



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 2*

*Year 9*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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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.goucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

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

**look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check**

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

# Homework Timetable:

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

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

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

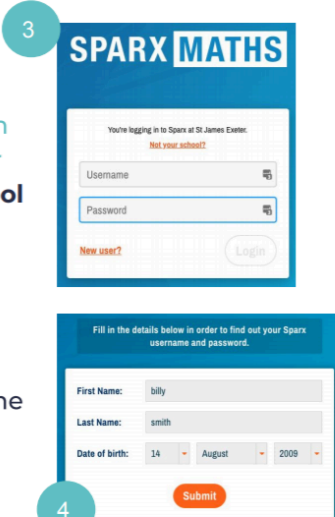
- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in a purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

**Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!**

### How to log in to Sparx - new students


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

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



3

4



# Self-tracker:

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

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 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 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 3 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
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 4 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
2	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
3	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
4	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
5	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.
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 5 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
7	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
8	Atomic number	The number of protons.
9	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
10	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements

Week 6 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
2	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
3	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
4	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
5	Kilo	=1000
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.



Week 7 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
7	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
8	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
9	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
10	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.

Week 8 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
2	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
3	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
4	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
5	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.
6	Aqueous	Dissolved in a solution.
7	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive substance displaces a less reactive substance from its compound.
8	Mendeleev	Arranged the elements in the early periodic table.
9	Physical change	Where a substance changes state
10	Chemical reaction	Where new substances are made.

Week 9 17/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ammeter	A device used to measure current in amperes or amps.
2	Series circuit	A circuit with only one path for the current to flow.
3	Parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one path for the current to flow.
4	Switch	Opened and closed to break the circuit when needed.
5	Current	The flow of charge in a circuit.
6	Resistor	The value of the resistor affects the size of the current.
7	Ohm	Unit for resistance.
8	Thermistor	Resistance changes with temperature.
9	LDR	Light dependent resistor.
10	Kilo	=1000

Week 10 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mega	=1 000 000
2	$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = Current x Resistance
3	Inversely proportional	Doubling one quantity will cause the other to halve.
4	Directly proportional	Straightly line through the origin of the graph. Doubling one quantity will cause the other to double.
5	Ohmic	Current is directly proportional to potential difference.
6	Xylem	Tissue in a plant which carries water and minerals.
7	Phloem	Tissue in a plant which carries dissolved sugars.
8	Roots	Organs below the soil which absorb water and minerals.
9	Leaf	An organ which is the main site of photosynthesis.
10	Humid	Atmospheres with high levels of water vapour.

Week 11 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Group	Vertical column in the periodic table.
2	Period	Horizontal line in the periodic table.
3	Atomic number	The number of protons.
4	Noble Gases	Name of Group 0 Elements
5	Alkali metals	Name of Group 1 Elements
6	Halogens	Name of Group 7 Elements
7	Diatomic Molecules	A molecule containing two atoms.
8	Halide	A compound made from Group 7 elements.
9	Mass number	The number of protons and neutrons
10	Metals	Found on the left hand side of the periodic table.

Week 12 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nonmetals	Found on the right hand side of the periodic table.
2	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells for each element.
3	Unreactive	Does not easily lose or gain electrons.
4	Monatomic	Exists as single atoms only.
5	Reactive	Easily loses or gains electrons.
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 13 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

# Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 10/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
2	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
3	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
4	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
5	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health
6	Lo que <u>más</u> <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b> the <u>most</u>
7	<b>es</b> la polución	<b>is</b> pollution
8	<b>es</b> la violencia	<b>is</b> violence
9	<b>son</b> los animales	<b>are</b> animals
10	<u>en peligro</u> de extinción	<u>in danger</u> of extinction

Week 2 17/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En <u>mi región</u>	In <u>my region</u>
2	en verano	in summer
3	<b>hace</b> buen tiempo	<b>it is</b> nice weather
4	en invierno	in winter
5	<b>hay</b> nieve	<b>there is</b> snow
6	en otoño	In autumn
7	el clima <b>es</b> <u>templado</u>	the climate <b>is</b> <u>mild</u>
8	en primavera	in spring
9	el cielo <b>está</b> despejado	the sky <b>is</b> clear
10	<b>llueve</b> <u>mucho</u>	<b>it rains</b> <u>a lot</u>

Week 3 07/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para</i> <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to</i> <b>save</b> the environment
2	<u>se puede</u>	<u>you can</u>
3	<b>apagar</b> las luces	<b>to turn off</b> the lights
4	<b>hay que</b>	<b>you must</b>
5	<b>limpiar</b> las calles	<b>to clean</b> the streets
6	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
7	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
8	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
9	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
10	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health

Week 4 14/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para</i> <b>proteger</b> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to</i> <b>protect</b> the environment
2	<u>se debería</u>	<u>you should</u>
3	<b>actuar</b> ahora	<b>act</b> now
4	<u>se debe</u>	<u>you must</u>
5	<b>comprar</b> productos verdes	<b>buy</b> eco-friendly products
6	Lo que <u>más me preocupa</u>	What <b>worries me</b> the <u>most</u>
7	<b>es</b> la polución	<b>is</b> pollution
8	<b>es</b> la violencia	<b>is</b> violence
9	<b>son</b> los animales	<b>are</b> animals
10	<u>en peligro</u> de extinción	<u>in danger</u> of extinction

Week 5 21/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para</i> <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to</i> <b>save</b> the environment
2	<u>se puede usar</u>	<u>you can use</u>
3	energía renovable	renewable energy
4	bolsas <i>de</i> plástico	plastic bags
5	<u>recursos</u> naturales	natural <u>resources</u>
6	En <u>mi región</u>	In <u>my region</u>
7	en verano	in summer
8	<b>hace</b> buen tiempo	<b>it is</b> nice weather
9	en invierno	in winter
10	<b>hay</b> nieve	<b>there is</b> snow

Week 6 28/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
2	<b>Uso</b> mi ordenador	<b>I use</b> my computer
3	<i>Para</i> <u>chatear en línea</u>	<i>In order to</i> <b>chat</b> <u>online</u>
4	<i>Para</i> <b>buscar</b> información	<i>In order to</i> <b>find</b> information
5	<i>Para</i> <b>ver</b> programas	<i>In order to</i> <b>watch</b> programs
6	en otoño	In autumn
7	el clima <b>es</b> <u>templado</u>	the climate <b>is</b> <u>mild</u>
8	en primavera	in spring
9	el cielo <b>está</b> despejado	the sky <b>is</b> clear
10	<b>llover</b> <u>mucho</u>	<b>it rains</b> <u>a lot</u>

Week 7 04/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Pienso que</u>	<u>I think that</u>
2	en las redes sociales	on social media
3	<b>es</b> posible	<b>it is</b> possible
4	<b>mantenerse</b> en contacto	<b>to stay</b> in contact
5	<i>con</i> amigos	<i>with</i> friends
6	<i>Para salvar</i> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to save</i> the environment
7	<u>se puede</u>	<u>you can</u>
8	<b>apagar</b> las luces	<b>to turn off</b> the lights
9	<b>hay que</b>	<b>you must</b>
10	<b>limpiar</b> las calles	<b>to clean</b> the streets

Week 8 11/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Escucho</b> canciones	<b>I listen</b> to songs
2	<b>Comparto</b> los videos	<b>I share</b> videos
3	<b>Mando</b> mensajes	<b>I send</b> messages
4	<b>Busco</b> información	<b>I find</b> information
5	<b>Juego a los</b> videojuegos	<b>I play</b> videogames
6	<i>Para proteger</i> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to protect</i> the environment
7	<u>se debería</u>	<u>you should</u>
8	<b>actuar</b> ahora	<b>act</b> now
9	<u>se debe</u>	<u>you must</u>
10	<b>comprar</b> productos verdes	<b>buy</b> eco-friendly products

Week 9 25/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para salvar</i> el medio ambiente	<i>In order to save</i> the environment
2	<u>se puede usar</u>	<u>you can use</u>
3	energía renovable	renewable energy
4	bolsas <i>de</i> plástico	plastic bags
5	<u>recursos</u> naturales	natural <u>resources</u>
6	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
7	<b>Uso</b> mi ordenador	<b>I use</b> my computer
8	<i>Para chatear en línea</i>	<i>In order to chat online</i>
9	<i>Para buscar</i> información	<i>In order to find</i> information
10	<i>Para ver</i> programas	<i>In order to watch</i> programs

Week 10 04/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<u>Pienso que</u>	<u>I think that</u>
2	en las redes sociales	on social media
3	<b>es</b> posible	<b>it is</b> possible
4	<b>mantenerse</b> en contacto	<b>to stay</b> in contact
5	<i>con</i> amigos	<i>with</i> friends
6	<b>Escucho</b> canciones	<b>I listen</b> to songs
7	<b>Comparto</b> los videos	<b>I share</b> videos
8	<b>Mando</b> mensajes	<b>I send</b> messages
9	<b>Busco</b> información	<b>I find</b> information
10	<b>Juego a los</b> videojuegos	<b>I play</b> videogames

Week 11 11/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
2	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
3	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
4	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
5	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health
6	Lo que <u>más me preocupa</u>	What <b>worries me</b> the <u>most</u>
7	<b>es</b> la polución	<b>is</b> pollution
8	<b>es</b> la violencia	<b>is</b> violence
9	<b>son</b> los animales	<b>are</b> animals
10	<u>en peligro</u> de extinción	<u>in danger</u> of extinction

Week 12 18/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En <u>mi región</u>	In <u>my region</u>
2	en verano	in summer
3	<b>hace</b> buen tiempo	<b>it is</b> nice weather
4	en invierno	in winter
5	<b>hay</b> nieve	<b>there is</b> snow
6	en otoño	In autumn
7	el clima <b>es</b> <u>templado</u>	the climate <b>is</b> <u>mild</u>
8	en primavera	in spring
9	el cielo <b>está</b> despejado	the sky <b>is</b> clear
10	<b>lueve</b> <u>mucho</u>	<b>it rains</b> <u>a lot</u>

Week 13 25/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Para <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente</i>	<i>In order to <b>save</b> the environment</i>
2	<i><u>se puede</u></i>	<i><u>you can</u></i>
3	<b>apagar</b> las luces	<b>to turn off</b> the lights
4	<b>hay que</b>	<b>you must</b>
5	<b>limpiar</b> las calles	<b>to clean</b> the streets
6	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
7	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
8	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
9	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
10	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health



## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 11/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
2	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
3	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
4	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
5	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership
6	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect ( <i>nobility</i> )
7	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
8	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
9	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
10	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features

Week 2 18/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Old Major	The old pig who shares his vision of a future free from man's control
2	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
3	benevolent	being kind-hearted and loving towards others
4	prophetic	being able to predict something that will happen in the future
5	respected	to admire someone deeply as a result of their abilities or achievements
6	Comradeship	Stanhope inspires comradeship (a feeling of friendliness) and unity amongst his men.
7	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless ( <i>pointlessness</i> )
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect ( <i>nobility</i> )
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
10	pity	feeling sorrow when you see the suffering of others ( <i>compassion</i> )

Week 3 08/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Snowball	The pig who wants to improve the animals using education and the windmill
2	vivacious	someone who is lively and animated
3	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
4	communicative	someone who is willing or eager to talk clearly and share information
5	inventive	having the ability to create or design new things and think originally
6	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger

Week 4 15/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boxer	The horse who works the hardest in the farm and is loyal to Animalism
2	resilient	the ability to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions
3	devoted	remaining faithful and loving towards another person or thing
4	remorseful	being filled with regret or guilt for something you have done
5	loyal	showing firm and constant support to a person or group
6	Stoicism	Enduring pain or hardship without complaint.
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country ( <i>nationalism</i> )
8	inspirational	making someone else feel hopeful or encouraged about a topic
9	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 5 22/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Squealer	The pig who communicates on behalf of the other pigs and share news
2	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
3	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
4	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
5	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
6	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect ( <i>devalue</i> )
7	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant ( <i>discredit</i> )
8	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid ( <i>condescend</i> )
9	Propaganda	information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a political point of view.
10	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice

Week 6 29/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Napoleon	The pig who becomes the farm's only leader and carries out violent acts
2	oppressive	inflicting harsh and cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
3	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
4	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
5	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
6	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed ( <i>disposable</i> )
7	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect ( <i>nobility</i> )
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
10	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation

Week 7 05/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	dystopian genre	a type of science-fiction that explores social and political structures using imagined future worlds
2	dehumanised	In dystopian texts the characters are often stripped of their human qualities
3	conformity	In dystopian texts there are a set of rules society must follow
4	distrust	In dystopian texts it is hard to access those outside the dystopian society
5	restriction	In dystopian texts independent thought and free will is limited
6	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
7	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
8	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 8 12/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	surveillance	In dystopian texts the characters feel watched and monitored
2	censorship	In dystopian texts propaganda is often used to control shared information
3	illusion	In dystopian texts the society created offers a fake version of a perfect world
4	government control	In dystopian texts there are often tyrannical leaders who control with fear
5	corruption	In dystopian texts those in power often show dishonest/criminal behaviours
6	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
7	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
8	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect ( <i>devalue</i> )
9	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant ( <i>discredit</i> )
10	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid ( <i>condescend</i> )

Week 9 26/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
2	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
3	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
4	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
5	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.
6	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
7	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
8	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
9	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
10	corruption	In dystopian texts those in power often show dishonest/criminal behaviours

Week 10 05/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	novella	a type of book which is a short novel
2	allegory	a story with a hidden meaning, often a moral or political one
3	protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
4	antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something
5	George Orwell	An English novelist whose books offered social criticism between 1903-1950
6	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
7	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
8	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
9	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
10	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.

Week 11 12/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
2	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
3	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
4	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
5	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership
6	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect ( <i>nobility</i> )
7	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
8	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
9	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
10	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features

Week 12 19/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Snowball	The pig who wants to improve the animals using education and the windmill
2	vivacious	someone who is lively and animated
3	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
4	communicative	someone who is willing or eager to talk clearly and share information
5	inventive	having the ability to create or design new things and think originally
6	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger

Week 13 26/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Napoleon	The pig who becomes the farm's only leader and carries out violent acts
2	oppressive	inflicting harsh and cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
3	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
4	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
5	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
6	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed ( <i>disposable</i> )
7	strategic	someone who is able to plan in order to achieve long term goals
8	dignity	the quality of being worthy of honour or respect ( <i>nobility</i> )
9	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
10	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/24	Question	Answer
1	What describes a severe financial crisis where prices increase very quickly?	Hyperinflation
2	Which small group of communists tried to take control of Germany?	The Spartacists
3	What name was given to the 2000 tough ex-soldiers sent by the Government to end the 1919 Revolt?	Free Corps
4	What name did Hitler change the German Workers' Party to?	National Socialist German Workers' Party
5	Why was Hitler imprisoned in 1923?	Munich Putsch
6	Which Government was leading Germany after World War 1?	Weimar Government
7	What were the late 1920s called in Germany?	The 'golden age'
8	Which problem had the government been unable to solve?	High Unemployment
9	How did the Nazi Party encourage young supporters?	Hitler Youth Organisation
10	How did the Nazi Government keep control?	Terror Tactics

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Whose death gave Hitler more power in Germany?	Paul von Hindenburg
2	What offered young men jobs in the countryside?	National Labour Service
3	Who was not included in unemployment numbers?	Women
4	How did Joseph Goebbels help Hitler gain support?	Propaganda and Censorship
5	Who did Hitler believe was the superior race that needed to be kept pure?	Aryan race
6	Which secret police force hunted down people opposing Hitler?	Gestapo
7	What is the act of becoming part of a group by acting like the majority of people in it?	To Assimilate
8	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
9	How were women encouraged to have children?	Motherhood Medal
10	What procedure was someone given to deprive them of the ability to have children?	Sterilise

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What described the process of rebuilding up your armed forces?	Rearmament
2	Which language was spoken by European Jews, particularly those living in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust?	Yiddish
3	What is it called when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews?	Anti-Semitism
4	Which agreement gave Germany the Sudetenland?	Munich Agreement
5	What did Hitler promise the workers of Germany?	Work and bread
6	What describes a severe financial crisis where prices increase very quickly?	Hyperinflation
7	Which small group of communists tried to take control of Germany?	The Spartacists
8	What name was given to the 2000 tough ex-soldiers sent by the Government to end the 1919 Revolt?	Free Corps
9	What name did Hitler change the German Workers' Party to?	National Socialist German Workers' Party
10	Why was Hitler imprisoned in 1923?	Munich Putsch

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What date did Hitler die	30th April 1945
2	What book was written by Adolf Hitler whilst in prison?	Mein Kampf
3	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
4	Which meeting between senior Nazi leaders planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews?	The Wannsee Conference
5	How were couples encouraged to get married?	Marriage Loan
6	Which Government was leading Germany after World War 1?	Weimar Government
7	What were the late 1920s called in Germany?	The 'golden age'
8	Which problem had the government been unable to solve?	High Unemployment
9	How did the Nazi Party encourage young supporters?	Hitler Youth Organisation
10	How did the Nazi Government keep control?	Terror Tactics

Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What title did Hitler give himself?	Führer
2	Where could soldiers not enter after the Treaty of Versailles?	The Rhineland
3	What did Hitler call the idea of connecting all German speaking countries?	Greater German Reich
4	Which country was the first invaded by Germany?	Austria
5	Which term describes giving someone what they want in hopes they will stop?	Appeasement
6	Whose death gave Hitler more power in Germany?	Paul von Hindenburg
7	What offered young men jobs in the countryside?	National Labour Service
8	Who was not included in unemployment numbers?	Women
9	How did Joseph Goebbels help Hitler gain support?	Propaganda and Censorship
10	Who did Hitler believe was the superior race that needed to be kept pure?	Aryan race

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What plan to evacuate Allied troops intended to use the Royal Navy and pleasure boats?	Operation Dynamo
2	Which battle, fought by the RAF and Navy, prevented the German invasion of Britain?	The Battle of Britain
3	What was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944 called?	D-Day
4	Which term describes a person who is held captive during or immediately after armed conflict?	Prisoner of War
5	What is an attack in which bombs are dropped from planes onto the ground below called?	Air Raid
6	Which secret police force hunted down people opposing Hitler?	Gestapo
7	What is the act of becoming part of a group by acting like the majority of people in it?	To Assimilate
8	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
9	How were women encouraged to have children?	Motherhood Medal
10	What procedure was someone given to deprive them of the ability to have children?	Sterilise

Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name of a battle that started in 1942 and is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history?	Battle of Stalingrad
2	Who entered the war in 1941?	Japan
3	Which two cities were bombed by the USA?	Nagasaki and Hiroshima
4	Which slogan for a government campaign encouraged people to grow their own food in back gardens or allotments?	Dig for Victory
5	What was the term for the government plan which moved children and vulnerable people out of cities into the countryside?	Evacuation
6	What described the process of rebuilding up your armed forces?	Rearmament
7	Which language was spoken by European Jews, particularly those living in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust?	Yiddish
8	What is it called when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews?	Anti-Semitism
9	Which agreement gave Germany the Sudetenland?	Munich Agreement
10	What did Hitler promise the workers of Germany?	Work and bread

Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was a period of intense bombing in Britain called?	The Blitz
2	Who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication?	Paratroopers
3	Which harbour was attacked by Japan, resulting in the USA joining the war?	Pearl Harbour
4	What was the German name for 'lightning war'?	Blitzkrieg
5	How was a person protected from disease via a vaccine?	Immunisation
6	What date did Hitler die?	30th April 1945
7	What book was written by Adolf Hitler whilst in prison?	Mein Kampf
8	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
9	Which meeting between senior Nazi leaders planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews?	The Wannsee Conference
10	How were couples encouraged to get married?	Marriage Loan

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What title did Hitler give himself?	Führer
2	Where could soldiers not enter after the Treaty of Versailles?	The Rhineland
3	What did Hitler call the idea of connecting all German speaking countries?	Greater German Reich
4	Which country was the first invaded by Germany?	Austria
5	Which term describes giving someone what they want in hopes they will stop?	Appeasement
6	What plan to evacuate Allied troops intended to use the Royal Navy and pleasure boats?	Operation Dynamo
7	Which battle, fought by the RAF and Navy, prevented the German invasion of Britain?	The Battle of Britain
8	What was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944 called?	D-Day
9	Which term describes a person who is held captive during or immediately after armed conflict?	Prisoner of War
10	What is an attack in which bombs are dropped from planes onto the ground below called?	Air Raid



Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name of a battle that started in 1942 and is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history?	Battle of Stalingrad
2	Who entered the war in 1941?	Japan
3	Which two cities were bombed by the USA?	Nagasaki and Hiroshima
4	Which slogan for a government campaign encouraged people to grow their own food in back gardens or allotments?	Dig for Victory
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6	What was a period of intense bombing in Britain called?	The Blitz
7	Who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication?	Paratroopers
8	Which harbour was attacked by Japan, resulting in the USA joining the war?	Pearl Harbour
9	What was the German name for 'lightning war'?	Blitzkrieg
10	How was a person protected from disease via a vaccine?	Immunisation

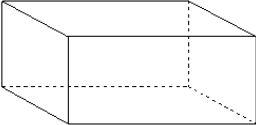
Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What describes a severe financial crisis where prices increase very quickly?	Hyperinflation
2	What name did Hitler change the German Workers' Party to?	National Socialist German Workers' Party
3	Which secret police force hunted down people opposing Hitler?	Gestapo
4	How did Joseph Goebbels help Hitler gain support?	Propaganda and Censorship
5	Who did Hitler believe was the superior race that needed to be kept pure?	Aryan race
6	What is the name of a battle that started in 1942 and is known as one of the bloodiest battles in history?	Battle of Stalingrad
7	What is it called when a person/organisation is hostile or prejudiced towards Jews?	Anti-Semitism
8	Which meeting between senior Nazi leaders planned the 'Final Solution' to exterminate the Jews?	The Wannsee Conference
9	What did Hitler call the idea of connecting all German speaking countries?	Greater German Reich
10	How did the Nazi Party encourage young supporters?	Hitler Youth Organisation

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the act of becoming part of a group by acting like the majority of people in it?	To Assimilate
2	What unscientific study worsened racism in Germany?	Eugenics
3	What is the German name for night of broken glass? When Nazi leaders encouraged Germans to destroy all Jewish shops, homes and synagogues.	Kristallnacht
4	What was the German name for 'lightning war'?	Blitzkrieg
5	Which term describes giving someone what they want in hopes they will stop?	Appeasement
6	How did the Nazi Government keep control?	Terror Tactics
7	What was the planned invasion of France by forces from America and the British Empire on 6th June 1944 called?	D-Day
8	Which harbour was attacked by Japan, resulting in the USA joining the war?	Pearl Harbour
9	Who dropped behind enemy lines before a full-scale attack to destroy enemy strongholds and cut off communication?	Paratroopers
10	Whose death gave Hitler more power in Germany?	Paul von Hindenburg

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How was a person protected from disease via a vaccine?	Immunisation
2	What was a period of intense bombing in Britain called?	The Blitz
3	Which two cities were bombed by the USA?	Nagasaki and Hiroshima
4	What plan to evacuate Allied troops intended to use the Royal Navy and pleasure boats?	Operation Dynamo
5	Where could soldiers not enter after the Treaty of Versailles?	The Rhineland
6	What did Hitler promise the workers of Germany?	Work and bread
7	What procedure was someone given to deprive them of the ability to have children?	Sterilise
8	What offered young men jobs in the countryside?	National Labour Service
9	What name was given to the 2000 tough ex-soldiers sent by the Government to end the 1919 Revolt?	Free Corps
10	How were women encouraged to have children?	Motherhood Medal

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

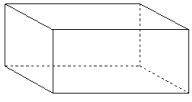
Week 1 12/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$15fg$	Simplify $3f \times 5g$
2	320g	Change 0.32 kilograms to grams.
3	30	Here are the first 4 terms of a sequence.  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <span>2</span> <span>9</span> <span>16</span> <span>23</span> </div> Work out the 10th term of the sequence.
4	500	Write 478 to the nearest hundred.
5	$\frac{3}{100}$	Write 3% as a fraction.
6	90	Work out $\frac{1}{8}$ of 720
7	42 or 48	Write down a multiple of 6 that is between 40 and 50.
8	40	Write down the value of the 4 in the number 542.3
9	196	Here are four digits.  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <span>5</span> <span>6</span> <span>1</span> <span>9</span> </div> Write down the three digit number closest to 200 that can be made with three of the digits.
10	1.756 kg	Change 1756 grams to kilograms

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7.7 litres	Change 7700 millilitres to litres.
2	$4(m + 3)$	Factorise $4m + 12$
3	$2y$	Simplify $y + 3y - 2y$
4	Incorrect order of operations	<p>Jenny is asked to find the value of</p> $12 - 2 \times 4$ <p>Here is her working.</p> $12 - 2 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 = 40$ <p>Jenny's answer is wrong. Explain what Jenny has done wrong.</p>
5	$\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	<p>An ordinary fair dice is thrown once.</p> <p>Write down the probability that the dice lands on a number greater than 4</p>
6	$7y$	<p>There are <math>y</math> boats on a lake.</p> <p>There are 7 people in each boat.</p> <p>Write an expression, in terms of <math>y</math>, for the total number of people in the boats.</p>
7	25	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29</p> <p>From the numbers in the list, write down a square number.</p>
8	-7, -4, -2, 1, 8	<p>Write these numbers in order of size.</p> <p>Start with the smallest number.</p> <p>8   -4   1   -7   -2</p>
9	Cuboid	<p>Here is a 3-D shape.</p>  <p>Write down the name of this 3-D shape.</p>
10	1.6	Write 1.59 correct to 1 decimal place

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$3p$	Simplify $5p - 3p + p$
2	23, 29	Here is a list of numbers.  21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29  Write down all the prime numbers in the list.
3	60	Write 56.78 correct to one significant figure.
4	4 000 m	Change 4 kilometres into metres.
5	$8np$	Simplify $2 \times n \times p \times 4$
6	$15fg$	Simplify $3f \times 5g$
7	320g	Change 0.32 kilograms to grams.
8	65	Here are the first 4 terms of a sequence.  2 9 16 23  Work out the 10th term of the sequence.
9	500	Write 478 to the nearest hundred.
10	$\frac{3}{100}$	Write 3% as a fraction.

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	4	Work out the cube root of 64
2	2 000 000	Write the number two million in figures.
3	Yes, because all other even numbers have 2 as a factor	<p>Katherine says,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“2 is the only even prime number.”</p> <p>Is Catherine right?</p> <p>You must give a reason for your answer.</p>
4	3:1	<p>Rosie and Dan share some sweets.</p> <p>Dan gets <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> of the sweets.</p> <p>Write down the ratio of the number of sweets Rosie gets to the number of sweets Dan gets.</p>
5	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 1$
6	90	Work out $\frac{1}{8}$ of 720
7	42 or 48	Write down a multiple of 6 that is between 40 and 50.
8	40	Write down the value of the 4 in the number 542.3
9	196	<p style="text-align: center;">Here are four digits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5          6                  1                          9</p> <p>Write down the three digit number closest to 200 that can be made with three of the digits.</p>
10	1.756 kg	Change 1756 grams to kilograms.


Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2m^3$	Simplify $m^3 + m^3$
2	18	Here is a list of numbers. 7      8      15      16      18      22  Write down the number from the list that is a multiple of 6.
3	7 776	Find the value of $6^5$
4	10	Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30
5	98000	Write the number 8375 correct to the nearest thousand.
6	7.7 litres	Change 7700 millilitres to litres.
7	$4(m + 3)$	Factorise $4m + 12$
8	$2y$	Simplify $y + 3y - 2y$
9	Incorrect order of operations	Jenny is asked to find the value of $12 - 2 \times 4$  Here is her working.  $12 - 2 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 = 40$  Jenny's answer is wrong. Explain what Jenny has done wrong.
10	$\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	An ordinary fair dice is thrown once.  Write down the probability that the dice lands on a number greater than 4

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	-20 or divide by 3	<p>Here is a number machine.</p> <p>input → <math>+ 13</math> → <input type="text"/> → output</p> <p>When the input is 17, the output is 10. Complete the number machine.</p>
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Fully simplify <math>\frac{15}{30}</math></p>
3	-3, -1, 0, 2, 4	<p>Write the following numbers in order of size.</p> <p>Start with the smallest number.</p> <p>-3      4      0      -1      2</p>
4	43.7	<p>Write a number in each box to make the calculation correct.</p> <p>56.3 + <input type="text"/> = 100</p>
5	0.4	Convert 40% to a decimal.
6	7y	<p>There are y boats on a lake.</p> <p>There are 7 people in each boat.</p> <p>Write an expression, in terms of y, for the total number of people in the boats.</p>
7	25	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29</p> <p>From the numbers in the list, write down a square number.</p>
8	-7, -4, -2, 1, 8	<p>Write these numbers in order of size.</p> <p>Start with the smallest number.</p> <p>8      -4      1      -7      -2</p>
9	Cuboid	<p>Here is a 3-D shape. </p> <p>Write down the name of this 3-D shape.</p>
10	1.6	Write 1.59 correct to 1 decimal place.



Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.9	Write 90% as a decimal.
2	48 or 56	Write down a multiple of 8 that is between 41 and 60
3	Must order the numbers first.	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>12    15    14    17    22    19    13</p> <p>Bridgit says,</p> <p>“To work out the median you find the middle number, so the median of these numbers is 17”</p> <p>Bridgit's answer is <b>not</b> correct.</p> <p>What is wrong with Bridgit's method?</p>
4	4 000	Write 3758 correct to the nearest 1000
5	243	Work out the value of $3^5$
6	$3p$	Simplify $5p - 3p + p$
7	23, 29	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>21    22    23    24    25    26    27    28    29</p> <p>Write down all the prime numbers in the list.</p>
8	60	Write 56.78 correct to one significant figure.
9	4 000 m	Change 4 kilometres into metres.
10	$8np$	Simplify $2 \times n \times p \times 4$

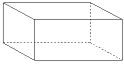
Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = 12$	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 3$
2	2500	Write the number 2538 correct to the nearest hundred.
3	$f = 5.5$	Solve $2f + 7 = 18$
4	12	Find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 60
5	24	Here is a list of numbers. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 From the numbers in the list, write down a number that is a multiple of <b>both</b> 4 and 6.
6	4	Work out the cube root of 64
7	2 000 000	Write the number two million in figures.
8	Yes, because all other even numbers have 2 as a factor	Katherine says, "2 is the only even prime number." Is Catherine right? You must give a reason for your answer.
9	3:1	Rosie and Dan share some sweets. Dan gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sweets. Write down the ratio of the number of sweets Rosie gets to the number of sweets Dan gets.
10	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7} + \boxed{\dots\dots\dots} = 1$

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2m^3$	Simplify $m^3 + m^3$
2	18	Here is a list of numbers. 7      8      15      16      18      22  Write down the number from the list that is a multiple of 6.
3	7 776	Find the value of $6^5$
4	10	Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30
5	8000	Write the number 8375 correct to the nearest thousand.
6	-20 or divide by 3	Here is a number machine.  When the input is 17, the output is 10  Complete the number machine.
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fully simplify $\frac{15}{30}$
8	-3, -1, 0, 2, 4	Write the following numbers in order of size.  Start with the smallest number.  -3      4      0      -1      2
9	43.7	Write a number in each box to make the calculation correct.  $56.3 + \square = 300$
10	0.4	Convert 40% to a decimal.

Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.9	Write as a decimal.
2	48 or 56	Write down a multiple of 8 that is between 41 and 60
3	Must order the numbers first.	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>12    15    14    17    22    19    13</p> <p>Bridgit says,</p> <p>“To work out the median you find the middle number, so the median of these numbers is 17”</p> <p>Bridgit’s answer is <b>not</b> correct.</p> <p>What is wrong with Bridgit’s method?</p>
4	4 000	Write 3758 correct to the nearest 1000
5	243	Work out the value of $3^5$
6	$y = 12$	<p>Solve <math>\frac{y}{4} = 3</math></p>
7	2500	Write the number 2538 correct to the nearest hundred.
8	$f = 5.5$	Solve $2f + 7 = 18$
9	12	Find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 60
10	24	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>21    22    23    24    25    26    27    28    29</p> <p>From the numbers in the list, write down a number that is a multiple of <b>both</b> 4 and 6.</p>

Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$2m^3$	Simplify $m^3 + m^3$
2	18	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>7      8      15      16      18      22</p> <p>Write down the number from the list that is a multiple of 6.</p>
3	7 776	Find the value of $6^5$
4	10	Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30
5	8000	Write the number 8375 correct to the nearest thousand.
6	0.9	Write 90% as a decimal.
7	48 or 56	Write down a multiple of 8 that is between 41 and 60
8	Must order the numbers first.	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>12    15    14    17    22    19    13</p> <p>Bridgit says,</p> <p>“To work out the median you find the middle number, so the median of these numbers is 17”</p> <p>Bridgit’s answer is <b>not</b> correct. What is wrong with Bridgit’s method?</p>
9	4 000	Write 3758 correct to the nearest 1000
10	243	Work out the value of $3^5$

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$15fg$	Simplify $3f \times 5g$
2	320g	Change 0.32 kilograms to grams.
3	65	Here are the first 4 terms of a sequence.  2      9      16      23  Work out the 10th term of the sequence.
4	500	Write 478 to the nearest hundred.
5	$\frac{3}{100}$	Write 3% as a fraction.
6	90	Work out $\frac{1}{8}$ of 720
7	42 or 48	Write down a multiple of 6 that is between 40 and 50.
8	40	Write down the value of the 4 in the number 542.3
9	196	Here are four digits.  5      6      1      9 Write down the three digit number closest to 200 that can be made with three of the digits.
10	1.756 kg	Change 1756 grams to kilograms.

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7.7 litres	Change 7700 millilitres to litres.
2	$4(m + 3)$	Factorise $4m + 12$
3	$2y$	Simplify $y + 3y - 2y$
4	Incorrect order of operations	<p>Jenny is asked to find the value of</p> $12 - 2 \times 4$ <p>Here is her working.</p> $12 - 2 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 = 40$ <p>Jenny's answer is wrong. Explain what Jenny has done wrong.</p>
5	$\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	<p>An ordinary fair dice is thrown once.</p> <p>Write down the probability that the dice lands on a number greater than 4</p>
6	$7y$	<p>There are <math>y</math> boats on a lake.</p> <p>There are 7 people in each boat.</p> <p>Write an expression, in terms of <math>y</math>, for the total number of people in the boats.</p>
7	25	<p>Here is a list of numbers.</p> <p>21   22   23   24   25   26   27   28   29</p> <p>From the numbers in the list, write down a square number.</p>
8	-7, -4, -2, 1, 8	<p>Write these numbers in order of size.</p> <p>Start with the smallest number.</p> <p>8   -4   1   -7   -2</p>
9	Cuboid	<p>Here is a 3-D shape.</p>  <p>Write down the name of this 3-D shape.</p>
10	1.6	Write 1.59 correct to 1 decimal place.

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
2	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
5	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 2 20/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago.
2	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
3	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area.
4	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
5	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes an elevated ridge to push existing tectonic plates outwards.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at a subduction zone.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.



Week 3 10/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
3	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
4	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
5	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
6	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.
7	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
9	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
10	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
2	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
3	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
5	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
9	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 5 24/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another.
6	Pangea	The ancient supercontinent, comprising all the present continents joined together, which began to break up about 200 million years ago
7	Fossils	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that has been preserved.
8	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area
9	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
10	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
2	Civil war	A war within a country.
3	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
4	Dictatorship	A form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power and people can not vote for their leaders.
5	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes an elevated ridge to push existing tectonic plates outwards.
7	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at a subduction zone.
8	Subduction	This is the process by which one plate descends beneath another.
9	Plate margins	This is the border between two tectonic plates.
10	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows its population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
8	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
9	Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
10	Earthquake	This is a sudden or violent movement within the earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.

Week 8 14/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
2	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
3	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
4	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
5	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.
6	Fold mountains	These are formed through the collision of tectonic plates at a collision plate margin.
7	Apex	The top of a pyramid.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.

Week 9 28/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
4	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
5	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another.
6	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
7	Civil war	A war within a country.
8	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
9	Dictatorship	A form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power and people can not vote for their leaders.
10	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.

Week 10 07/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Democracy	This describes when a government allows its population to vote for their leaders.
2	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
3	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
4	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
5	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
6	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
7	Waterborne disease	These are diseases spread by drinking contaminated water e.g. cholera.
8	Developmental aid	Donations that help countries to grow e.g. cash.
9	Emergency aid	Donating goods and services in times of an emergency e.g. food, water, medical equipment.
10	Management	Ways of trying to reduce the impacts of natural hazards e.g. protection, planning, predication and monitoring.

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	Development gap	The difference between the richest and poorest people within an area.
3	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
4	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
5	Magnitude	This is a number that characterises the relative size of an earthquake.
6	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
7	Tectonic plate	This is a large, irregularly shaped slab of rock that makes up the outer layer of the Earth.
8	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
9	Mantle	The largest layer of the earth, made up of molten rock.
10	Convection current	Circular currents in the earth's mantle.

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event e.g. access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.
2	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
3	Hazard risk	This is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
4	Geology	This is the study of rocks or the composition of rocks in an area
5	LIC	A low income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
6	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
7	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of the county's population comes to live in towns and cities.
8	Density	The number of things within an area/place.
9	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
10	Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.

Week 13 28/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it e.g. buildings collapsing.
2	Civil war	A war within a country.
3	Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
4	Slavery	The activity of owning another person who is forced to work with no pay and obey you.
5	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
6	Core	The central layer of the earth, that reaches temperatures of 6000 degrees centigrade.
7	Crust	The outer layer of the earth, that is solid and is the layer that humans live on.
8	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
9	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
10	Natural hazard	A natural event that threatens people or property.

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

## Religious Studies

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	ADE	This means Actual Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with someone who has died and has been brought back to life.
2	NDE	This means Near Death Experience, a profound personal experience associated with death or impending death.
3	Humanist	This group of people believe that the human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of knowledge and moral code to live by.
4	Celebrant	This is the person who welcomes the mourners.
5	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
6	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
7	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
8	Karma	This is the law of cause and effect; The measure of our good and bad actions.
9	Taboo	This is something that is not acceptable to say, mention or do.
10	Samsara	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief about the cycle of death and rebirth to which all life in the material world is bound.

## Music

Week 2 20/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers.
2	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time.
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds.
5	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune.
6	Treble Clef	A symbol that you use when writing music in order to show that the notes on the staff are above middle C.
7	Bass Note	The lowest note played in a chord.
8	Accidental	A symbol which shows a note is played sharper or flatter than the regular note.
9	Dynamics	The volume of the music.
10	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly.

## Drama

Week 3 10/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corpsing	Coming out of character onstage, often by laughing
2	Tone	The emotion or emphasis you put in your voice to show meaning
3	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
4	Pace	The speed an actor speaks the lines of the script
5	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of the script
6	Facial Expressions	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience
7	Body Language	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience
8	Upstage	The part of the stage furthest away from the audience
9	Downstage	The part of the stage closest to the audience
10	Gait	The way a character walks which expresses how they feel or who they are

## Art

Week 4 17/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genre	The type or category a piece of art belongs to. E.g. still life/portraiture.
2	Mind map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of ideas.
3	Research	Collecting relevant information about an artist or topic.
4	Analyse	To investigate an artwork to interpret process and meaning.
5	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
6	Artist Photos	A printed selection of the artist's work that has best informed your research and transcriptions.
7	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
8	Artist Study	Replicating an artist's work.
9	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
10	Art Journey	A project that has a clear story from beginning to outcome.

## Food

Week 5 24/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baking Tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.
2	Food processor	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
3	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
4	Electric whisk	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
5	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
6	Mandolin	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
7	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
8	sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
9	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
10	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.

## DT

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Patent	A government-granted right to exclude others from making or selling an invention.
2	Trademark	A symbol or word legally registered to represent a company or product.
3	Copyright	The exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, or sell artistic work.
4	Registered Design	A design protected by law to prevent unauthorized copying.
5	Consumer Rights	The laws that ensure consumers are treated fairly and protected from unsafe products.
6	Sustainable Design	Creating products that minimize environmental impact.
7	Life Cycle Analysis	Evaluating a product's environmental impact from production to disposal.
8	Fair Trade	Ensuring workers are paid fairly and treated ethically in production.
9	Carbon Footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions caused by a product or activity.
10	Recyclability	The ability of a material to be processed and reused.

## Religious Studies

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nirvana	This can only be achieved when all greed, hatred, and ignorance within a person is eliminated (gone). It signifies the end of the cycle of death and rebirth in Buddhism.
2	The Buddha	The founder of Buddhism.
3	Resurrection	In Christianity, it is the belief that Jesus rose from the dead after being crucified and buried for three days. To resurrect is to bring something back to life.
4	Soul	This is the immaterial part of human beings - the personality, emotions. In Christianity it is the part of humans capable of being changed and responding to God.
5	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
6	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
7	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.
8	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.
9	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.
10	Barzakh	This is the Islamic belief that there is a time of waiting for the judgement of Allah for those who have already died.

## Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
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14/02/25		
1	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly.
2	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder.
3	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer.
4	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii.
5	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets.
6	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins.
7	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument.
8	Strum	To play a stringed instrument by brushing the fingers over the strings.
9	Pluck	To cause the strings on a stringed instrument to vibrate by pulling them.
10	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies.

## Drama

Week 9 21/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Verbatim theatre	A form of theatre constructed from the precise words spoken by people interviewed about a particular event or topic.
2	Commedia dell'Arte	17th century Italian theatre which travelled the country and was known for being funny and political.
3	Expressionism	An artistic style that conveys subjective emotions and inner experiences through distortion, exaggeration, and other techniques
4	Naturalism	A style of theatre pioneered by Stanislavski.
5	Epic Theatre	A didactic play where the audience is encouraged to think objectively and engage with the theatre production
6	Konstantin Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
7	Bertolt Brecht	A German theatre practitioner and playwright
8	Verfremdungseffekt	Brecht's name for his Alienation Effect
9	Dionysus	Greek god of theatre, wine and music
10	Chorus	A group of performers in the plays of classical Greece, who comment on the drama as it unfolds



## Art

Week 10 28/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid method	The use of a series of horizontal and vertical lines to aid the accuracy of a drawing.
2	Tone	The lightness or darkness of a choice of media.
3	Typography	Arranging letters and text in a visually appealing way.
4	Watercolour	A type of media in which the pigment is mixed with a water based solution.
5	Refinement	Working back into a piece of artwork to further improve it.
6	Composition	The arrangement of a sketchbook or contents of an artwork.
7	Cartridge Paper	High quality, heavy paper used for drawing.
8	Proportion	The balance between two parts.
9	Photo resolution	The number of pixels in a photo.
10	Mark making	The process of using lines to create texture and tone.

## Food

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
2	Bain marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
3	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
4	grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
5	Masher	A kitchen tool for mashing potatoes and other vegetables.
6	Ladle	A very big spoon with a deep bowl and a long handle; used for serving soup.
7	Rolling pin	A wooden cylinder that is used to flatten pastry and dough.
8	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
9	Mortar	Used with a pestle.
10	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.

**DT**

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rapid Prototyping	A fast way to create prototypes for testing and development.
2	Open Source Design	Designs that are freely shared for use and adaptation.
3	Modular Design	Designing systems where components can be easily replaced or upgraded.
4	Smart Materials	Materials that change properties in response to external stimuli.
5	Shape Memory Alloys	Alloys that return to their original shape when heated.
6	Piezoelectric Materials	Materials that generate electricity under mechanical stress.
7	Thermochromic Materials	Materials that change color with temperature changes.
8	Photochromic Materials	Materials that change color in response to light exposure.
9	Anthropometrics	The study of human body measurements for design purposes.
10	Biomimicry	Using nature-inspired solutions to solve human design challenges.
	Inclusive Design	Designing products to be usable by as many people as possible.

**Religious Studies**

Week 13 28/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Humanist	This group of people believe that the human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of knowledge and moral code to live by.
2	Celebrant	This is the person who welcomes the mourners.
3	Reward	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the good things they have done.
4	Punishment	The Christian and Muslim belief that God judges them after death and they receive what is due to them for the wrong things they have done.
5	Reincarnation	This is the Buddhist/Hindu belief that the soul is continually reborn in different forms according to good or bad actions in the past.
6	Heaven	This is a belief held by many religions but in Christianity it is the place where God resides (lives). A place in the afterlife that can only be reached by the forgiveness or repentance of sin through Jesus.
7	Hell	This is a spiritual realm, a place of evil, suffering and darkness, a place of never ending punishment. Christians believe it is a place of complete separation from God, forever.
8	Judgement Day	This is the belief in God's Judgement on human beings especially after death.
9	Akhirah	This is the Islamic belief in everlasting life after death.
10	Jannah	In Islam this is the belief in paradise, described as 'gardens of pleasure'.

# 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

<h1>Ambition</h1>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<p style="text-align: center;">Culture</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Academia</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Futures</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i></p>	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.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Literacy</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i></p>	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
<b>Sport</b> <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.		
<b>Community</b> <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.		
<b>Leadership</b> <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.		
<b>Adventure</b> <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

<b>Pride</b>				
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.		