



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

CORE SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Logins:

School email



Username: _____@gloucesteracademy.co.uk

Password: _____

School computer



Username: _____

Password: _____

sparx.co.uk



Username: _____

Password: _____

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

Example page:

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book 30 minutes	Science & Maths	English Language & English Literature	Choice 1 _____	Choice 2 _____	Choice 3 _____	Choice 4 _____
Online session 30 minutes	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 09/12/24	KO						
	Online						
2 w/c 16/12/24	KO						
	Online						
3 w/c 06/01/25	KO						
	Online						
4 w/c 13/01/25	KO						
	Online						
5 w/c 20/01/25	KO						
	Online						
6 w/c 27/01/25	KO						
	Online						
7 w/c 03/02/25	KO						
	Online						
8 w/c 10/02/25	KO						
	Online						
9 w/c 24/02/25	KO						
	Online						
10 w/c 03/03/25	KO						
	Online						
11 w/c 10/03/25	KO						
	Online						
12 w/c 17/03/25	KO						
	Online						
13 w/c 24/03/25	KO						
	Online						

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

Every Wednesday you will need to show your maths teacher your orange homework booklet to show your maths homework. Your teacher will be looking to see that you have:

- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

For more information and guidance please go to:

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

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

The image shows two screenshots of the Sparx Maths website interface. The first screenshot, labeled with a '3' in a blue circle, shows the login page for 'SPARX MATHS' at 'St James Exeter'. It features a 'Select Your School' dropdown menu, 'Username' and 'Password' input fields, a 'New user?' link, and a 'Login' button. The second screenshot, labeled with a '4' in a blue circle, shows a form to 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password'. It includes fields for 'First Name' (filled with 'billy'), 'Last Name' (filled with 'smith'), and 'Date of birth' (filled with '14 August 2009'), along with a 'Submit' button. The Sparx logo is visible at the bottom right of the second screenshot.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acid	Solution with a pH less than 7 and produces H ⁺ ions in water.
2	Alkali	Solution with a pH more than 7 and produces OH ⁻ ions in water.
3	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
4	pH scale	A measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
5	Neutral	A solution with a pH of 7.
6	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
7	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
8	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
9	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
10	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Strong acid	Molecules are completely ionised and fully dissociates.
2	Weak acid	Molecules are partially ionised and only partially dissociates.
3	Dilute	A solution in which there is a small amount of solute dissolved.
4	Concentrated	A solution in which there is a lot of solute dissolved.
5	HCl	Chemical formula of Hydrochloric acid.
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antigen	A protein on the surface of a pathogen that antibodies recognise as foreign.
2	Antibody	A protein produced by lymphocytes which immobilises pathogens.
3	Antitoxin	A protein which neutralises harmful toxins produced by pathogens.
4	Vaccine	A medicine containing antigens from a pathogen to trigger an immune response and produce antibodies.
5	Antibiotic	A medicine used to kill bacteria e.g. penicillin.
6	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
7	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
8	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
9	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
10	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antigen	A protein on the surface of a pathogen that antibodies recognise as foreign.
2	Antibody	A protein produced by lymphocytes which immobilises pathogens.
3	Antitoxin	A protein which neutralises harmful toxins produced by pathogens.
4	Vaccine	A medicine containing antigens from a pathogen to trigger an immune response and produce antibodies.
5	Antibiotic	A medicine used to kill bacteria e.g. penicillin.
6	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
7	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
8	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
9	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
10	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alpha particle	A helium nuclei with two protons and two neutrons.
2	Beta particle	A fast moving electron.
3	Gamma Ray	An electromagnetic wave
4	Half life	The time taken for the number of radioactive nuclei to halve.
5	1 Becquerel	An emission of 1 particle per second.
6	Exothermic	Transfers thermal energy out to the surroundings.
7	Endothermic	Transfers thermal energy in from the surroundings.
8	Activation energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
9	Conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
10	Reaction profile	Shows the relative energy of reactants and products.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exothermic	Transfers thermal energy out to the surroundings.
2	Endothermic	Transfers thermal energy in from the surroundings.
3	Activation energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
4	Conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
5	Reaction profile	Shows the relative energy of reactants and products.
6	Alpha particle	A helium nuclei with two protons and two neutrons.
7	Beta particle	A fast moving electron.
8	Gamma Ray	An electromagnetic wave
9	Half life	The time taken for the number of radioactive nuclei to halve.
10	1 Becquerel	An emission of 1 particle per second.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exothermic	Transfers thermal energy out to the surroundings.
2	Endothermic	Transfers thermal energy in from the surroundings.
3	Activation energy	The minimum energy particles must have to react.
4	Conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transferred.
5	Reaction profile	Shows the relative energy of reactants and products.
6	Alpha particle	A helium nuclei with two protons and two neutrons.
7	Beta particle	A fast moving electron.
8	Gamma Ray	An electromagnetic wave
9	Half life	The time taken for the number of radioactive nuclei to halve.
10	1 Becquerel	An emission of 1 particle per second.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acid	Solution with a pH less than 7 and produces H ⁺ ions in water.
2	Alkali	Solution with a pH more than 7 and produces OH ⁻ ions in water.
3	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
4	pH scale	A measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
5	Neutral	A solution with a pH of 7.
6	Strong acid	Molecules are completely ionised and fully dissociates.
7	Weak acid	Molecules are partially ionised and only partially dissociates.
8	Dilute	A solution in which there is a small amount of solute dissolved.
9	Concentrated	A solution in which there is a lot of solute dissolved.
10	HCl	Chemical formula of Hydrochloric acid.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antigen	A protein on the surface of a pathogen that antibodies recognise as foreign.
2	Antibody	A protein produced by lymphocytes which immobilises pathogens.
3	Antitoxin	A protein which neutralises harmful toxins produced by pathogens.
4	Vaccine	A medicine containing antigens from a pathogen to trigger an immune response and produce antibodies.
5	Antibiotic	A medicine used to kill bacteria e.g. penicillin.
6	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
7	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
8	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
9	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
10	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acid	Solution with a pH less than 7 and produces H ⁺ ions in water.
2	Alkali	Solution with a pH more than 7 and produces OH ⁻ ions in water.
3	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
4	pH scale	A measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
5	Neutral	A solution with a pH of 7.
6	Strong acid	Molecules are completely ionised and fully dissociates.
7	Weak acid	Molecules are partially ionised and only partially dissociates.
8	Dilute	A solution in which there is a small amount of solute dissolved.
9	Concentrated	A solution in which there is a lot of solute dissolved.
10	HCl	Chemical formula of Hydrochloric acid.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antigen	A protein on the surface of a pathogen that antibodies recognise as foreign.
2	Antibody	A protein produced by lymphocytes which immobilises pathogens.
3	Antitoxin	A protein which neutralises harmful toxins produced by pathogens.
4	Vaccine	A medicine containing antigens from a pathogen to trigger an immune response and produce antibodies.
5	Antibiotic	A medicine used to kill bacteria e.g. penicillin.
6	Clinical testing	Uses healthy volunteers and patients with very low doses.
7	Double blind trial	Neither the patients nor the doctors know whether the drug or placebo is being used.
8	Aspirin	Painkiller which originates from Willow.
9	Placebo	Tablet that does not contain the drug or active ingredient.
10	Penicillin	An antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming from mould.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
2	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
3	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
4	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
5	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out 2^3

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
2	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
3	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
4	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
5	125	Work out the value of 5^3
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets () in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	16	Work out the value of 2^4
3	-9 + 2	Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9 Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> + <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> = -7 </div>
4	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
7	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
8	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
9	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
10	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$3(n + 4)$	Factorise $3n + 12$
2	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
3	$7a$	Simplify $8a - 3a + 2a$
4	3.65m	Change 365 cm into metres.
5	5	Here is a list of numbers 3 5 7 12 15 18 20 From the list, write down a factor of 10
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out 2^3

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 13, 17, 19	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 10 and 20.
2	2700g	Change 2.7kg into grams.
3	$\frac{5}{9}$	Work out $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$
4	7.265	Write 7.26451 to 3 decimal places.
5	42	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 10.5$
6	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
7	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
8	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
9	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
10	125	Work out the value of 5^3

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{3}{5}$	Work out $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
2	72	Work out $2 + 7 \times 10$
3	$56ef$	Simplify $7 \times e \times f \times 8$
4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Solve $\frac{x}{5} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
5	$\frac{1}{8}$	Write down the value of 2^{-3}
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets () in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
2	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$
3	$\frac{6}{35}$	Work out $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$
4	12, 24, 36, 48, 60	List the first five multiples of 12.
5	6	Write 0.1 hours in minutes.
6	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
7	16	Work out the value of 2^4
8	$-9 + 2$	Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9 Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;"> </div> + <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;"> </div> = -7 </div>
9	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
10	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	23, 29	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 20 and 30.
2	$14e^2$	Simplify $7 \times e \times e \times 2$
3	$n(n + 2)$	Factorise $n^2 + 2n$
4	$\frac{6}{11}$	Work out $\frac{3}{11} \div \frac{1}{2}$
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24	List all the factors of 24.
6	$3(n + 4)$	Factorise $3n + 12$
7	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
8	$7a$	Simplify $8a - 3a + 2a$
9	3.65m	Change 365 cm into metres.
10	5	Here is a list of numbers 3 5 7 12 15 18 20 From the list, write down a factor of 10

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 13, 17, 19	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 10 and 20.
2	2700g	Change 2.7kg into grams.
3	$\frac{5}{9}$	Work out $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$
4	7.265	Write 7.26451 to 3 decimal places.
5	42	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 10.5$
6	$\frac{3}{5}$	Work out $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
7	72	Work out $2 + 7 \times 10$
8	$56ef$	Simplify $7 \times e \times f \times 8$
9	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Solve $\frac{x}{5} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
10	$\frac{1}{8}$	Write down the value of 2^{-3}

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
2	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$
3	$\frac{6}{35}$	Work out $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$
4	12, 24, 36, 48, 60	List the first five multiples of 12.
5	6	Write 0.1 hours in minutes.
6	23, 29	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 20 and 30.
7	$14e^2$	Simplify $7 \times e \times e \times 2$
8	$n(n + 2)$	Factorise $n^2 + 2n$
9	$\frac{6}{11}$	Work out $\frac{3}{11} \div \frac{1}{2}$
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24	List all the factors of 24.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
2	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
3	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
4	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
5	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out 2^3

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
2	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
3	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
4	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
5	125	Work out the value of 5^3
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets () in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	16	Work out the value of 2^4
3	-9 + 2	<p>Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9</p> <p>Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation.</p> $\boxed{\dots\dots\dots} + \boxed{\dots\dots\dots} = -7$
4	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
7	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
8	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
9	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
10	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.

English Language Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this suggests</i>	when a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
2	<i>this illustrates</i>	when a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
3	<i>this symbolises</i>	when a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	<i>this exaggerates</i>	when a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
5	<i>this emphasises</i>	when a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
6	stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
7	caesura	Punctuation used mid-line in a poem
8	enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
9	end-stopped line	The end of a line of poetry finished with punctuation
10	refrain	A single line or phrase repeated across a poem (a type of repetition)

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this evokes</i>	when a writer brings to mind a particular feeling for the reader
2	<i>this hints</i>	when a writer gives an indication or clue of something else
3	<i>this exposes</i>	when a writer reveals something by uncovering it
4	<i>this highlights</i>	when a writer draws special attention to something in a text
5	<i>this constructs</i>	when a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
6	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
7	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
10	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this embodies</i>	when a writer uses something to represent or give an example of something
2	<i>this establishes</i>	when a writer makes something clear and proves something
3	<i>this asserts</i>	when a writer proves something in a confident or forceful way
4	<i>this reinforces</i>	when a writer has an idea which they then strengthen or back up
5	<i>this exemplifies</i>	when a writer shows an idea by providing an example
6	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
7	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	Oxymoron	Two words placed together which contrast each other
9	Volta	A turn, shift or dramatic change in thought or emotion (in a poem)
10	Dramatic monologue	A form of poem where a speaker addresses a listener

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this foreshadows</i>	when a writer warns of hints at a future event
2	<i>this alludes to</i>	when a writer hints at or makes reference to another text
3	<i>this illuminates</i>	when a writer makes something visible by shining light on it
4	<i>this juxtaposes</i>	when a writer places things close together which contrast/ clash
5	<i>this personifies</i>	when a writer presents something with human features
6	Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
7	Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
8	Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
9	Adverb	Gives information about a verb (run quickly) or adjective (very happy)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	End rhyme	A rhyme that occurs at the end of the line
2	Internal rhyme	A rhyme that occurs within the line of poetry
3	Pararhyme	A rhyme where the words only half rhyme (e.g sail/seal, pole/pale)
4	Rhyming couplet	A rhyme that occurs with two lines of the poem next to each other
5	Alternating rhyme	A rhyme that occurs for example with the first and third line, ABAB
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger (Scrooge = the rich)
7	motif	A repeated object which represents a bigger concept (fires = family warmth)
8	microcosm	A smaller version of a much larger place, society or idea
9	pathetic fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
10	cyclical narrative	Where the end of a text mirrors an element of the opening

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arguably	An idea within a text that can be debated
2	Crucially	An idea within a text that is of particular importance
3	Notably	An idea within a text that is worthy of mentioning
4	Ostensibly	An idea within a text that is not obvious, or beneath the surface
5	Potentially	An idea within a text that could possibly be interpreted
6	Third person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes an individual (“ He awoke”)
7	First person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is part of a group (“ Our brains ache”)
8	Third person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes a group (“boldly they rode”)
9	First person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is an individual (“ I walk right over it”)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Foreshadowing	A device used by a writer to hint or warn of a future event
2	Dramatic irony	When the audience know something that the characters do not
3	Stage directions	Instructions given for the actors from the playwright
4	Protagonist	The leading character or major character within a text
5	Antagonist	The person who actively goes against the main character
6	Linear narrative	A story told in chronological order
7	Non-linear narrative	A story told in non-chronological order
8	Analepsis (flashback)	When a narrative goes back to a moment in the past
9	Prolepsis (flashforward)	When a narrative moves forward to a moment in the future
10	antithesis	A person/thing that is the direct opposite of the other (e.g Fred and Scrooge)

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Soliloquy	A speech in a play when one character gives their feelings alone on stage
2	Aside	A remark to be heard by the audience but not by other characters on stage
3	Shared line	A single line spoken by two characters quickly after one another in a play
4	Facade	A false or fake outward appearance a character puts on around others
5	Fate	The development of events outside a person's control
6	Exposition	The opening of a story where the setting and characters are introduced
7	Inciting incident	An event in a story which causes tension to rise
8	Rising action	The section of a story where the tension is rising
9	Climax	The height of tension in a story, often where the conflict is resolved
10	Resolution	Where all characters/situations in conflict are resolved and order is restored

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tragedy	A play that deals with events that lead to an unhappy ending (often death)
2	Tragic hero	A character who begins as noble but experiences a downfall due to a flaw
3	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero or heroine
4	Foil	A character who contrasts the qualities of the protagonist
5	Conscience	A person's moral sense of right and wrong, guiding one's behaviour
6	Linear narrative	A story told in chronological order
7	Non-linear narrative	A story told in non-chronological order
8	Analepsis (flashback)	When a narrative goes back to a moment in the past
9	Prolepsis (flashforward)	When a narrative moves forward to a moment in the future
10	antithesis	A person/thing that is the direct opposite of the other (e.g Fred and Scrooge)










Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	to dehumanise	to take away the positive human qualities from a person
2	to objectify	to degrade the status of something by taking away what makes it alive
3	to stereotype	to hold a fixed or oversimplified image or idea of a type of person or thing
4	to discriminate	to make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
5	to prejudge	to form an opinion on an issue/person prematurely without information
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger (Scrooge = the rich)
7	motif	A repeated object which represents a bigger concept (fires = family warmth)
8	microcosm	A smaller version of a much larger place, society or idea
9	pathetic fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
10	cyclical narrative	Where the end of a text mirrors an element of the opening







Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Arguably	An idea within a text that can be debated
2	Crucially	An idea within a text that is of particular importance
3	Notably	An idea within a text that is worthy of mentioning
4	Ostensibly	An idea within a text that is not obvious, or beneath the surface
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6	Third person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes an individual (“ He awoke”)
7	First person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is part of a group (“ Our brains ache”)
8	Third person plural pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker describes a group (“boldly they rode”)
9	First person singular pronoun	A pronoun where the speaker is an individual (“ I walk right over it”)
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader







Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this evokes</i>	when a writer brings to mind a particular feeling for the reader
2	<i>this hints</i>	when a writer gives an indication or clue of something else
3	<i>this exposes</i>	when a writer reveals something by uncovering it
4	<i>this highlights</i>	when a writer draws special attention to something in a text
5	<i>this constructs</i>	when a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
6	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (<i>he was a mouse</i>)
7	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
10	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (<i>as quiet as a mouse</i>)

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this evokes</i>	when a writer brings to mind a particular feeling for the reader
2	<i>this hints</i>	when a writer gives an indication or clue of something else
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English Literature Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays




Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"sleep, and he's probably armed, possibly not"	The repetition of a phrase which indicates uncertainty in 'Remains' 	P&C
2	"dug in behind enemy lines"	A metaphor which shows the permanent impact of war in 'Remains' 	P&C
3	"his bloody line in my bloody hands"	A metaphor showing the speaker's guilt in the final line of 'Remains' 	P&C
4	'Remains'	A soldier returns home and is haunted by the memory of killing a looter	P&C
5	"Hard and sharp as flint"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as unchangeable in stave 1 	ACC
6	"Solitary as an oyster"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as having a barrier in stave 1 	ACC
7	"cold" "froze" "blue" "frosty"	A semantic field from stave 1 to highlight Scrooge's icy personality 	ACC
8	"Are there no prisons?"	A rhetorical question Scrooge asks the charity collectors in stave 1 	ACC
9	"Decrease the surplus population"	A blunt statement Scrooge makes about wanting the poor to die 	ACC
10	"ponderous chain"	Marley's description of what Scrooge will carry in death 	ACC




Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Exposure'	A group of soldiers suffer through the cold weather conditions.	P&C
2	'Bayonet Charge'	A single soldier goes over the top and questions his purpose	P&C
3	'Charge of the Light Brigade'	A group of soldiers ride into a valley of inevitable death	P&C
4	'War Photographer'	A photographer returns home and struggles to process his memories	P&C
5	"Mankind was my business"	Marley's metaphor of what his work should have been 	ACC
6	"Would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give?"	The Ghost of Christmas Past's question to Scrooge in stave 2 	ACC
7	"A solitary child, neglected"	The Ghost of Christmas Past describes Scrooge at school 	ACC
8	"A lonely boy [...] near a feeble fire"	The narrator describes Scrooge as a schoolboy at Christmas 	ACC
9	"a spring-time in the haggard winter of his life"	A juxtaposing metaphor giving Scrooge's realisation of what family (for example Belle's daughter) could offer him 	ACC
10	"open hand" "jolly giant" "glowing torch"	Three short descriptions of the Ghost of Christmas Present which create a semantic field of generosity 	ACC







Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	1912	The year the events of <i>An Inspector Calls</i> take place	AIC
2	1946	The year <i>An Inspector Calls</i> was first performed in Britain	AIC
3	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.	AIC
4	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.	AIC
5	“as good as gold”	A simile said by Bob to describe Tiny Tim’s value said in stave 3 	ACC
6	“carefully preserved”	A description of the future of Tim’s things said by the GOC Present 	ACC
7	“he begged like a boy to be allowed to stay”	A simile to describe Scrooge’s reaction to Fred’s Christmas in stave 3 	ACC
8	“at home in five minutes”	A metaphor to describe Scrooge at Fred’s Christmas in stave 5 	ACC
9	“yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish”	A list which dehumanises Ignorance and Want with zoomorphism 	ACC
10	“The phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached”	A tricolon describing the appearance of the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come in stave 4 	ACC












Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	exposure	Having no protection from something harmful (<i>vulnerability</i>)	P&C
2	futility	Something that appears to have no purpose (<i>pointlessness</i>) 	P&C
3	merciless	Behaviour that shows no mercy or forgiveness (<i>ruthless</i>)	P&C
4	“unwatched, unwept, uncared for”	A tricolon describing Scrooge’s deathbed in stave four 	ACC
5	“lighted cheerfully”	A description of the Tim’s deathbed in stave four 	ACC
6	“Oh tell me I may sponge away the writing on this stone”	An imperative verb from Scrooge to the final ghost at his grave at the end of stave four. 	ACC
7	“As merry as a schoolboy”	A simile in stave 5 describing Scrooge’s childlike feeling 	ACC
8	“As light as a feather”	A simile in stave 5 describing Scrooge’s light feeling 	ACC
9	“like one coal”	A description of the fire Scrooge allows Bob in stave 1 	ACC
10	“make up the fires”	An imperative verb linked to fire said by Scrooge in stave 5 	ACC










Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'The Prelude'	A child rows across the lake and gets scared of nature's power	P&C
2	"One summer evening (led by her)"	The opening personification of nature from 'The Prelude'	P&C
3	"an act of stealth and troubled pleasure"	An oxymoron to describe the speaker's mixed emotions in 'The Prelude'	 P&C
4	"a huge peak, black and huge [...] upreared its head"	The repetition of simple vocabulary to communicate the speaker's fear at the size of nature in 'The Prelude'	 P&C
5	patriarchal	A society in which power and status is given to men	AIC
6	misogyny	Prejudice towards women as a group	AIC
7	Jacob Marley	Scrooge's former business partner who visits him as a ghost	ACC
8	Fred	Scrooge's nephew who celebrates Christmas and family	ACC
9	Belle	Scrooge's ex-fiance who left him due to his love of money	 ACC
10	Fezziwig	Scrooge's first boss who was kind, welcoming and generous	ACC






Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Storm on the Island'	A community prepares for a storm then realise nature's power	P&C
2	"We are prepared"	The opening line of 'Storm on the Island' including a plural pronoun	 P&C
3	"spits like a tame cat turned savage"	The simile with juxtaposition which highlights the quick change in nature from something comforting to something violent	 P&C
4	"It is a huge nothing that we fear"	The closing line from 'Storm on the Island' which uses an oxymoron to highlight the strange fear humans have towards nature's power	 P&C
5	1912	The year the events of <i>An Inspector Calls</i> take place	AIC
6	1946	The year <i>An Inspector Calls</i> was first performed in Britain	AIC
7	ignorance	lack of knowledge or information (<i>inexperience</i>)	ACC
8	1843	Dickens writes <i>A Christmas Carol</i> in December of this year	ACC
9	New Poor Laws	In 1834 a set of laws which placed further restrictions on the poor	ACC
10	Victorian era	the period of time <i>A Christmas Carol</i> was written; Victoria was queen	ACC








Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Ozymandias'	A traveller saw a broken statue of a once powerful leader.	P&C
2	"King of kings, look on my works"	The speaker in 'Ozymandias' uses repetition to exaggerate the power he believes he has as a leader	 P&C
3	"shattered" "decay" "colossal wreck"	A semantic field of destruction used across 'Ozymandias' to describe nature and time's impact on the statue and the power it held	P&C
4	"The lone and level sands stretch far away"	The final line of 'Ozymandias' which symbolises how human power cannot outlast the ongoing power of nature	 P&C
5	remorse	deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed (<i>guilt</i>)	AIC
6	"Hard and sharp as flint"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as unchangeable in stave 1	 ACC
7	"Solitary as an oyster"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as having a barrier in stave 1	 ACC
8	"cold" "froze" "blue" "frosty"	A semantic field from stave 1 to highlight Scrooge's icy personality	 ACC
9	"Are there no prisons?"	A rhetorical question Scrooge asks the charity collectors in stave 1	 ACC

10	"Decrease the surplus population"	A blunt statement Scrooge makes about wanting the poor to die		ACC
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Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer		Text
1	'My Last Duchess'	A duke shows a visitor the painting of his dead wife, who he killed		P&C
2	"(since none puts by/ The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)"	The duke interrupts himself in 'My Last Duchess' in order to emphasise his power with the repetition of first person pronouns		P&C
3	"My gift of a nine-hundred-year-old name"	A metaphor used by the duke to indicate the power and status he offered to the Duchess through his family name		P&C
4	"Notice Neptune, though, taming a seahorse"	The final line of 'My Last Duchess' where the Duke's artwork symbolises how he sees himself and women		P&C
5	'Remains'	A soldier returns home and is haunted by the memory of killing a looter		P&C
6	"Mankind was my business"	Marley's metaphor of what his work should have been		ACC
7	"Would you so soon put out, with worldly hands, the light I give?"	The Ghost of Christmas Past's question to Scrooge in stave 2		ACC
8	"A solitary child, neglected"	The Ghost of Christmas Past describes Scrooge at school		ACC
9	"A lonely boy [...] near a feeble fire"	The narrator describes Scrooge as a schoolboy at Christmas		ACC
10	"a spring-time in the haggard winter of his life"	A juxtaposing metaphor giving Scrooge's realisation of what family (for example Belle's daughter) could offer him		ACC
	"open hand" "jolly giant" "glowing torch"	Three short descriptions of the Ghost of Christmas Present which create a semantic field of generosity		ACC





Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer		Text
1	'London'	A man wanders and hears the suffering of London's people		P&C
2	"mind-forged manacles I hear"	A metaphor to represent the trapped state of the people in 'London'		P&C
3	"every black'ning church appalls"	A metaphor in 'London' which reveals the corruption of religion and the establishment		P&C
4	"And blights with plagues the marriage hearse"	A metaphor in 'London' from the final line which highlights how infected all stages of life are in the city		P&C
5	"as good as gold"	A simile said by Bob to describe Tiny Tim's value said in stave 3		ACC
6	"carefully preserved"	A description of the future of Tim's things said by the GOC Present		ACC
7	"he begged like a boy to be allowed to stay"	A simile to describe Scrooge's reaction to Fred's Christmas in stave 3		ACC
8	"at home in five minutes"	A metaphor to describe Scrooge at Fred's Christmas in stave 5		ACC
9	"yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish"	A list which dehumanises Ignorance and Want with zoomorphism		ACC
10	"The phantom slowly, gravely, silently approached"	A tricolon describing the appearance of the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come in stave 4		ACC

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)	ACC
2	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)	ACC
3	miserly	someone who keeps their wealth and spends little (<i>cheapskate</i>)	ACC
4	covetous	a great desire to possess things owned by others (<i>grasping</i>)	ACC
5	apathetic	showing no interest, enthusiasm or concern (<i>uninterested</i>)	ACC
6	"unwatched, unwept, uncared for"	A tricolon describing Scrooge's deathbed in stave four 	ACC
7	"lighted cheerfully"	A description of the Tim's deathbed in stave four 	ACC
8	"Oh tell me I may sponge away the writing on this stone"	An imperative verb from Scrooge to the final ghost at his grave at the end of stave four. 	ACC
9	"As merry as a schoolboy"	A simile in stave 5 describing Scrooge's childlike feeling 	ACC
10	"As light as a feather"	A simile in stave 5 describing Scrooge's light feeling 	ACC

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	"like one coal"	A description of the fire Scrooge allows Bob in stave 1 	ACC
2	"make up the fires"	An imperative verb linked to fire said by Scrooge in stave 5 	ACC
3	'London'	A man wanders and hears the suffering of London's people	P&C
4	"mind-forged manacles I hear"	A metaphor to represent the trapped state of the people in 'London' 	P&C
5	"every black'ning church appalls"	A metaphor in 'London' which reveals the corruption of religion and the establishment 	P&C
6	"And blights with plagues the marriage hearse"	A metaphor in 'London' from the final line which highlights how infected all stages of life are in the city 	P&C
7	'My Last Duchess'	A duke shows a visitor the painting of his dead wife, who he killed	P&C
8	"(since none puts by/ The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)"	The duke interrupts himself in 'My Last Duchess' in order to emphasise his power with the repetition of first person pronouns	P&C
9	"My gift of a nine-hundred-year-old name"	A metaphor used by the duke to indicate the power and status he offered to the Duchess through his family name 	P&C
10	"Notice Neptune, though, taming a seahorse"	The final line of 'My Last Duchess' where the Duke's artwork symbolises how he sees himself and women 	P&C



Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'Ozymandias'	A traveller saw a broken statue of a once powerful leader.	P&C
2	"King of kings, look on my works"	The speaker in 'Ozymandias' uses repetition to exaggerate the power he believes he has as a leader	 P&C
3	"shattered" "decay" "colossal wreck"	A semantic field of destruction used across 'Ozymandias' to describe nature and time's impact on the statue and the power it held	P&C
4	"The lone and level sands stretch far away"	The final line of 'Ozymandias' which symbolises how human power cannot outlast the ongoing power of nature	 P&C
5	'Storm on the Island'	A community prepares for a storm then realise nature's power	P&C
6	"We are prepared"	The opening line of 'Storm on the Island' including a plural pronoun	 P&C
7	"spits like a tame cat turned savage"	The simile with juxtaposition which highlights the quick change in nature from something comforting to something violent	 P&C
8	"It is a huge nothing that we fear"	The closing line from 'Storm on the Island' which uses an oxymoron to highlight the strange fear humans have towards nature's power	 P&C
9	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)	ACC
10	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)	ACC

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer	Text
1	'The Prelude'	A child rows across the lake and gets scared of nature's power	P&C
2	"One summer evening (led by her)"	The opening personification of nature from 'The Prelude'	 P&C
3	"an act of stealth and troubled pleasure"	An oxymoron to describe the speaker's mixed emotions in 'The Prelude'	 P&C
4	"a huge peak, black and huge [...] upreared its head"	The repetition of simple vocabulary to communicate the speaker's fear at the size of nature in 'The Prelude'	 P&C
5	misanthropic	having a dislike of other people (<i>unsociable</i>)	ACC
6	avaricious	having extreme greed for money or material gain (<i>greedy</i>)	ACC
7	miserly	someone who keeps their wealth and spends little (<i>cheapskate</i>)	ACC
8	covetous	a great desire to possess things owned by others (<i>grasping</i>)	ACC
9	apathetic	showing no interest, enthusiasm or concern (<i>uninterested</i>)	ACC
10	"Solitary as an oyster"	A simile used to describe Scrooge as having a barrier in stave 1 	ACC

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

<h1>Pride</h1>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		
	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		