



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
8	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
9	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
10	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
2	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
3	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
4	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
5	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
8	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
9	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
10	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
5	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
7	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
8	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
9	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
10	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
2	Stencil	A fast, subtractive technique commonly used with spray paint.
3	Spray paint	A material within a tin can, commonly used by urban artists.
4	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
5	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.
6	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
7	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
8	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
9	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
10	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera.
3	Light source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic.
4	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually.
5	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.
6	Recording Ideas	A series of observational drawings to support initial ideas.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object.
10	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Artist Response	Creating artwork which is clearly and directly influenced by artists.
7	Stencil	A fast, subtractive technique commonly used with spray paint.
8	Spray paint	A material within a tin can, commonly used by urban artists.
9	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
10	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
2	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
3	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
4	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
5	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.
6	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create their work.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
3	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
5	Relevant information	Picking out the important facts from a piece of text which will directly inform your work
6	Paper Orientation	Choosing whether your surface should be portrait or landscape.
7	Concept	An idea or thought process that informs an artwork.
8	Realism	Artwork that has been created in a realistic or photographic manner.
9	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue.
10	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
2	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
3	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
4	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
5	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.
6	Mind Map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of initial ideas.
7	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
8	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface.
9	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
10	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	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	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
7	Fine motor skills	Physical abilities involving small body movements, especially of the hands and fingers, such as drawing and picking up a coin.
8	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
9	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
10	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
2	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
3	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.
4	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
5	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
6	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
7	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
8	Bonding	The process of forming a close emotional relationship.
9	Imitation	Learning by observing and copying the behaviour of others.
10	Resilience	The ability to recover quickly.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Innate	Something that is natural, that we are born with.
2	Physical factors	Factors in pregnancy, Disabilities/additional needs, Health status, Healthy balanced lifestyle, Amount of exercise
3	Environmental factors	Housing, Home Environment
4	Social factors	Discrimination, Relationship with primary carers, Siblings, Relationships with extended family
5	Financial factors	Low income, High income, Access to services
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 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Factors in pregnancy affecting child	prenatal and maternal nutrition/exercise, effects of parental smoking, drug or alcohol use, premature/low birth weight
2	Disabilities/additional needs	Hearing impairment, visual impairment, cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome
3	Health status	Chronic illness (asthma, eczema), repeated short-term illness (colds, ear infections, vomiting and diarrhoea), obesity.
4	Diet	Benefits of a healthy balanced diet, effects of nutritional deficiencies (vitamins, minerals), effects of unhealthy diet.
5	Exercise	Amount of exercise
6	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
7	Fine motor skills	Physical abilities involving small body movements, especially of the hands and fingers, such as drawing and picking up a coin.
8	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
9	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
10	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Housing	Positive aspects of housing (warm, dry, own space); experiencing housing needs (damp housing, overcrowding), temporary accommodation, access to garden, space to play
2	Effects of discrimination	Disability, race, home situation
3	Effects of relationships with primary carers	(parents/carers, early years practitioners), quality of warmth, affection and attention received.
4	Effects of siblings	New baby, number of siblings, no siblings, step-siblings.
5	Effects of relationships with extended family and friends	Grandparents, step-relatives, aunts and uncles, close friends
6	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
7	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
8	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.
9	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
10	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low income	Poverty, unemployed families, more contact with parents, food banks, free school meals, funding for childcare (vouchers)
2	High income	Parental pressure of work, less contact with parents, extra resources and toys, extra opportunities, experience of travel.
3	Access to services	Health services (dentist, health visitor), early years education (preschool, nursery) and experiences (parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups)
4	Health services	Dentist, health visitor
5	Early years education	Preschool, nursery
6	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
7	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
8	Bonding	The process of forming a close emotional relationship.
9	Imitation	Learning by observing and copying the behaviour of others.
10	Resilience	The ability to recover quickly.

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Experiences	Parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups
2	Premature birth	Born before the expected date of arrival
3	Foetus	What a human baby in the womb is called
4	Effects of poor maternal nutrition	Poor development, Spina bifida
5	Effects of parental drug abuse	Born with deformities, premature birth, death, learning disabilities, born with withdrawal
6	Innate	Something that is natural, that we are born with.
7	Physical factors	Factors in pregnancy, Disabilities/additional needs, Health status, Healthy balanced lifestyle, Amount of exercise
8	Environmental factors	Housing, Home Environment
9	Social factors	Discrimination, Relationship with primary carers, Siblings, Relationships with extended family
10	Financial factors	Low income, High income, Access to services

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effects of premature birth	Poor muscle tone, smaller weight and height, developmental milestone delays, hearing difficulty, sight problems, cerebral palsy, learning difficulties
2	Disabilities from birth	Hearing impairment, visual impairment, Cerebral Palsy, Down's syndrome
3	Chronic	Long lasting
4	Chronic illnesses	Eczema, Asthma
5	Repeated short-term illnesses	Colds, ear infections, vomiting diarrhoea
6	Factors in pregnancy affecting child	prenatal and maternal nutrition/exercise, effects of parental smoking, drug or alcohol use, premature/low birth weight
7	Disabilities/additional needs	Hearing impairment, visual impairment, cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome
8	Health status	Chronic illness (asthma, eczema), repeated short-term illness (colds, ear infections, vomiting and diarrhoea), obesity.
9	Diet	Benefits of a healthy balanced diet, effects of nutritional deficiencies (vitamins, minerals), effects of unhealthy diet.
10	Exercise	Amount of exercise

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk of obesity	High blood pressure, breathing difficulties, joint pain, liver disease, heartburn, reflux
2	Aspects of a balanced diet	Carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals, fats, dairy products
3	Housing needs	When families do not have suitable housing, for example living in temporary accommodation or overcrowded housing
4	Areas of deprivation	Areas where there are potential health risks due to poverty and employment
5	Parent conflict	Serious or violent arguments between parents
6	Housing	Positive aspects of housing (warm, dry, own space); experiencing housing needs (damp housing, overcrowding), temporary accommodation, access to garden, space to play
7	Effects of discrimination	Disability, race, home situation
8	Effects of relationships with primary carers	(parents/carers, early years practitioners), quality of warmth, affection and attention received.
9	Effects of siblings	New baby, number of siblings, no siblings, step-siblings.
10	Effects of relationships with extended family and friends	Grandparents, step-relatives, aunts and uncles, close friends

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effect of smoking on children	Respiratory difficulties, worsening asthma, ear and eye infections, cancer
2	Effects of discrimination	Shy, withdrawn, isolated, difficulty forming relationships, lack of identity, low motivation
3	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
4	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
5	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
6	Low income	Poverty, unemployed families, more contact with parents, food banks, free school meals, funding for childcare (vouchers)
7	High income	Parental pressure of work, less contact with parents, extra resources and toys, extra opportunities, experience of travel.
8	Access to services	Health services (dentist, health visitor), early years education (preschool, nursery) and experiences (parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups)
9	Health services	Dentist, health visitor
10	Early years education	Preschool, nursery

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Experiences	Parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups
2	Premature birth	Born before the expected date of arrival
3	Foetus	What a human baby in the womb is called
4	Effects of poor maternal nutrition	Poor development, Spina bifida
5	Effects of parental drug abuse	Born with deformities, premature birth, death, learning disabilities, born with withdrawal
6	Effects of premature birth	Poor muscle tone, smaller weight and height, developmental milestone delays, hearing difficulty, sight problems, cerebral palsy, learning difficulties
7	Disabilities from birth	Hearing impairment, visual impairment, Cerebral Palsy, Down's syndrome
8	Chronic	Long lasting
9	Chronic illnesses	Eczema, Asthma
10	Repeated short-term illnesses	Colds, ear infections, vomiting diarrhoea

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk of obesity	High blood pressure, breathing difficulties, joint pain, liver disease, heartburn, reflux
2	Aspects of a balanced diet	Carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals, fats, dairy products
3	Housing needs	When families do not have suitable housing, for example living in temporary accommodation or overcrowded housing
4	Areas of deprivation	Areas where there are potential health risks due to poverty and employment
5	Parent conflict	Serious or violent arguments between parents
6	Housing	Positive aspects of housing (warm, dry, own space); experiencing housing needs (damp housing, overcrowding), temporary accommodation, access to garden, space to play
7	Effects of discrimination	Disability, race, home situation
8	Effects of relationships with primary carers	(parents/carers, early years practitioners), quality of warmth, affection and attention received.
9	Effects of siblings	New baby, number of siblings, no siblings, step-siblings.
10	Effects of relationships with extended family and friends	Grandparents, step-relatives, aunts and uncles, close friends

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effect of smoking on children	Respiratory difficulties, worsening asthma, ear and eye infections, cancer
2	Effects of discrimination	Shy, withdrawn, isolated, difficulty forming relationships, lack of identity, low motivation
3	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
4	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
5	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
6	Low income	Poverty, unemployed families, more contact with parents, food banks, free school meals, funding for childcare (vouchers)
7	High income	Parental pressure of work, less contact with parents, extra resources and toys, extra opportunities, experience of travel.
8	Access to services	Health services (dentist, health visitor), early years education (preschool, nursery) and experiences (parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups)
9	Health services	Dentist, health visitor
10	Early years education	Preschool, nursery

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
2	Hot seating	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
2	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
3	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
4	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
5	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
6	Incidental music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
7	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
8	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
9	Strobe lighting	Fast flashes of very bright light which create an unnatural slow motion effect.
10	Artistic intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intended audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
2	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning to the audience, and represent a particular theme from the play.
3	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols repeatedly within a piece to highlight a particular theme from the play.
4	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
5	Theatre in the round	A central stage with the audience on all four sides.
6	End on stage	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, without an arch.
7	Thrust stage	A stage which extends out into the audience so they are seated on three sides.
8	Proscenium arch	A box shaped stage with the front end open to the audience, surrounded by an arch. The most common theatre type in the UK. For example, The Everyman Theatre, Cheltenham
9	Traverse stage	A long, narrow stage which runs in between the audience. The audience sits on each side facing each other.
10	Theatre maker	Someone involved in the creation of theatre that is not an actor.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Playwright	A person who writes plays.
2	Costume designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable outfits for the characters in a play.
3	Director	The person with overall responsibility for all aspects of a play.
4	Lighting designer	The theatre maker responsible for designing suitable lighting for a play.
5	Set designer	The theatre maker responsible for choosing appropriate scenery, furniture and props used to create the physical environment for a play.
6	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
7	Non-naturalism	A style of performance which ensures it is not like real life at all.
8	Bertolt Brecht	A non-naturalistic drama practitioner.
9	Fourth wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
10	Konstantin Stanislavski	A naturalistic drama practitioner.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
2	Cast list	The list of characters from a play which is found at the beginning of the script.
3	Parenthetical	Short instructions relating to the character's delivery of a line. For example ' <i>angrily</i> '
4	Naturalism	A style of performance which looks like real life.
5	Climax	The turning point in a play, where tension is highest.
6	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
7	Uplighting	When a stage is lit from below to create unusual shapes and shadows on stage.
8	Wings	The space to the side of a stage which is used for storage and as a waiting area for the actors.
9	Tragic hero	The protagonist of a tragedy, whose flaws lead to their downfall - John Proctor
10	Rising action	The section of a plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devise	To create a new piece of theatre as a group, building the performance from scratch
2	Backstory	The fictional history of a character, used to inform the portrayal
3	Tableaux	A "Frozen" scene created by actors to represent a moment in the story
4	Objective	What a character wants to achieve in a scene or throughout the play
5	Role on the wall	An exercise where a character's traits and relationship are written on a poster to deepen understanding
6	Narration	When a character speaks directly to the audience to provide information or context
7	Tragedy	A serious play where the protagonist typically faces significant suffering or loss
8	Comedy	A humorous play often involves mistake identities, misunderstanding, and happy resolutions
9	Tactics	The methods a character uses to achieve their objections
10	Docudrama	Drama based on real events focusing on social or political issues

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	duologue	A scene or section in a play or performance featuring a conversation or interaction between two characters
2	Articulation	The precision in making sounds for clear speech
3	Inflection	Variation in pitch to express meaning or emotion
4	Pace	The speed of delivery in speech or movement
5	Director	The person responsible for guiding the overall vision and performance
6	Diction	The clarity and pronunciation of spoken words
7	Blocking	Planned movement and positioning of actors on stage
8	Tone	The quality of voice that shows emotion or character
9	Levels	Using different heights on stage to show power, status, or focus
10	Soliloquy	A type of monologue where a character speaks their thoughts aloud, often when alone

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic Irony	When an audience knows something that the character don't
2	Antagonist	A character who causes trouble for the protagonist
3	Shadow theatre	A piece of theatre created using a bright backlight which casts shadows
4	Barndoor	A metal flap that can be attached to a stage lantern and used to shape its light beam
5	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors
6	Catharsis	The sense of release felt by the audience when a play makes them feel strong emotions
7	Theatre around the world	A style of staging which seats the audience on all sides of a central stage
8	Flying rig	A piece of equipment that the actors can be suspended from to create the illusion of flight
9	Exposition	The part of the plot which introduces the main characters and hints at the play's later conflict
10	Convention	A feature of staging , design or performance that is common of its time

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communism	A political and social system where property is owned collectively , not by individuals
2	Incidental Music	Any music which accompanies a performance and is used to create mood or tension
3	Intonation	The rise and fall of a performer's voice to create a natural pattern of speech
4	Bridie	A small stage lantern which casts a bright, soft -edged beam of light
5	Lighting rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lantern
6	McCarthyism	Senator McCathy's campaign to hunt out suspected communists in America in the 1950's
7	Protagonist	The main character of the story
8	Puritanism	The beliefs of a group of devout Christians who valued simple , serious lifestyle and hard work
9	Stage directions	Any instructions written in a script by the playwright to explain how a play should be performed
10	Tragicomedy	A genre which combines elements of comedy and tragedy in the same story

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cross - cutting	When two or more scenes which take place at different times or in different places are performed on stage at the same time
2	Black box studio	A small theatre with a black interior. The seating can be rearranged to suit the performance
3	Box set	A naturalistic set made up of a complete room with one side open to the audience
4	Cyclorama	A curved screen at the back of the stage which can have scenery projected onto it
5	Cliffhanger	When a conflict isn't full resolved, leaving the audience wondering what happens next
6		
7	Alienation Effect	When the theatre makers use techniques to remind the audience that what they are watching isn't real
8	Chorus	A group of their-person narrators who provide extra information about the plot and comment on the action or characters
9	Cyclical Structure	A plot structure which starts and finishes at the same point in the narrative
10	Foil	A secondary character who contrasts with the protagonist

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre that tries to distance the audience from the action of the play so they can concentrate on the overall message
2	Flashback	Scene which shows events from before or after the main action of the play
3	Epilogue	A closing scene or speech that comes after the main action of the play
4	Forum Theatre	A style of theatre where a short play showing a form of injustice is performed twice
5	Emotional Arc	How the protagonist's emotions and state of mind change throughout the play
6	Farce	A style of comedy which features improbable situations and physical humour
7	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience
8	Composite Set	A set which shows multiple locations on stage at the same time
9	Immersive Theatre	A style of theatre which removes the barrier between the actors and the audience by actively involving the audience in the performance
10	Linear Structure	A plot structure where the events on stage happen in chronological order

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mannerism	A repeated physical or vocal habit that contributes to characterisation
2	Marking the moment	A technique that draws the audience's attention to an important moment
3	Prologue	An opening scene or speech that comes before the main action of the play
4	Minimalist Theatre	A genre of theatre which uses a basic set and very few props or simple costumes
5	Stimulus	
6	Satire	A type of comedy which mocks something serious by making it seem ridiculous
7	Silhouette	A dark outline of the performers or scenery which is created using a back light
8	Split stage	When the stage is split into different areas representing different places or times
9	Slapstick	A type of comedy that features exaggerated movements and physical humour
10	Stage directions	Any instructions written in a script by the playwright to explain how a play should be performed

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic Irony	When an audience knows something that the character don't
2	Antagonist	A character who causes trouble for the protagonist
3	Shadow theatre	A piece of theatre created using a bright backlight which casts shadows
4	Barndoor	A metal flap that can be attached to a stage lantern and used to shape its light beam
5	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors
6	Catharsis	The sense of release felt by the audience when a play makes them feel strong emotions
7	Theatre around the world	A style of staging which seats the audience on all sides of a central stage
8	Flying rig	A piece of equipment that the actors can be suspended from to create the illusion of flight
9	Exposition	The part of the plot which introduces the main characters and hints at the play's later conflict
10	Convention	A feature of staging , design or performance that is common of its time

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	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 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
2	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
3	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure
4	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
5	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
6	Injection Moulding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts
7	Assembly Line	Sequential process for product manufacturing
8	Robotics	Use of automated machines for manufacturing tasks
9	Casting	Pouring molten material into a mold
10	Quality Control	Ensuring products meet specific standards

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

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
2	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
3	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
4	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
5	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials

6	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
7	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
8	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
9	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
10	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
7	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
8	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
9	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
10	Injection Molding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
2	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
3	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
4	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
5	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
6	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
7	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
8	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
9	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
10	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sketching	Drawing rough outlines or ideas
2	Iteration	Repeating and refining a design process.
3	CNC Milling Machine	A computer-controlled machine used for precision milling tasks
4	Band Saw	A power tool with a sharp, continuous band for cutting
5	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes
6	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
7	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
8	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
9	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
10	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine
2	Extrusion	Forcing material through a die to create a shape
3	Punching	Creating holes or shapes in materials
4	Thermoforming	Shaping plastic using heat and pressure
5	Sand Casting	Creating metal parts using
6	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
7	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
8	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
9	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
10	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials

Week 11	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 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
2	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
3	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
4	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
5	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
6	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
7	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
8	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
9	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
10	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Design Thinking	Problem-solving approach focused on user needs.
5	Form	Shape and structure of an object or design.
6	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
7	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
8	CNC	Automated machining controlled by computer
9	Conveyor Belt	Moving belt for transporting materials
10	Injection Molding	Manufacturing process to create plastic parts

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
2	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
4	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and technology e.g. scientists.
5	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
6	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
7	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the city.
8	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
9	Mechanisation	The growth of machinery so less people are needed to work.
10	Dereliction	A building is abandoned and unused.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
2	Globalisation	The increased connectedness of the world as a result of technology and the internet.
3	Post-industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
4	Science park	Are a group of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site.
5	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
6	HS2	A high-speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
7	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.
8	Outer Hebrides	A chain of islands in Scotland that is experiencing population decline.
9	South Cambridgeshire	An area around Cambridge that is experiencing population growth.
10	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
2	Oil spills	Oil is displaced into the ocean causing damage to aquatic habitats and wildlife.
3	Air pollution	The burning of fossil fuels causes harmful greenhouse gases and toxins to pollute the air.
4	Brexit	This is the vote that took place in the UK in 2016 where the UK voted to leave the EU. They lost freedom of movement for people but kept the free trade deal.
5	Commonwealth	A group of 56 independent countries who have shared values. They benefit from trading deals where it is 19% cheaper to trade within the Commonwealth.
6	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
7	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
8	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
9	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and technology e.g. scientists.
10	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Swash	The movement of waves up the beach, determined by the prevailing wind.
2	Backwash	The movement of waves down the beach, determined by gravity.
3	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
4	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
5	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.
6	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
7	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the city.
8	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
9	Mechanisation	The growth of machinery so less people are needed to work.
10	Dereliction	A building is abandoned and unused.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
2	Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by day to day changes in the atmosphere.
3	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
4	Mass movement	The downward movement or sliding of material under the influence of gravity.
5	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
6	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
7	Globalisation	The increased connectedness of the world as a result of technology and the internet.
8	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
9	Science park	Are a group of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site.
10	North South Divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
2	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
3	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
4	Transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.
5	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
6	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
7	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.
8	Outer Hebrides	A chain of islands in Scotland that is experiencing population decline.
9	South Cambridgeshire	An area around Cambridge that is experiencing population growth.
10	Counter urbanisation	The process where people leave urban areas to live in rural areas .

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
2	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
3	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
4	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
5	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
6	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
7	Oil spills	Oil is displaced into the ocean causing damage to aquatic habitats and wildlife.
8	Air pollution	The burning of fossil fuels causes harmful greenhouse gases and toxins to pollute the air.

9	Brexit	This is the vote that took place in the UK in 2016 where the UK voted to leave the EU. They lost freedom of movement for people but kept the free trade deal.
10	Commonwealth	A group of 56 independent countries who have shared values. They benefit from trading deals where it is 19% cheaper to trade within the Commonwealth.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
2	Concordant coastline	A coastline with the same type of rock e.g. resistant rock (hard rock).
3	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
4	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.
5	Hard engineering	The use of artificial structure to control natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. a sea wall.
6	Soft engineering	The use of natural materials to work with natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. beach nourishment.
7	Swash	The movement of waves up the beach, determined by the prevailing wind.
8	Backwash	The movement of waves down the beach, determined by gravity.
9	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
10	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.
2	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
3	Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by day to day changes in the atmosphere.
4	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
5	Mass movement	The downward movement or sliding of material under the influence of gravity.
6	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
7	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
8	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
9	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
10	Transportation	The process by which material is moved along the coastline.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
2	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
3	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
4	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
5	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
6	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
7	Discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
8	Concordant coastline	A coastline with the same type of rock e.g. resistant rock (hard rock).
9	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
10	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hard engineering	The use of artificial structure to control natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. a sea wall.
2	Soft engineering	The use of natural materials to work with natural processes to protect the coastline e.g. beach nourishment.
3	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
4	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
5	Post industrial economy	A country where the majority of jobs are in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.
6	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.
7	UK industrial revolution	This is the growth of secondary industry which happened between 1750 and 1900.
8	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
9	Discordant coastline	A coastline with alternating bands of resistant rock (hard rock) and less resistant rock (soft rock).
10	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
2	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
3	Globalisation	The increased connectedness of the world as a result of technology and the internet.
4	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.
5	Concordant coastline	A coastline with the same type of rock e.g. resistant rock (hard rock).
6	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
7	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the city.

8	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
9	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
10	Commonwealth	A group of 56 independent countries who have shared values. They benefit from trading deals where it is 19% cheaper to trade within the Commonwealth.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistant rock	Rock that is harder and therefore more difficult to erode e.g. limestone.
2	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and technology e.g. scientists.
3	Brexit	This is the vote that took place in the UK in 2016 where the UK voted to leave the EU. They lost freedom of movement for people but kept the free trade deal.
4	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
5	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
6	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
7	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
8	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity
9	Less resistant rock	Rock that is softer and therefore easier to erode e.g. clay.
10	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24		
	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 2 w/c 16/12/24		
	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 3 w/c 06/01/25		
	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 4 w/c 13/01/25	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 5 w/c 20/01/25	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 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health conditions	Type 2 diabetes, Arthritis, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Cerebral Vascular Accident, Obesity, Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
2	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high.
3	Symptoms of Type 2 Diabetes	Excessive thirst, needing to urinate a lot, blurred vision, tiredness, problems with eyes, heart and nerves.
4	Arthritis	A condition that affects joints.
5	Symptoms of Arthritis	difficulty moving joints, sore joints, stiffness, swelling.
6	Coronary heart disease	A fatty substance builds up in the coronary arteries.
7	Symptoms of Coronary	Chest pain, feeling faint and nauseous and being short of breath.

	heart disease	
8	Dementia	A condition that reduces brain function.
9	Symptoms of Dementia	Daily life activities are difficult, maintaining independence, difficulty speaking, repeating things.
10	Cerebral vascular accident	Interrupts the flow of blood to the brain and can be caused by a stroke or a traumatic brain injury.

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symptoms of Cerebral vascular accident	Sudden weakness in the body, sudden confusion, trouble speaking, difficulty understanding speech, trouble seeing, dizziness.
2	Obesity	A person who has a high level of body fat.
3	symptoms of obesity	breathlessness, increased sweating, snoring, difficulty in physical activity, often feeling very tired, joint and back pain, low confidence and self esteem.
4	Asthma	A chronic, potentially life threatening condition that affects the lungs.
5	Symptoms of asthma	weezing, coughing and chest tightening, breathing faster, fast heartbeat, fainting.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	a disease that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	frequent wheezing or coughing, shortness of breath, trouble taking a deep breath.
8	Additional needs	Sensory impairment, physical impairment, and learning disability are conditions which require access to health care and support.
9	Learning disabilities	Less able to understand complex information and learn new skills.
10	Symptoms of learning disabilities	Problem reading and writing, problem with maths, poor memory, problems paying attention, trouble following directions, clumsiness, trouble telling time, problem staying organised.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical disability	Multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury.
2	Multiple sclerosis	Affects the brain and spinal cord and may cause problems with vision, arm or leg movement, sensation or balance.
3	Cerebral palsy	A lifelong condition that affects movement and coordination such as weak arms or legs and fidgety, jerky or clumsy movements. May also cause difficulties with speaking and swallowing.
4	Spinal cord injury	Can cause partial or complete loss of function or motor control of arms, legs and body. Severe spinal cord injury can affect bowel or bladder control, breathing, heart rate and blood pressure.
5	Dexterity	How skillfully and easily you can use your hands for fine movements and precise tasks.
6	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
7	Accessing health care online.	Is designed to be as user-friendly as possible. It can also save time and the need to contact a surgery by phone or in person.
8	Secondary care	Is specialist treatment or care such as psychiatry usually given in a primary care service provider.
9	Tertiary care	Is advanced specialist treatment or care given in hospital such as cancer treatment referred from a secondary care service provider.
10	Allied health professional roles.	Work in a range of specialities. They support individuals who are experiencing both mental and physical health problems.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Neurological	Problems relate to the brain, spinal cord and nerves; for example a brain injury, stroke or multiple sclerosis.
2	Allied health professional qualifications	To work with the public they must register with the health and care professions council.
3	Clinical support staff	Allied health professionals are often helped in their work by clinical support staff.
4	Multi-disciplinary team working	A group of professionals working together. The aim of a multi-disciplinary team is to provide person centred care to support individuals with specific needs.
5	Team	A group of individuals with a shared purpose for which they are accountable and which requires interaction between team members.
6	Reasons for needing support	Parents or carers are ill, there are family-related problems such as a relationship breakdown, children may have behavioural issues or profound additional needs.
7	Types of support	Foster care, residential care, youth work.
8	Foster care	Provides a stable family life in a safe environment. It may be for a short while until they can return home or may move to a longer term support such as adoption.
9	Residential care	Provide a high quality of care. This kind of care can often be best for some children and young adults because they have more complex needs.
10	Youth work	Is a service that aims to support young people aged between 11 and 25 years. The service can help with someone's personal and social development.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Support workers	Someone who supports and works with children and young people will need to be able to communicate well with the person they are supporting.
2	Learning disabilities	Finds it hard to learn new things and may struggle to complete tasks independently .
3	Sensory impairments	A weakness or difficulty that prevents a person from doing something.
4	Residential care	A short- or long-term care provision, in which the individual lives in a care home rather than in their own or family home.
5	Domiciliary care	A care and support given at home by a care worker to help a person with their daily life.
6	Types of informal carers	spouse or partner, son or daughter, friends, neighbours.
7	Informal carers	Can provide a range of support, including personal care such as washing and dressing. They can do practical jobs around the house and garden.
8	Faith based groups	Are organisations formed by groups of individuals who share religious or spiritual beliefs.
9	community groups	Many charities and faith-based groups provide support to other charitable organisations that work within communities.
10	Physical barriers	People can struggle when accessing care services, even when the building they need to go to has been adapted.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and Wellbeing	Events cause changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Expected life events	Events that are likely to happen and can be planned for.
3	Divorce	When a married couple is legally separated.

4	Bereavement	The death of someone close to you.
5	Exclusion	When someone is removed from education.
6	Redundancy	Losing your employment as your role is no longer required.
7	Character traits	A person's disposition and whether they are positive or negative about events and circumstances.
8	Disposition	A person's personality or character. Are they a positive or negative person?
9	Emotional intelligence	The ability to control and express emotions.
10	Resilience	The ability to recover from an incident.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	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	Examples of practical help	Supporting with shopping, providing childcare, helping with transport.
4	Advice	Guidance or recommendations offered by someone.
5	Informal support provides...	Reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, practical help.
6	Examples of professional carers and services	Counsellors, Nurses, Dieticians, Mental health teams, Occupational therapists, Social workers, Home carers etc.
7	Multidisciplinary working	Professionals from the same service but with different specialisms working together.
8	Respite care	Temporary care of an individual with ill health to provide relief for their parent(s) or usual carer.
9	Coronary heart disease	A fatty substance builds up in the coronary arteries.
10	Asthma	A chronic, potentially life threatening condition that affects the lungs.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Types of support	Formal support, Voluntary support, Informal support.
2		
3	Volunteers	Someone who is funded by donations and does not make a profit.
4	Formal support	Physical, emotional, practical support provided by trained professionals e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers etc.
5	Informal support	Unpaid physical, emotional or practical support from family and friends.
6	Practical help	Helping to ease the stress that people may be experiencing by undertaking tasks the person finds difficult.
7	Private health and care services	Services paid for by the person receiving the care.
8	Cerebral vascular accident	Interrupts the flow of blood to the brain and can be caused by a stroke or a traumatic brain injury.
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	a disease that causes breathing difficulties.
10	Social services	The role of this service is to carry out the assessment needs of the individuals.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Question	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes (felonies) and Petty crimes
2	Name one crime that was classed as a serious crime	Murder/Stealing goods worth more than 12d/Treason
3	Name one crime that was classed as a petty crime.	Stealing goods worth less than 12d/Getting into debt/Limited harm to a person or property
4	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	Anger/Debt/Hunger/Unemployment
5	Why was suicide classed as a crime?	They believed that only God could decide when a person's life should end.
6	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	Scolding/Vagrancy
7	What new crimes emerged between 1400 and 1500?	Outlaw gangs/Bad behaviours and beliefs'/Treason /Lords and retainers
8	Name one discovery historians found about crime 1500 - 1750?	Violence and disorder that was common amongst nobles declined./The types of crimes committed were similar to those in the Medieval Period /Certain crimes were seen as more of a problem than others
9	Why did vagrancy become a problem in the Early Modern Period?	Population increase and poor harvest led to large numbers wandering between towns and villages
10	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences led to increased concerns about sinful behaviour

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Question	Answer
1	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witchcraft • Smuggling • Highway robbery
2	Why did theft increase during the Industrial Revolution?	Factories, warehouses and shops were full of goods/ new banks meant bank robberies and middle class homes had lots of possessions
3	Identify one new crimes that was introduced in the Industrial Period.	Fare-dodging/Vandalism on the railways/Failing to send your child to school/Stealing from water standpipes/White collar crime
4	What were the main features of crime in the Industrial Period?	Most common form of crime was petty theft/Violent crime was rare/Most offenders were young/teenage poor males
5	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in industry and towns
6	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
7	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
8	What did radical thinkers place an emphasis on?	A lack of education, religion and useful work
9	What did conservative thinkers blame crime on?	The bad moral habits of the poor, especially drunkenness
10	What was the name of the organisation that wanted to ban alcohol?	The Temperance Movement

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What did the Temperance Movement argue?	The public houses left the poor without money for food which led to gambling, prostitution and violence
2	What did some people believe about criminals?	They made a deliberate choice to be criminals
3	What was the criminal class?	Children born into this class inherited criminal tendencies from their parents
4	How could the criminal type be identified?	Using their physical features; the shape of their skull and their hands
5	Why did crimes increase dramatically after 1955?	The introduction of new types of crimes
6	Name three examples of care crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing cars • Speeding • Drink driving
7	What is football hooliganism?	Crowd violence at a sporting event, commonly associated with football games
8	What is a hate crime?	A crime committed against someone because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity
9	Name one type of crime drugs can lead to	Theft/Organised crime (smuggling)/Gang crime
10	What is cyber crime?	Criminal activities carried out using a computer or the internet

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What was the King's role in law and order?	The king was in overall charge of 'keeping the kings peace'
2	Who was the sheriff?	The king's agent in each county. He would volunteer for the role and not be paid
3	What did the chief constables do?	They supervised law and order in their hundred. They would volunteer for one year and not be paid
4	What was the parish constable responsible for?	He had to ensure his parish could supply men to the army and Arrest suspicious strangers
5	What role did the people play in law and order?	They kept law and order by answering to the Hue and Cry
6	What was the Hue and Cry?	All people within earshot had to stop what they were doing and hunt for the criminal or face a fine
7	What did the Royal Courts do?	They heard the most serious criminal cases
8	What were the quarter sessions?	JP's judged less serious crimes in court. This was done 4 times a year
9	What did Manor Courts do?	Dealt with most crimes
10	What crimes would the Church courts deal with?	Sex outside of marriage/Homosexuality/Failing to attend church/Gambling/Persistent swearing

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What was unique about a Medieval jury?	Selected from the same parish as the accused/Used their knowledge of the person to judge them/They had to know as much as possible about the case
2	Who dealt with the serious crimes on the Early Modern Period?	The Assizes
3	What were petty sessions?	JP's that met more regularly than the quarter sessions, they dealt with petty crimes
4	Name three things about the Bow Street Runners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created by Sir John Fielding 68 men formed the patrol They were paid part time constables
5	What did Robert Peel create?	The metropolitan Police Force
6	Why were people opposed to a centralised police force?	Thought it would cost too much/Didn't think it was the job of the government /Feared it would be used to suppress protest
7	Name three points about the Metropolitan Police Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 full time men They carried truncheons as their only weapon Wore a dark blue tall hat and coat
8	Name one act that was passed after 1829?	1835 Municipal Corporations Act/1839 Rural Constabulary Act/1856 The County and Borough Police Act
9	What was the main role of the police officer after 1850?	The prevention of theft and violence
10	What technologies were used before 1900 in policing?	Photographs of crime scenes/The telegraph/Fingerprinting

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What main changes occurred to the police force after 1900?	Recruitment improved /Specialisation/Use of weapons/Range of work
2	What was discovered in 1984 that changed policing?	DNA
3	What does the Crown Prosecution Service do?	It decides whether to bring trials to court
4	What was the most common type of punishment in the medieval and Early Modern period?	Fines
5	What types of punishment were included in public humiliation?	Cucking stool/Stocks and Pillory/Publicly confessing their sins
6	What three types of punishment were included in the death penalty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hanging Hanged, drawn and quartered Burned alive
7	What was the scold's bridle?	An iron frame that was placed on a woman's head with a spike that sat on her tongue
8	What was a bridewell?	'Houses of correction' for vagrants, where they would be put to work
9	What was Capital Punishment?	When a person was executed for the crime they committed
10	What was Corporal Punishment?	When a person was physically punished (like whipping) for the crime they committed

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
2	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
3	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to ensure the person's neck was broken when they dropped
4	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
5	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons
6	Name two key prison reformers	John Howards and Elizabeth Fry
7	What did prison reformers believe?	Prisoners should be able to live in safety and dignity. They should be helped to change their ways
8	What was the separate system?	Prisoners were kept in individual cells where they worked, prayed and reflected on their crimes
9	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were allowed to work together but in total silence
10	What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Question	Answer
1	What happened to Corporal Punishment in 1948 and 1962?	1948 - Ended as a punishment for all offenders 1962 - Ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved
2	What was passed in 1965?	The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act
3	Where did young offenders start to go in 1902?	Their own type of prisons called Borstals
4	What did Alexander Peterson want prisons to do?	Wanted to rehabilitate prisoners so they had the desire to live an honest life
5	Name three alternatives to prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Tagging • Community Service
6	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire/The Enabling Act/Gleichschaltung/The Night of the Long Knives
7	What was the Reichstag Fire Decree?	It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest/It was used to arrest communists
8	What was Gleichschaltung?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing people into line
9	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Physical exercise/rifle shooting/map reading/cooking and nursing (girls)
10	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews /Banned from going to the cinema, running small businesses, or buying newspapers/Kristallnacht

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	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	Why did the Nazi plan for 'total war' after 1943	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad/RAF and USAAF bombed Germany/D-Day
3	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany

		itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
4	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered/Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered/1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers
5	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews
6	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
7	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
8	What was the SD (terror)	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
9	Name one feature of the Gestapo:	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone/Only 15,000 Gestapo officers, or 1 per 4,400 people/Had the power to tap telephones or intercept letters
10	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions/Run by the SS Death's Head guards

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes (felonies) and Petty crimes
2	Name one crime that was classed as a serious crime	Murder/Stealing goods worth more than 12d/Treason
3	Name one crime that was classed as a petty crime.	Stealing goods worth less than 12d/Getting into debt/Limited harm to a person or property
4	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	Anger/Debt/Hunger/Unemployment
5	Why was suicide classed as a crime?	They believed that only God could decide when a person's life should end.
6	What three types of punishment were included in the death penalty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanging • Hanged, drawn and quartered • Burned alive
7	What was the scold's bridle?	An iron frame that was placed on a womans head with a spike that sat on her tongue
8	What was a bridewell?	'Houses of correction' for vagrants, where they would be put to work
9	What was Capital Punishment?	When a person was executed for the crime they committed
10	What was Corporal Punishment?	When a person was physically punished (like whipping) for the crime they committed

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	Scolding - the use of abusive or offensive language in public/Vagrancy - wandering the country to find better paid work
2	What new crimes emerged between 1400 and 1500?	Outlaw gangs - gangs of robbers that robbed houses and travellers/Bad behaviours and beliefs - often seen as 'moral crimes'/Treason - crimes against authority /Lords and retainers - crimes that abused authority
3	Name one discovery historians found about crime 1500 - 1750?	Violence and disorder that was common amongst nobles declined./The types of crimes committed were similar to those in the Medieval Period /Certain crimes were seen as more of a problem than others
4	Why did vagrancy become a problem in the Early Modern Period?	Population increase and poor harvest led to large numbers wandering between towns and villages
5	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences led to increased concerns about sinful behaviour
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7	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
8	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to ensure the person's neck was broken when they dropped
9	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
10	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witchcraft • Smuggling • Highway robbery
2	Why did theft increase during the Industrial Revolution?	Factories, warehouses and shops were full of goods, new banks meant bank robberies and middle class homes had lots of possessions
3	Identify one new crime that was introduced in the Industrial Period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fare-dodging/Vandalism on the railways/Failing to send your child to school/Stealing from water standpipes/White collar crime
4	What were the main features of crime in the Industrial Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most common form of crime was petty theft/Violent crime was rare/Most offenders were young/teenage poor males
5	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in industry and towns
6	Name three alternatives to prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Tagging • Community Service
7	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire/The Enabling Act/Gleichschaltung/The Night of the Long Knives
8	What was the Reichstag Fire Decree?	It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest/It was used to arrest communists
9	What was Gleichschaltung?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing people into line
10	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Physical exercise/rifle shooting/map reading/cooking and nursing (girls)

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
2	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
3	What did radical thinkers place an emphasis on?	A lack of education, religion and useful work
4	What did conservative thinkers blame crime on?	The bad moral habits of the poor, especially drunkenness
5	What was the name of the organisation that wanted to ban alcohol?	The Temperance Movement
6	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
7	Why did the Nazi plan for 'total war' after 1943	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad/RAF and USAAF bombed Germany/D-Day
8	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
9	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered/Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered/1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers
10	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
2	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
3	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
4	Food miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
5	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.
6	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
3	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
4	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
5	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers
6	Consumer protection act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
2	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
3	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
4	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
5	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander
6	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
7	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
8	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.

9	Food miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
10	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
2	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
3	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
4	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
5	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.
6	Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals.
7	Fortification	Extra nutrients are added to a food to improve the health of the population e.g. Folic acid.
8	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
9	Gluten	A protein found in wheat flours which makes dough stretchy and elastic.
10	Coeliac disease	In sufferers, the digestive system is sensitive to gluten.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
2	Listeria	A temperature resistant bacteria usually found in soft cheese, pate and shellfish.
3	Salmonella	A type of bacteria found in raw poultry, untreated milk and eggs.
4	Campylobacter	A type of bacteria found in raw meat; the most common source of food poisoning in the UK.
5	E Coli	Bacteria living in the intestines of animals which can cause kidney damage.
6	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
7	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
8	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
9	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
10	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	COSHH	Control of substances hazardous to health
2	MHOR	Manual Handling operating regulations
3	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
4	hazard	something that causes harm
5	control measure	Method to control risk of harm
6	Consumer protection act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act	All food businesses must ensure that their food is safe to eat
2	Food Hygiene regulations	Ensures that anybody working with food, stores, handles and cooks food hygienically
3	HACCP	Hazard analysis of critical control points
4	HACCP document	food safety management system identifying possible hazards
5	Microbe	microorganism
6	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
7	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
8	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
9	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
10	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allergy	Serious immune system reaction
2	Intolerance	Less serious, digestive system reaction
3	Anaphylaxis	Severe allergic reaction which can be fatal
4	Epipen	Adrenaline shot to help reduce an anaphylactic reaction
5	Lactose Intolerance	cannot digest lactose in dairy products
6	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
7	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
8	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
9	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
10	Macronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Microbe	microorganism
2	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
3	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
4	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
5	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
6	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander
7	Food Safety Act	All food businesses must ensure that their food is safe to eat
8	Food Hygiene regulations	Ensures that anybody working with food, stores, handles and cooks food hygienically
9	HACCP	Hazard analysis of critical control points
10	HACCP document	food safety management system identifying possible hazards
	Microbe	microorganism

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
2	Listeria	A temperature resistant bacteria usually found in soft cheese, pate and shellfish.
3	Salmonella	A type of bacteria found in raw poultry, untreated milk and eggs.
4	Campylobacter	A type of bacteria found in raw meat; the most common source of food poisoning in the UK.
5	E Coli	Bacteria living in the intestines of animals which can cause kidney damage.
6	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
7	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
8	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
9	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
10	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
2	Listeria	A temperature resistant bacteria usually found in soft cheese, pate and shellfish.
3	Salmonella	A type of bacteria found in raw poultry, untreated milk and eggs.
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7	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
8	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
9	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
10	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5'C to 63'C)
2	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
3	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
4	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
5	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander
6	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
7	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
8	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
9	Food miles	The distance a food travels from where it is grown/produced to where it is sold.
10	Vegetarian	Someone who chooses not to eat any meat.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
3	Stabiliser	Something which is added to food to prevent ingredients separating.
4	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
5	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers
6	Consumer protection act	Protects against unsafe goods and lack of safety information on products
7	Equality Act	Promotes equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender
8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	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 2 w/c 16/12/24	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 3 w/c 06/01/25	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.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
2	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
3	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
4	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
5	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.
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 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
2	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
3	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
4	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
5	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it
6	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
7	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
8	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
9	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
10	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
2	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes with the scale.
3	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
4	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
5	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.
6	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
7	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
8	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
9	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
10	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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w/c 27/01/25		
1	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
2	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
3	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
4	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
5	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.
6	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
7	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
8	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
9	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
10	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
2	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
3	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
4	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
5	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.
6	Homophonic	One melody with accompaniment
7	Diatonic	In a piece of music, it involves only notes with the scale.
8	Blues Scale	A six note scale used in Blues Music.
9	7th Chords	A chord consisting of a triad and the seventh note above the chord's root.
10	Swing Rhythm	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played in a triplet feel.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chromatic	Going up or down by one semitone at a time.
2	Scalic	Moving up or down in a scale pattern.
3	Conjunct	Moving up or down by step.
4	Disjunct	Moving up or down by leap.
5	Sequence	
6	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
7	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
8	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
9	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
10	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonal	Not in a key. Often sounds dissonant.

2	Consonant	A piece of music that sounds not clashy. Sounds 'nice'.
3	Dissonant	A piece of music that sounds 'clashy'
4	Arpeggio	Going up or down the notes of a chord one at a time, ascending or descending.
5	Ostinato	A repeating pattern.
6	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
7	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
8	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
9	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
10	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ostinato	Is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch.
2	Motif	A short musical idea—shorter than a phrase—that occurs often in a piece of music.
3	Leitmotif	A short, recurring musical phrase" associated with a particular person, place, or idea.
4	String instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass.
5	Brass instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra is made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Tuba.
6	Percussion instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
7	Major	Is a happy sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Drone	A harmonic or monophonic effect or accompaniment where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece.
10	Pedal Note	Is a note that is held through changing harmonies, starting as a chord tone before becoming a non-chord tone.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Orchestra	A large group of musicians who play many different instruments together and are led by a conductor.
2	Sound effects	A sound other than speech or music made artificially for use in a play, film, or other broadcast production.
3	Diegetic	Music that is part of the fictional world portrayed in a piece of narrative media.
4	Non-diegetic	Any sound in a film that doesn't originate from the world of the film.
5	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
6	Perfect 5th	The interval from the first to the last of the first five consecutive notes in a diatonic scale. e.g. C to G or D to A.
7	Perfect 4th	an interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.
8	Woodwind instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet and Bassoon.
9	Film Music	music used in a film to accompany the action and create atmosphere.
10	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer

1	Blues Scale	A series of notes used in blues. Usually C, E-flat, F, G-flat, G and B-flat.
2	Walking Bass	A bass line that walks up and down in pitch on every beat of the bar.
3	Jazz	A style of music that grew out of the Blues.
4	Call and Response	A musical phrase in which the first part is answered by a second part. A leader would 'call' and the group would 'respond'. This style has strong connections to traditional African vocal music.
5	Blue Note	A note that has been altered to sound moody.
6	Improvisation	Performing a melody spontaneously in performance.
7	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii.
8	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets.
9	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins.
10	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	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 16/12/24	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 06/01/25	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	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
5	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
6	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
7	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
8	Anaerobic - duration	Short duration
9	Aerobic - duration	Long duration
10	Anaerobic - oxygen consumption	Not enough oxygen to meet energy demands.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	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	Sub Maximal	Fitness tests that do not require maximal exertion
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
7	Aerobic - oxygen consumption	Enough oxygen to meet energy demands
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 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SPOR	Principles of training: specificity, progression, overload and reversibility.
2	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
3	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy
4	Overload	Working harder than normal
5	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
6	Pre training	Allows you to gain a foundation of fitness, before returning to your sport.
7	Maximum oxygen uptake (VO2 max)	Maximum volume of oxygen that can be consumed per minute/ unit of time.
8	Relevant to the sport	The component of fitness relevant to the sport.
9	Anaerobic - Intensity	High intensity exercise
10	Aerobic - Intensity	Low intensity exercise

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
7	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.
8	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
9	Pulse raising	An activity that can be used to gradually increase the heart rate.
10	Mobility exercises	Involves the joints being used through their full range of motion, which will allow them to increase flexibility around that joint.

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
2	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
3	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
4	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
5	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
6	Dynamic stretches	Active movements where joints and muscles go through a range of movement before exercise/ a game.
7	Aerobic training zone	The optimal zone of training to make aerobic gains in the body to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
8	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/ numbers, which allow a performer to monitor improvement..
9	Training methods	Different types of methods on how you can train your body to perform in a sport.
10	Illness	Can cause a reduction in exercise performance, can interrupt training and competitions.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
2	Continuous training	Involves working at a constant rate or intensity and improves cardiovascular endurance/ stamina.
3	Fartlek training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
4	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest.
5	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
6	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
7	Weight training	Form of resistance training which involves using weights to primary build or improve strength.
8	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
9	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
10	HITT	High-Intensity Interval Training.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic exercise	Involves utilising oxygen to fuel the body during exercise.
2	Anaerobic exercise	Involves fuelling the body during exercise without using oxygen.
3	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).
4	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
5	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to resting condition.
6	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work)compared to the amount of rest.
7	Stamina	The ability to sustain activity without fatigue.
8	Equipment	The tools which are used to successfully play a sport or help with an activity.
9	Individual sport	A sport which is played on your own.
10	Team sport	A sport which is played with two more people in the team.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advantages in sport	Knowing the sport very well and excelling in the sport.
2	Adaptability	Flexibility to adapt a programme if, for any reason, the session being performed cannot be followed precisely.
3	Disadvantages in sport	Not knowing the sport very well and not excelling in the sport.
4	Facilities in sport	The different environments in which a sport can be played in.
5	Safety in sport	An environment where athletes can train and compete in healthy and supportive surroundings.
6	Risk assessment	An inspection which is carried out to identify any hazards which may occur during an activity and prevents injuries.
7	Goals in sport	Being involved in a process to achieve your own goals/ targets.
8	Injury	Damaging a part of your body due to exercises or playing within the sport.
9	Current fitness	Your current fitness, without any training or exercise.
10	Evaluating in sport	To assess for underlying medical conditions, while also ensuring that the athlete is in optimal health.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
2	Continuous training	Involves working at a constant rate or intensity and improves cardiovascular endurance/ stamina.
3	Fartlek training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
4	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest.
5	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
6	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
7	Weight training	Form of resistance training which involves using weights to primary build or improve strength.
8	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
9	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
10	HITT	High-Intensity Interval Training.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
2	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
3	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
4	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
5	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
6	Dynamic stretches	Active movements where joints and muscles go through a range of movement before exercise/ a game.
7	Aerobic training zone	The optimal zone of training to make aerobic gains in the body to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
8	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/ numbers, which allow a performer to monitor improvement..
9	Training methods	Different types of methods on how you can train your body to perform in a sport.
10	Illness	Can cause a reduction in exercise performance, can interrupt training and competitions.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT		Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency		The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity		How hard you train.
4	Time		How long you train for in each session.
5	Type		The method of training you use.
6	Hypertrophy		An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
7	Eccentric contraction		When a muscle contracts and lengthens.
8	Concentric contraction		When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
9	Pulse raising		An activity that can be used to gradually increase the heart rate.
10	Mobility exercises		Involves the joints being used through their full range of motion, which will allow them to increase flexibility around that joint.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recomiendo el Carnaval	I recommend Carnival
2	<i>porque</i> es la fiesta <u>más</u>	<i>because</i> it the <u>most</u> ... festival
3	<u>emocionante</u> es en febrero	<u>exciting</u> it is in February
4	hay mucha gente	there are a lot of people
5	<i>donde</i> celebran una tradición <u>divertida</u>	<i>where</i> they celebrate a <u>fun</u> tradition
6	<u>si te gusta</u> el ruido	<u>if you like</u> noise
7	hay que <i>ir</i> a	you must go to
8	la Tomatina	the Tomatina
9	<i>donde</i> tiran <u>miles</u> de tomates	<i>where</i> they throw <u>thousands</u> of tomatoes.
10	es en <u>agosto</u>	it is in <u>August</u>

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acabo de <i>ir</i> a Barcelona	I have just been to Barcelona
2	<i>donde</i> pasé	<i>where</i> I spent
3	el fin de semana	the weekend
4	viajé en avión	I travelled by plane
5	fue <u>muy</u> rápido	it was <u>very</u> fast
6	el <u>primer</u> día	on the <u>first</u> day
7	compré <u>recuerdos</u>	I bought <u>souvenirs</u>
8	<i>luego</i> nadé en el mar	<i>then</i> I swam in the sea
9	<u>lo mejor fue</u> <i>cuando</i>	<u>the best thing was</u> <i>when</i>
10	salí por la noche	I went out in the evening

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El verano <i>pasado</i>	<i>Last</i> summer
2	me alojé en una casa	I stayed in a house
3	la piscina era <u>grande</u>	the pool was <u>big</u>
4	la cama era <u>cómoda</u>	the bed was <u>comfortable</u>
5	y estaba en el campo	and it was in the countryside
6	había una sala de juegos	there was a games room
7	<i>pero</i> no tenía gimnasio	<i>but</i> it didn't have a gym
8	<i>también</i> no me gustó	<i>also,</i> I didn't like it
9	<i>porque</i> el wifi no funcionaba	<i>because</i> the wi-fi didn't work
10	<u>tuve que</u> quejarme	<u>I had to</u> complain

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Durante las vacaciones</u>	<u>During the holidays</u>
2	suelo hacer turismo	I tend to do sightseeing
3	y mi familia <u>y yo</u>	and my family <u>and I</u>
4	solemos ir a la playa	we tend to go to the beach
5	y comer <u>los platos típicos</u>	eat <u>typical dishes</u>
6	el verano <i>pasado</i>	<i>last</i> summer
7	fui de <u>vacaciones</u>	I went <u>on holiday</u>
8	a Sevilla en España	to Seville in Spain
9	el <i>último</i> día	on the <i>last</i> day
10	fui al mercado	I went to the market

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año <i>próximo</i>	<i>Next</i> year
2	voy a viajar a Cuba	I am going to travel to Cuba
3	va a ser <u>relajante</u>	it's going to be <u>relaxing</u>
4	<i>ya que vamos a</i>	<i>because we are going</i>
5	alquilar bicicletas de montaña	to hire mountain bikes
6	Recomiendo el Carnaval	I recommend Carnival
7	<i>porque es la fiesta</i> <u>más</u>	<i>because it the</i> <u>most</u> ... festival
8	<u>emocionante</u> es en febrero	<u>exciting it is</u> in February
9	hay mucha gente	there are <i>a lot of</i> people
10	<i>donde celebran</i> una tradición <u>divertida</u>	<i>where they celebrate</i> a <u>fun</u> tradition

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me llevo bien con <u>mis padres</u>	I get on well <i>with my parents</i>
2	<i>dado que son</i> <u>comprensivos</u>	<i>because they are</i> <u>understanding</u>
3	mi madre se llama Claudia	my Mum is called Claudia
4	tiene el <u>pelo liso</u> y <u>rubio</u>	she has <u>straight, blonde hair</u>
5	es bastante alta y guapa	she is quite tall and beautiful
6	<u>si te gusta</u> el ruido	<u>if you like</u> noise
7	hay que <i>ir a</i>	you must go to
8	la Tomatina	the Tomatina
9	<i>donde tiran</i> <u>miles</u> de tomates	<i>where they throw</i> <u>thousands</u> of tomatoes.
10	es en <u>agosto</u>	it is in <u>August</u>

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Malala Yousafzai es mi modelo a seguir	Malala Yousafzai is my role model
2	porque es muy inteligente	because she is intelligent
3	además, es trabajadora y ambiciosa	in addition, she is hard working and ambitious
4	lucha contra el racismo	she fights against racism
5	y ha ganado el Premio Nobel de la Paz	and she has won the Nobel peace Prize
6	Acabo de ir a Barcelona	I have just been to Barcelona
7	donde pasé	<i>where I spent</i>
8	el fin de semana	the weekend
9	viajé en avión	I travelled by plane
10	fue muy rápido	it was very fast

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi mejor amiga <u>y yo</u>	My best friend <u>and I</u>
2	nos llevamos bien	we get on well
3	porque ella es muy alegre	<i>because she is</i> happy
4	y además	and <i>in addition,</i>
5	siempre me escucha	she always listens to me
6	el <u>primer</u> día	on the <u>first</u> day
7	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs
8	luego nadé en el mar	<i>then I swam</i> in the sea
9	<u>lo mejor fue cuando</u>	<u>the best thing was when</u>
10	salí por la noche	I went out in the evening

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diría <u>que</u>	I would say <u>that</u>
2	soy una persona responsable	I am a <u>responsible</u> person
3	y lo <u>más</u> importante para mí	and the <u>most</u> important <i>for me</i>
4	es ser honesto	is to be honest
5	y siempre trabaja duro	and <i>always work hard</i>
6	El verano <i>pasado</i>	<i>Last</i> summer
7	me alojé en una casa	I stayed in a house
8	la piscina era grande	the pool was big
9	la cama era cómoda	the bed was comfortable
10	y estaba en el campo	and it was in the countryside

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pienso <u>que</u>	I think <u>that</u>
2	<i>para sentirse</i> mejor	<i>in order to feel</i> better
3	se debería	you should
4	salir con tus amigos	go out with your friends
5	e intentar cosas <u>nuevas</u>	and try <u>new</u> things
6	había una sala de juegos	there was a games room
7	<i>pero no tenía</i> gimnasio	<i>but it didn't have</i> a gym
8	<i>también no me gustó</i>	<i>also, I didn't like it</i>
9	<i>porque el wifi no funcionaba</i>	<i>because the wi-fi didn't work</i>
10	<u>tuve que</u> quejarme	<u>I had to</u> complain

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para mí, es</i> importante	<i>For me, it is</i> important
2	llevar una sana	to live a healthy life
3	intento <u>comer</u> fruta	I try to eat fruit
4	<i>cada día</i> y normalmente	<i>every day</i> and normally
5	hago ejercicio	I do exercise
6	<i>Durante las vacaciones</i>	<i>During the holidays</i>
7	suelo hacer turismo	I tend to do sightseeing
8	y mi familia <u>y yo</u>	and my family <u>and I</u>
9	solemos ir a la playa	we tend to go to the beach
10	y comer los platos típicos	eat typical dishes

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Generalmente,	Generally,
2	<i>para el desayuno</i>	<i>for breakfast</i>
3	como cereales <i>con</i> leche	I eat cereal <i>with</i> milk
4	o a veces las tostadas	or <i>sometimes</i> toast
5	y bebo zumo de naranja	and I drink orange <u>juice</u>
6	el verano <i>pasado</i>	<i>last</i> summer
7	fui de vacaciones	I went on holiday
8	a Sevilla en España	to Seville in Spain
9	el <i>último</i> día	on the <i>last</i> day
10	fui al mercado	I went to the market

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Cuando era más joven</i>	<i>When I was younger</i>
2	solía jugar al tenis	I used to play tennis
3	<i>con mis hermanas</i>	<i>with my sisters</i>
4	y me gustaba	and I used to like it
5	porque <i>siempre era</i> divertido	because it was <i>always</i> fun
6	El año <i>próximo</i>	<i>Next year</i>
7	voy a viajar a Cuba	I am going to travel to Cuba
8	va a ser <u>relajante</u>	it's going to be <u>relaxing</u>
9	<i>ya que vamos a</i>	<i>because we are going</i>
10	alquilar bicicletas de montaña	to hire mountain bikes

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
3	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
4	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
5	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
6	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
9	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
10	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
3	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God the Father, in heaven.
4	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
5	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
6	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
7	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.

4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
7	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
8	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
9	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
10	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
2	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
5	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
6	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
7	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.
8	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
9	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
10	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
5	Parable of the Mustard Seed	The mustard seed is one of the smallest seeds, however it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.
6	Eric Liddell	He was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith. He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
7	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	This Christian man experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple. During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.

8	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	Betel UK	This is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
10	Brother Andrew	This man helped to smuggle Bibles into Communist countries where Christianity was illegal. He was arrested several times and suffered rejection because of his faith.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This literally means 'good news'. The good news is the message of Jesus as recorded in the four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
3	Disciple	This is a follower of Jesus. It is also a term used for the 12 followers of Jesus.
4	Apostle	This means 'one who is sent out', the name given to those disciples who became the leaders of the early church.
5	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
6	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
7	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
8	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God the Father, in heaven.
9	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
10	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.

Week 7 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
2	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
3	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
4	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
5	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
6	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
7	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	Resurrection	This means rising from the dead. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter day; this event is recorded in all four gospels and is a central belief for Christians.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
7	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
8	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
9	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
10	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
4	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
5	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
6	Prejudice	This is unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
7	Discrimination	These are actions or behaviours that result from prejudice.
8	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
9	Repentance	This is saying sorry, and a way of believers acknowledging to God that things have gone wrong.
10	Satan	This is the name for the Devil - the power and source of evil.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
5	Parable of the Mustard Seed	The mustard seed is one of the smallest seeds, however it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.
6	Eric Liddell	He was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith. He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
7	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	This Christian man experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple. During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.
8	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	Betel UK	This is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
10	Brother Andrew	This man helped to smuggle Bibles into Communist countries where Christianity was illegal. He was arrested several times and suffered rejection because of his faith.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
2	Crucifixion	This is a Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
3	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
4	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
5	Exorcism	This is the driving out of evil spirits.
6	Denial	This is the action of refusing something that has been requested.
7	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
8	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God. the Father, in heaven.
9	The Twelve	This is the title given to Jesus' disciples as a group.
10	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
2	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
3	Tax collectors	These are Jewish men who collected taxes on behalf of the Romans.
4	Mission	This is an organised effort to spread the Christian message.
5	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
6	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
7	Sanhedrin	This is the Jewish Council at the time of Jesus; it consisted of 71 members, met in Jerusalem and was led by the High Priest.
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Rabbi	This is a Jewish teacher.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
2	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
3	Messianic Secret	This is a characteristic of Mark's Gospel where Jesus does not wish to be recognised as the Messiah.
4	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
5	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
6	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
7	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
8	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
9	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
10	Parable of the Mustard Seed	The mustard seed is one of the smallest seeds, however it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.