirates do?	Organised camps and sang anti-Nazi songs

7	What is a war economy?	An economy in which most workers and factories are producing goods for the war
8	Who directed the war economy?	Albert Speer
9	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, used concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
10	How did the war affect German civilians?	The people faced shortages of goods, rationing and air raids

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Question	Answer
1	What types of goods were rationed in Germany?	Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed
2	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women chose to stay at home
3	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
4	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
5	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
6	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
7	Why did the Nazis plan Total War?	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad
8	How did Germany expect people to contribute to Total War?	<u>Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre</u>
9	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
10	What happened at the bombing of Dortmund in March 1945?	98% of the buildings in the city destroyed

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Question	Answer
1	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
2	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
3	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland
4	What was Nazi rule in the Netherlands like?	They treated them as equals, Nazis did not interfere with Dutch schools and formed their own branch of the SS
5	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
6	Identify TWO impacts of Nazi rule on Dutch people:	Most Dutch Jews were deported to death camps and murdered / The Nazis sent all Dutch men between 16 and 60 to Germany as forced labourers
7	What was Nazi rule in Poland like?	Renamed the General Government and eradicated Polish culture
8	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered
9	What was the Final Solution?	The Nazis attempt to murder all the Jews in Europe
10	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Question	Answer
1	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
2	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
3	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
4	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
5	How did countries collaborate with the Nazis?	Members of the Dutch police force played a leading role in tracking down Jews
6	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
7	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
8	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitic laws • Book burning • The Civil Service Act • The use of terror
10	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Question	Answer
1	What was the KDF also known as?	Strength Through Joy scheme
2	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
3	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holidays on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
4	Why were the Nazi policies for workers a problem?	Wages did not increase
5	What did the Nazis believe about Jewish people?	Nazis believed the Jews were untermenschen or undesirables
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews and Kristallnacht
7	What happened in Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground
8	What did the SS do?	Ran the concentration camps
9	What was the SD?	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
10	What could the Gestapo do?	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Question	Answer
1	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
2	How did Goebbels indoctrinate the German people?	Controlled what people read, heard and saw
3	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting.
4	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
5	Which religious leader opposed the Nazis?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
6	What is a war economy?	An economy in which most workers and factories are producing goods for the war
7	Who directed the war economy?	Albert Speer

8	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, used concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
9	What types of goods were rationed in Germany?	Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed
10	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women chose to stay at home

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Question	Answer
1	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
2	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
3	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
4	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
5	Why did the Nazis plan Total War?	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad
6	How did Germany expect people to contribute to Total War?	Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre
7	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
8	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
9	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
10	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Question	Answer
1	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
2	Identify TWO impacts of Nazi rule on Dutch people:	Most Dutch Jews were deported to death camps and murdered / The Nazis sent all Dutch men between 16 and 60 to Germany as forced labourers
3	What was Nazi rule in Poland like?	Renamed the General Government and eradicated Polish culture
4	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered
5	What was the Final Solution?	The Nazis attempt to murder all the Jews in Europe
6	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews
7	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
8	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
9	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
10	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Question	Answer
1	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire
2	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
3	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
4	Why were the Social Democrats not effective opposition to the Nazis	They refused to work with the communists
5	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
6	Which religious leader opposed the Nazi's?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
7	What were block wardens?	Volunteers who spied on their neighbours and could denounce them to the Gestapo
8	What was the people's court?	It was the Nazi court where judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and crimes were punishable by death
9	What was Dachau?	The first concentration camp
10	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions


Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
2	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
3	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
4	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
5	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.


Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
2	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambeed bananas.
3	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
4	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services. e.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
5	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.
6	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
7	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
8	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
9	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
10	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Michelin Star	
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.

9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
7	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
8	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
9	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
10	Michelin Star	


Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
7	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.

3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
2	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
3	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
4	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
5	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
6	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.
7	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
8	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
9	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
10	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
7	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Michelin Star	
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beat	Is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse.
2	Pulse	Is a unit of time in music; also named the beat.
3	Rhythm	A rhythm is a combination of long and short sounds.
4	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats.
5	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats.
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat.
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat.
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music.
9	Bar	Is a section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line.
10	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time Signature	A time signature is a symbol, which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
2	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.
3	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
4	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
5	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
6	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
7	Dotted Note	A note with a dot written after it has one and a half times the length of the same note without a dot.
8	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar.
9	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar.
10	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tempo	The speed of the music.
2	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
3	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or BPM.
4	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker.
5	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower.
6	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
7	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.
8	Perfect 4th	an interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.
9	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.
10	Anacrusis	An unstressed pickup or lead-in note or group of notes that precedes the first accented note of a phrase.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
2	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
3	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
4	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
5	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast
6	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
7	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat
8	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music
9	Bar	A bar is as section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line
10	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dynamics	The volume of the music
2	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
3	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
4	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
5	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
6	Rock 'n' Roll	characterised by a heavy beat and uncomplicated melodies. It first emerged as a fusion of rhythm and blues with country music.
7	British Invasion	musical movement of the mid-1960s composed of British rock-and-roll ("beat") groups whose popularity spread rapidly to the United States.
8	Folk Revival	largely an urban affair, driven by a growing population of young people who embraced the nation's populist folk tradition while also protesting the injustices of modern society.
9	Motown and Soul	the sound of soul music and popularised the genre in the 1960s.
10	Psychedelic	Surreal, whimsical, esoterically or literary-inspired lyrics are often used. There is often a strong emphasis on extended instrumental segments or jams.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
2	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
3	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
4	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
5	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis
6	Baroque	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1600 to 1750. J.S. Bach is a key composer of this style.
7	classical	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1750 to 1827.
8	Romantic	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1827 - 1911.
9	Minimalism	emphasises repetition, shifting rhythmic patterns, and composition concepts that extend beyond traditional classical music.
10	Serialism	a method of composition using a series of pitches, rhythms, dynamics, timbres or other musical elements.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music
2	Strings	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass

3	Brass	A section of instruments in the orchestra made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Trombones
4	Woodwind	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Contrabassoon
5	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
6	Tempo	The speed of the music
7	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
8	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
9	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
10	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Texture	The texture describes how many layers of sound are in a piece of music
2	Monophonic	A texture that contains one melody
3	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more harmonising parts moving at the same time
4	Heterophonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
5	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
6	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
7	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
8	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
9	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
10	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound
2	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music.
3	Acoustic	An acoustic sound refers to music that does not have electrical amplification.
4	Electronic	Electronic music refers to any music that involves electronic processing or manipulation.
5	Techniques	A musical technique refers to how an instrument or vocals are played
6	Dynamics	The volume of the music.
7	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly.
8	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly.
9	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder.
10	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tonality	Tonality refers to how a piece of music sounds defined by the key it is played in
2	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTS
3	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TSTTSTT
4	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
5	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition
6	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
7	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly

8	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
9	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
10	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	British Invasion	A musical genre where bands in the United Kingdom became popular in the United States.
2	Lead Guitar	A guitar part which consists of melodies and solos rather than chord progressions.
3	Rhythm Guitar	A guitar part which consists of chord progressions rather than melodies and solos.
4	Vocal Harmonies	More than one vocal line sang at the same time.
5	Record Player	A machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it.
6	Jukebox	A machine that plays a selected musical recording when a coin is inserted.
7	Riff	A short, repeated musical phrase, often played on a guitar.
8	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
9	Bass Line	The lowest part in a piece of music, often played by a bass guitar.
10	Line Up	The instruments used in a piece of music.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
2	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
3	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
4	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
5	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
2	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
3	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
4	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
5	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
6	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
7	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
8	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
9	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
10	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
3	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement.
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance.
5	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered by strength x speed.
6	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain a position; this involves maintaining the centre of gravity of mass over the base of support.
8	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
9	Coordination	The ability to use two more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently .
10	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multistage fitness test	A maximal and progressive test of cardiovascular / aerobic endurance.
2	Cooper 12 minute run test	A fitness test for cardiovascular endurance in which participants run as far as they can for 12 minutes.
3	30 second sit up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many sit ups as you can in 30 seconds.
4	1 minute press up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many press ups in 1 minute.
5	30m speed test	Fitness testing method for speed.
6	Handgrip Dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
7	Vertical Jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
8	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
9	Illinois test	Fitness testing method for agility.
10	Standing stork test	Fitness testing method for balance.

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.
3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
5	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
6	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
7	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
8	Intensity	How hard you train.
9	Time	How long you train for in each session.
10	Type	The method of training you use.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
2	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
3	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
4	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
7	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
8	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
9	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
10	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
2	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy.
3	Overload	Working harder than normal.
4	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
5	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
6	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
7	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
8	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
9	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
10	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
3	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement.
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance.
5	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered by strength x speed.
6	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain a position; this involves maintaining the centre of gravity of mass over the base of support.
8	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
9	Coordination	The ability to use two more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently .
10	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multistage fitness test	A maximal and progressive test of cardiovascular / aerobic endurance.
2	Cooper 12 minute run test	A fitness test for cardiovascular endurance in which participants run as far as they can for 12 minutes.
3	30 second sit up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many sit ups as you can in 30

		seconds.
4	1 minute press up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many press ups in 1 minute.
5	30m speed test	Fitness testing method for speed.
6	Handgrip Dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
7	Vertical Jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
8	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
9	Illinois test	Fitness testing method for agility.
10	Standing stork test	Fitness testing method for balance.

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.
3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
5	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
6	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
7	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
8	Intensity	How hard you train.
9	Time	How long you train for in each session.
10	Type	The method of training you use.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
2	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
3	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
4	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
7	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
8	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
9	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
10	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
2	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy.
3	Overload	Working harder than normal.
4	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
5	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
6	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
7	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
8	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.

9	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
10	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
3	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement.
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance.
5	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered by strength x speed.
6	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain a position; this involves maintaining the centre of gravity of mass over the base of support.
8	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
9	Coordination	The ability to use two more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently .
10	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multistage fitness test	A maximal and progressive test of cardiovascular / aerobic endurance.
2	Cooper 12 minute run test	A fitness test for cardiovascular endurance in which participants run as far as they can for 12 minutes.
3	30 second sit up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many sit ups as you can in 30 seconds.
4	1 minute press up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many press ups in 1 minute.
5	30m speed test	Fitness testing method for speed.
6	Handgrip Dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
7	Vertical Jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
8	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
9	Illinois test	Fitness testing method for agility.
10	Standing stork test	Fitness testing method for balance.

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.
3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
5	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
6	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
7	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
8	Intensity	How hard you train.
9	Time	How long you train for in each session.
10	Type	The method of training you use.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente en mi tiempo libre	Normally in my free time
2	suelo hacer deportes	I usually do sports
3	tres veces por semana	three times a week
4	cada fin de semana	every weekend
5	a veces	sometimes
6	juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
7	juego al fútbol	I play football
8	hago natación	I do swimming
9	hago atletismo	I do athletics
10	hago remo	I do rowing

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
2	jugaba al rugby	I used to play rugby
3	jugaba al hockey	I used to play hockey
4	hacía gimnasia	I used to do gymnastics
5	hacía ciclismo	I used to do cycling
6	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
7	me gustaría hacer equitación	I would like to do horse-riding
8	me gustaría jugar ping-pong	I would like to play ping pong
9	a mi hermana le gusta jugar al tenis	my sister likes to play tennis
10	pero prefiero jugar al baloncesto	but I prefer to play basketball

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo escuchar música	I usually listen to music
2	suelo descansar	I usually relax
3	suelo salir con mis amigos	I usually go out with my friends
4	suelo leer libros	I usually read books
5	suelo ver la tele	I usually watch TV
6	suelo ver los programas de deporte	I usually watch sports programmes
7	suelo ver las comedias	I usually watch comedies
8	suelo ver los documentales	I usually watch documentaries
9	no suelo ver los programas de cocina	I don't usually watch cooking programmes
10	mi hermana suele ver los dibujos animados	My sister usually watches cartoons

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me encantan los documentales	I love documentaries
2	me gustan mucho las comedias	I really like comedies
3	no me gustan nada los reality	I don't like reality TV at all
4	A mi hermana le gustan los dibujos animados	My sister likes cartoons
5	ya que	because
6	son más interesantes que	they are more interesting than
7	son más emocionantes que	they are more exciting than
8	son más entretenidos que	they are more entertaining than
9	son los mejores	they are the best
10	son los peores	they are the worst

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ayer	yesterday
2	la semana pasada	Last week
3	vi una película de acción	I watched an action film
4	escuché música en mi movil	I listened to music on my phone
5	leí un libro de aventura	I read an adventure book
6	hice deporte	I did sport
7	salí con mis amigos	I went out with my friends
8	descansé	I relaxed
9	fui al restaurante	I went to the restaurant
10	fui al cine	I went to the cinema

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	leo libros	I read books
2	leo tebeos	I read comics
3	leo revistas	I read magazines
4	prefiero libros en papel	I prefer paper books
5	prefiero libros electrónicos	I prefer ebooks
6	puesto que	because
7	no malgastan papel	they don't waste paper
8	aunque cansan la vista	although they tire your eyes
9	cuestan menos	they cost less
10	dependen de la energía eléctrica	they depend on electricity

Week 7 w/c 14/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	estoy enganchado a mi movil	I am addicted to my mobile
2	lo uso para mandar mensajes	I use it to send messages
3	lo uso para subir fotos	I use to upload photos
4	lo uso para escuchar música	I use it to listen to music

5	lo uso para comprar	I use it to shop
6	prefiero comprar en línea	I prefer to shop online
7	prefiero comprar en los centros comerciales	I prefer to shop at shopping centres
8	ya que hay más rebajas	because there are more sales
9	puesto que es más fácil	because it's easier
10	dado que me gusta probar la ropa	because I like to try on clothes

Week 8 w/c 21/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	acabo de leer una novela fantástica	I have just read a fantastic novel
2	acabo de escuchar el nuevo álbum de Shakira	I have just listened to Shakira's new album
3	acabo de ver la nueva temporada de Siempre Bruja	I have just seen the new season of <i>Always a Witch</i>
4	recientemente	recently
5	he leído <i>Cien Años de Soledad</i>	I have read <i>100 Years of Solitude</i>
6	he escuchado el nuevo álbum de Shakira	I have listened to Shakira's new song
7	he visto la nueva temporada de Siempre Bruja	I have seen the new season of <i>Always a Witch</i>
8	he leído la nueva novela de...	I have read the new ... novel
9	he escuchado la nueva canción de...	I have listened to the new ... song
10	he visto el nuevo episodio de...	I have seen the new ... episode

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rafa Nadal es mi modelo a seguir	Rafa Nadal is my role model
2	ha ganado muchos premios	he has won a lot of prizes
3	ha hablado sobre la injusticia	he has spoken about injustice
4	he hecho muchas campañas públicas	he had done many public campaigns
5	ha batido muchos récords	he has beaten a lot of records
6	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
7	ganaré muchos premios	I will win a lot of prizes
8	hablaré sobre la injusticia	I will speak about injustice
9	haré muchas campañas públicas	I will do a lot of public campaigns
10	batiré muchos récords	I will beat a lot of records

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	diría que	I would say that
2	se me da bien el deporte	I am good at sports
3	por un lado	on the one hand
4	por otro lado	on the other hand
5	lo que más me gusta es la lectura	the thing I like most is reading

6	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
7	me gustaba escuchar música cada día	I used to like to listen to music every day
8	pero ya no lo hago	but I no longer do it
9	siempre he querido hacer vela	I have always wanted to do sailing
10	lo haré cuando sea mayor	I will do it when I am older

Week 11 w/c 18/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente en mi tiempo libre	Normally in my free time
2	suelo hacer deportes	I usually do sports
3	tres veces por semana	three times a week
4	cada fin de semana	every weekend
5	a veces	sometimes
6	juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
7	juego al fútbol	I play football
8	hago natación	I do swimming
9	hago atletismo	I do athletics
10	hago remo	I do rowing

Week 12 w/c 25/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven	when I was younger
2	jugaba al rugby	I used to play rugby
3	jugaba al hockey	I used to play hockey
4	hacía gimnasia	I used to do gymnastics
5	hacía ciclismo	I used to do cycling
6	cuando sea mayor	when I am older
7	me gustaría hacer equitación	I would like to do horse-riding
8	me gustaría jugar ping-pong	I would like to play ping pong
9	a mi hermana le gusta jugar al tenis	my sister likes to play tennis
10	pero prefiero jugar al baloncesto	but I prefer to play basketball

Week 13 w/c 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo escuchar música	I usually listen to music
2	suelo descansar	I usually relax
3	suelo salir con mis amigos	I usually go out with my friends
4	suelo leer libros	I usually read books
5	suelo ver la tele	I usually watch TV
6	ayer	yesterday
7	la semana pasada	Last week
8	vi una película de acción	I watched an action film
9	escuché música en mi móvil	I listened to music on my phone
10	leí un libro de aventura	I read an adventure book

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 02/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
2	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
3	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
4	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
5	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
6	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
7	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
8	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
9	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
10	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.

Week 2 w/c 09/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
2	Disciple	This is a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime. It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.
3	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
4	Nicene Creed	This is the statement of belief used in Christians services.
5	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
6	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
7	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
8	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
9	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
10	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'

Week 3 w/c 16/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
2	Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
3	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
4	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'
5	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
6	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
7	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2
8	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it..
9	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
10	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.

Week 4 w/c 23/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
2	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
3	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
7	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
8	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6
9	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
10	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.

Week 5 w/c 30/09/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.
2	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.
3	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church.
4	The Lord's Prayer	Jesus prayed, 'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.'
5	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
6	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
7	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.
8	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
9	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
10	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.

Week 6 w/c 07/10/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
2	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
3	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
4	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
5	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
6	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
7	Disciple	This is a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime. It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.
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10	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.

Week 9 w/c 04/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
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10	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.

Week 10 w/c 11/11/24	Piece of Information	Answer
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