



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 2*

*Year 7*

*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.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~~ 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	Vocational
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:

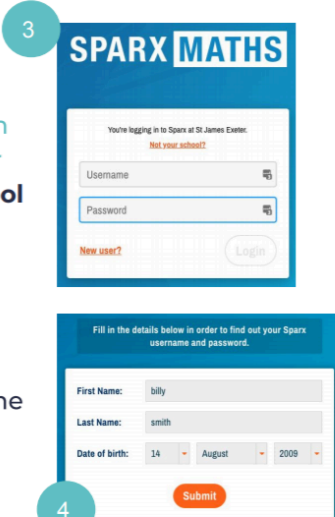
- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in a purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

**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 Working Scientifically 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 Forces 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mass	The amount of material in an object.
2	Weight	The force of gravity pulling down on an object.
3	Gravity	A force which pulls objects downwards.
4	Newton Meter	A device used to measure force.
5	Newton	The unit for force.
6	Action force	When an object exerts a force on another object.
7	Reaction force	An equal and opposite force.
8	Compress	Can be squashed.
9	Elastic behaviour	Can return to its original size or shape after a force is removed.
10	Brittle	When an object breaks with a small force.

Week 3 Forces 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extension	How much an object has changed length to its original length.
2	Elastic limit	When an object has been stretched beyond its limit and will not go back to its original size or shape.
3	Friction	A contact force when two objects touch each other. Always in the opposite direction to movement.
4	Lubrication	Oil or wax that creates a smooth sliding layer to reduce friction.
5	Air resistance	AKA drag, a force that opposes movement in the air.
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 Forces 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Terminal velocity	When an object reaches a steady speed.
2	Streamlined	A narrow smooth shape that reduces air resistance or water resistance.
3	Balanced forces	When opposite forces are equal.
4	Unbalanced forces	When one force is larger than the other.
5	$s = v \times t$	Distance travelled = speed x time
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 Elements 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Element	A pure substance made of one type of atom only.
2	Periodic Table	An arrangement of all the elements discovered so far.
3	Compound	Two or more elements chemically joined together.
4	Mixture	Two or more substances mixed but not chemically combined. Can be separated.
5	Chemical symbol	Letters which represent an element in the periodic table. E.g. O represents oxygen.
6	Extension	How much an object has changed length to its original length.
7	Elastic limit	When an object has been stretched beyond its limit and will not go back to its original size or shape.
8	Friction	A contact force when two objects touch each other. Always in the opposite direction to movement.
9	Lubrication	Oil or wax that creates a smooth sliding layer to reduce friction.
10	Air resistance	AKA drag, a force that opposes movement in the air.

Week 6 Elements 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chemical formula	The symbols and numbers of each element in a compound e.g. NaCl
2	Chemical reaction	When new substances are made during a reaction.
3	Combustion	When a fuel burns in oxygen.
4	Reactants	Substances on the left of the arrow in a chemical equation.
5	Products	Substances on the right of the arrow in a chemical equation.
6	Terminal velocity	When an object reaches a steady speed.
7	Streamlined	A narrow smooth shape that reduces air resistance or water resistance.
8	Balanced forces	When opposite forces are equal.
9	Unbalanced forces	When one force is larger than the other.
10	$s = v \times t$	Distance travelled = speed x time



Week 7 Graphs 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Week 8 Organisation 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stomach	An organ in which stomach acid kills pathogens and enzymes digest protein in your food.
2	Salivary glands	Produce saliva to make food easier to swallow and provides enzymes for chemical digestion.
3	Oesophagus	A tube which connects the mouth and the stomach.
4	Liver	Produces bile to neutralise stomach acid.
5	Pancreas	Produces digestive enzymes.
6	Small Intestine	Where absorption of small food molecules takes place into the bloodstream.
7	Large intestine	Where excess water is absorbed into the bloodstream.
8	Enzymes	Act like chemical scissors to speed up digestion.
9	Cell	Basic building block of all living organisms.
10	Tissue	Groups of identical cells with similar structures and functions.

Week 9 Organisation 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stomach	An organ in which stomach acid kills pathogens and enzymes digest protein in your food.
2	Salivary glands	Produce saliva to make food easier to swallow and provides enzymes for chemical digestion.
3	Oesophagus	A tube which connects the mouth and the stomach.
4	Liver	Produces bile to neutralise stomach acid.
5	Pancreas	Produces digestive enzymes.
6	Small Intestine	Where absorption of small food molecules takes place into the bloodstream.
7	Large intestine	Where excess water is absorbed into the bloodstream.
8	Enzymes	Act like chemical scissors to speed up digestion.
9	Cell	Basic building block of all living organisms.
10	Tissue	Groups of identical cells with similar structures and functions.

Week 10 Working Scientifically 03/03/25	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

Week 11 Organisation 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stomach	An organ in which stomach acid kills pathogens and enzymes digest protein in your food.
2	Salivary glands	Produce saliva to make food easier to swallow and provides enzymes for chemical digestion.
3	Oesophagus	A tube which connects the mouth and the stomach.
4	Liver	Produces bile to neutralise stomach acid.
5	Pancreas	Produces digestive enzymes.
6	Small Intestine	Where absorption of small food molecules takes place into the bloodstream.
7	Large intestine	Where excess water is absorbed into the bloodstream.
8	Enzymes	Act like chemical scissors to speed up digestion.
9	Cell	Basic building block of all living organisms.
10	Tissue	Groups of identical cells with similar structures and functions.

Week 12 Elements 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Element	A pure substance made of one type of atom only.
2	Periodic Table	An arrangement of all the elements discovered so far.
3	Compound	Two or more elements chemically joined together.
4	Mixture	Two or more substances mixed but not chemically combined. Can be separated.
5	Chemical symbol	Letters which represent an element in the periodic table. E.g. O represents oxygen.
6	Chemical formula	The symbols and numbers of each element in a compound e.g. NaCl
7	Chemical reaction	When new substances are made during a reaction.
8	Combustion	When a fuel burns in oxygen.
9	Reactants	Substances on the left of the arrow in a chemical equation.
10	Products	Substances on the right of the arrow in a chemical equation.

Week 13 Elements 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Element	A pure substance made of one type of atom only.
2	Periodic Table	An arrangement of all the elements discovered so far.
3	Compound	Two or more elements chemically joined together.
4	Mixture	Two or more substances mixed but not chemically combined. Can be separated.
5	Chemical symbol	Letters which represent an element in the periodic table. E.g. O represents oxygen.
6	Chemical formula	The symbols and numbers of each element in a compound e.g. NaCl
7	Chemical reaction	When new substances are made during a reaction.
8	Combustion	When a fuel burns in oxygen.
9	Reactants	Substances on the left of the arrow in a chemical equation.
10	Products	Substances on the right of the arrow in a chemical equation.

# Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 10/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Vivo</b> en Barcelona	<b>I live</b> in Barcelona
2	<b>Vivo</b> en un pueblo	<b>I live</b> in a town/village
3	<b>Vivo</b> en una ciudad	<b>I live</b> in a city
4	<b>Vivo</b> en una casa	<b>I live</b> in a house
5	<b>Vivo</b> en un piso	<b>I live</b> in a flat
6	que <b>está</b>	which <b>is</b>
7	en el <b>norte</b> de	in the north of
8	en el <b>sur</b> de	in the south of
9	en el <b>oeste</b> de	in the west of
10	en el <b>suroeste</b> de	in the south-west of

Week 2 17/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Ahora</b> mi barrio	<b>Now</b> my neighbourhood
2	<b>Hoy</b> en día	<b>These</b> days
3	<b>es</b> pequeño/a	<b>It is</b> small
4	<b>es</b> bonito/a	<b>It is</b> beautiful
5	<b>es</b> grande	<b>It is</b> big
6	En mi pueblo	In my town
7	En mi calle	In my street
8	<b>hay</b> un castillo	<b>there is</b> a castle
9	<b>hay</b> un estadio	<b>there is</b> a stadium
10	<b>hay</b> una biblioteca	<b>there is</b> a library

Week 3 07/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Antes</b>	<b>Before</b>
2	<b>Cuando era</b> más joven	<b>When I was</b> younger
3	mi región <b>era</b>	my region <b>was</b>
4	mi zona <b>era</b>	my zone <b>was</b>
5	mi provincia <b>era</b>	my province <b>was</b>
6	<b>Vivo</b> en Barcelona	<b>I live</b> in Barcelona
7	<b>Vivo</b> en un pueblo	<b>I live</b> in a town/village
8	<b>Vivo</b> en una ciudad	<b>I live</b> in a city
9	<b>Vivo</b> en una casa	<b>I live</b> in a house
10	<b>Vivo</b> en un piso	<b>I live</b> in a flat

Week 4 14/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Normalmente</i>	<i>Normally</i>
2	<i>A veces</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
3	<b>viajo en coche</b>	<b>I travel by car</b>
4	<b>viajo en avión</b>	<b>I travel by plane</b>
5	<b>voy en autobús</b>	<b>I go by bus</b>
6	que <b>está</b>	which <b>is</b>
7	en el <b>norte</b> de	in the <b>north</b> of
8	en el <b>sur</b> de	in the <b>south</b> of
9	en el <b>oeste</b> de	in the <b>west</b> of
10	en el <b>suroeste</b> de	in the <b>south-west</b> of

Week 5 21/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>ir de vacaciones</b>	In order <b>to go on holiday</b>
2	Para <b>ir al colegio</b>	In order <b>to go to school</b>
3	Para <b>visitar</b>	In order <b>to visit</b>
4	Para <b>viajar</b>	In order <b>to travel</b>
5	Para <b>ayudar</b>	In order <b>to help</b>
6	<i>Ahora mi barrio</i>	<i>Now my neighbourhood</i>
7	<i>Hoy en día</i>	<i>These days</i>
8	<b>es pequeño/a</b>	<b>It is small</b>
9	<b>es bonito/a</b>	<b>It is beautiful</b>
10	<b>es grande</b>	<b>It is big</b>

Week 6 28/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Me gusta(n)</b>	<b>I like</b>
2	<b>las noticias</b>	<b>the news</b>
3	<i>porque diría que</i>	<i>because I would say that</i>
4	<b>son diversas</b>	<b>they are diverse</b>
5	y <b>relajantes</b>	and <b>relaxing</b>
6	En <b>mi pueblo</b>	In <b>my town</b>
7	En <b>mi calle</b>	In <b>my street</b>
8	<b>hay un castillo</b>	<b>there is a castle</b>
9	<b>hay un estadio</b>	<b>there is a stadium</b>
10	<b>hay una biblioteca</b>	<b>there is a library</b>

Week 7 04/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A mi padre <b>le gusta(n)</b>	<b>My Dad likes</b>
2	los <u>programas de amor</u>	romance programmes
3	<b>piensa</b> que	<b>he thinks</b> that
4	son <u>interesantes</u>	they are <u>interesting</u>
5	mi <b>amiga odia</b>	my <u>friend hates</u>
6	<i>Antes</i>	<i>Before</i>
7	<i>Cuando era</i> <u>más joven</u>	<i>When I was</i> <u>younger</u>
8	mi región <b>era</b>	my region <b>was</b>
9	mi zona <b>era</b>	my zone <b>was</b>
10	mi provincia <b>era</b>	my province <b>was</b>

Week 8 11/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los días	Every day
2	me gusta <b>ver</b>	I like <b>to watch</b>
3	las <u>películas</u> de	<u>films</u> (of)
4	ciencia ficción	science-fiction
5	en mi <u>casa</u>	in my <u>house</u>
6	<i>Normalmente</i>	<i>Normally</i>
7	<i>A veces</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
8	<b>viajo en coche</b>	<b>I travel by car</b>
9	<b>viajo en avión</b>	<b>I travel by plane</b>
10	<b>voy en autobús</b>	<b>I go by bus</b>

Week 9 25/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>ir de vacaciones</b>	In order <b>to go on holiday</b>
2	Para <b>ir al colegio</b>	In order <b>to go to school</b>
3	Para <b>visitar</b>	In order <b>to visit</b>
4	Para <b>viajar</b>	In order <b>to travel</b>
5	Para <b>ayudar</b>	In order <b>to help</b>
6	<b>Me gusta(n)</b>	<b>I like</b>
7	<u>las noticias</u>	<u>the news</u>
8	<i>porque diría que</i>	<i>because I would say that</i>
9	<b>son diversas</b>	<b>they are diverse</b>
10	y <u>relajantes</u>	and <u>relaxing</u>

Week 10 04/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A mi padre <b>le gusta(n)</b>	<b>My Dad likes</b>
2	los <u>programas de amor</u>	romance programmes
3	<b>piensa</b> que	<b>he thinks</b> that
4	son <u>interesantes</u>	they are <u>interesting</u>
5	mi <u>amiga</u> <b>odia</b>	my <u>friend</u> <b>hates</b>
6	Todos los días	Every day
7	me gusta <b>ver</b>	I like <b>to watch</b>
8	las <u>películas</u> de	<u>films</u> (of)
9	ciencia ficción	science-fiction
10	en mi <u>casa</u>	in my <u>house</u>

Week 11 11/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>Vivo</b> en Barcelona	<b>I live</b> in Barcelona
2	<b>Vivo</b> en <u>un pueblo</u>	<b>I live</b> in <u>a town/village</u>
3	<b>Vivo</b> en <u>una ciudad</u>	<b>I live</b> in <u>a city</u>
4	<b>Vivo</b> en <u>una casa</u>	<b>I live</b> in <u>a house</u>
5	<b>Vivo</b> en <u>un piso</u>	<b>I live</b> in <u>a flat</u>
6	que <b>está</b>	which <b>is</b>
7	en el <u>norte</u> de	in the <u>north</u> of
8	en el <u>sur</u> de	in the <u>south</u> of
9	en el <u>oeste</u> de	in the <u>west</u> of
10	en el <u>suroeste</u> de	in the <u>south-west</u> of

Week 12 18/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Ahora</i> mi <u>barrio</u>	<i>Now</i> my <u>neighbourhood</u>
2	<i>Hoy en día</i>	<i>These days</i>
3	<b>es</b> <u>pequeño/a</u>	<b>It is</b> <u>small</u>
4	<b>es</b> <u>bonito/a</u>	<b>It is</b> <u>beautiful</u>
5	<b>es</b> <u>grande</u>	<b>It is</b> <u>big</u>
6	En <u>mi pueblo</u>	In <u>my town</u>
7	En <u>mi calle</u>	In <u>my street</u>
8	<b>hay</b> un castillo	<b>there is</b> a castle
9	<b>hay</b> un estadio	<b>there is</b> a stadium
10	<b>hay</b> una biblioteca	<b>there is</b> a library

Week 13 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>Antes</i>	<i>Before</i>
2	<i>Quando era más joven</i>	<i>When I was younger</i>
3	mi región <b>era</b>	my region <b>was</b>
4	mi zona <b>era</b>	my zone <b>was</b>
5	mi provincia <b>era</b>	my province <b>was</b>
6	<i>Normalmente</i>	<i>Normally</i>
7	<i>A veces</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
8	<b>viajo en coche</b>	<b>I travel by car</b>
9	<b>viajo en avión</b>	<b>I travel by plane</b>
10	<b>voy en autobús</b>	<b>I go by bus</b>



## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 11/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
2	Hero	A person who carries out acts of courage, has special abilities or qualities
3	Noble	having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.
4	Victim	A person harmed or injured as a result of crime or a wrongdoing
5	Virtue	A good moral quality in a person, or the quality of being morally good.
6	Protagonist	The leading character in a film, novel, story, poem or song. They can be both a hero and an anti-hero.
7	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something, often the protagonist.
8	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, also shown through its atmosphere
9	Quest	A story where there is a mission. The hero must set out on a long, hazardous journey, and will battle all obstacles until they are triumphant.
10	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.

Week 2 18/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
2	Perception	A belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things look or seem.
3	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
4	Journey	The act of travelling from one place to another.
5	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.
6	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
7	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
8	Juxtaposition	Two things being seen or placed close together with a contrasting effect.
9	Imagery	Visually descriptive language which helps the reader visualise what is being described.
10	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.

Week 3 08/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mischievous	Enjoying causing trouble in a playful way
2	Anxiety	A feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe.
3	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is, or to believe that something is better than it really is.
4	heroic	Displaying moral behaviour, such as bravery and loyalty
5	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, a immoral character
6	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.
7	Humility	lowness, small stature, the quality of not being too proud because you are aware of your weaknesses.
8	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
9	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events
10	Hubris	To have excessive pride or self-confidence, which often leads to someone's downfall.

Week 4 15/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
2	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent an idea or a quality.
3	Narrative	A spoken or written account of events.
4	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens one; bravery.
5	Disobedient	Refusing to obey rules or those in authority
6	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
7	Hero	A person who carries out acts of courage, has special abilities or qualities
8	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
9	Perception	A belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things look or seem.
10	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

Week 5 22/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Awe	A feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder.
2	Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from
3	savage	behaviour or actions that are violent and uncontrolled
4	Duplicity	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
5	Analytical Verbs	Verbs that indicate critical thinking. Examples include suggest, illustrates, highlights, reveals.
6	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
7	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
8	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is, or to believe that something is better than it really is.
9	heroic	Displaying moral behaviour, such as bravery and loyalty
10	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, a immoral character

Week 6 05/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Topic sentence	The first sentence of your paragraph which introduces the main idea in your paragraph.
2	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
3	Foreboding	A feeling that something very bad is going to happen soon
4	Melancholy	A feeling of sadness
5	Duty	A moral or legal obligation; a responsibility.
6	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
7	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent an idea or a quality.
8	Fiction	A story that is made up, rather than true or factual
9	Non-fiction	A text that is based on real life or events
10	Foreshadow	to act as a warning or sign of a future event.

Week 7 05/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
2	Deception	The action of deceiving someone
3	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil.
4	Sympathy	A feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.
5	Anxiety	A state of constant uneasiness and fear.
6	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
7	Hero	A person who carries out acts of courage, has special abilities or qualities
8	Noble	having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.
9	Victim	A person harmed or injured as a result of crime or a wrongdoing
10	Virtue	A good moral quality in a person, or the quality of being morally good.

Week 8 12/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
2	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
3	immoral	unethical or evil , not following the standards of what is right and wrong
4	Untrustworthy	Cannot be relied on to be honest
5	Nefarious	Wicked or ciminal actions
6	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
7	Perception	A belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things look or seem.
8	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
9	Journey	The act of travelling from one place to another.
10	Venture	A risky or daring journey or course of action.

Week 9 26/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exploitation	The act of using someone or something for selfish purposes
2	Impulsive	To act or do something without planning or thinking
3	Vulnerable	Able to be easily hurt, influenced, or attacked
4	Chaos	Complete disorder and confusion.
5	Rebellion	An armed resistance to an established government or leader.
6	Awe	A feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder.
7	Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from
8	savage	behaviour or actions that are violent and uncontrolled
9	Duplicity	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
10	Analytical Verbs	Verbs that indicate critical thinking. Examples include suggest, illustrates, highlights, reveals.

Week 10 05/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sacrifice	To give up something that is valued to you to help others
2	Humility	The quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance.
3	Charisma	A compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others.
4	Rational	Based on clear thought and reason
5	Justice	An outcome that is considered fair and moral
6	Loyalty	A strong feeling of support or allegiance.
7	Criminality	Behaviour that is contrary to or forbidden by criminal law.
8	immoral	unethical or evil , not following the standards of what is right and wrong
9	Untrustworthy	Cannot be relied on to be honest
10	Nefarious	Wicked or ciminal actions

Week 11 12/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Awe	A feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder.
2	Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from
3	savage	behaviour or actions that are violent and uncontrolled
4	Duplicity	Hiding one's true intentions by deceptive words or action.
5	Analytical Verbs	Verbs that indicate critical thinking. Examples include suggest, illustrates, highlights, reveals.
6	Deceitful	Someone who lies, actively misleads and cannot be trusted.
7	Vulnerable	An exposed area or weakness.
8	Romanticise	To talk about or describe something in a way that makes it sound better than it really is, or to believe that something is better than it really is.
9	heroic	Displaying moral behaviour, such as bravery and loyalty
10	villainous	Guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour, a immoral character

Week 12 19/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather is used to reflect the mood or feeling of a text
2	Deception	The action of deceiving someone
3	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings, like the duality of good and evil.
4	Sympathy	A feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.
5	Anxiety	A state of constant uneasiness and fear.
6	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
7	Hero	A person who carries out acts of courage, has special abilities or qualities
8	Noble	having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles.
9	Victim	A person harmed or injured as a result of crime or a wrongdoing
10	Virtue	A good moral quality in a person, or the quality of being morally good.

Week 13 26/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tension	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event.
2	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent an idea or a quality.
3	Narrative	A spoken or written account of events.
4	Courage	The ability to do something that frightens one; bravery.
5	Disobedient	Refusing to obey rules or those in authority
6	Antihero or anti-heroine	A central character who lacks traditional heroic qualities such as courage and morality.
7	Hero	A person who carries out acts of courage, has special abilities or qualities
8	Tragic hero	The protagonist who despite their virtuous traits and ambitions, ultimately meets defeat, suffering, or even death
9	Perception	A belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things look or seem.
10	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
2	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
3	What thick vegetable soup did most peasants eat?	Pottage
4	What were mediaeval houses built out of?	Wattle and Daub
5	Where was the town's freedom written down?	Charter
6	What was responsible for collecting taxes in Medieval England?	The Council
7	What was Britain's main export in Medieval England?	Wool
8	This was a game involving kicking each other in the shins.	Shin Hacking
9	Which game involved dogs attacking a chained up bear?	Bear baiting
10	What was football known as in the Middle Ages?	Mob football

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
2	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
3	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
4	These slices of stale bread were used as plates.	Trenchers
5	Males who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Monk
6	Females who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Nun
7	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
8	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory
9	Which religion dominated England in the Middle Ages?	Christianity
10	What was the name of the paintings which depict Heaven and Hell?	Doom Paintings

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
2	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	Crusades
3	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
4	A person who has no religion or whose religion is not the same as that of another group.	Infidel
5	A group including the king, barons and churchmen that discuss how the country should be run.	Great Council
6	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
7	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
8	What thick vegetable soup did most peasants eat?	Pottage
9	What were mediaeval houses built out of?	Wattle and Daub
10	Where was the town's freedom written down?	Charter

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
2	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
3	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
4	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
5	When was Magna Carta signed?	1215
6	What was responsible for collecting taxes in Medieval England?	The Council
7	What was Britain's main export in Medieval England?	Wool
8	This was a game involving kicking each other in the shins.	Shin Hacking
9	Which game involved dogs attacking a chained up bear?	Bear baiting
10	What was football known as in the Middle Ages?	Mob football

Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was signed in 1215 setting out laws the king must follow?	Magna Carta
2	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John
3	Where was Magna Carta signed?	Runnymede
4	Who led England after King Henry's death?	Simon de Montfort
5	This is the UK's main legislative body.	Parliament
6	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
7	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
8	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
9	These slices of stale bread were used as plates.	Trenchers
10	Males who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Monk

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for wealthy people in each town that were invited to Parliament?	Burgesses
2	This means to peacefully demonstrate against a law or policy.	Protest
3	This means to violently protest against a law or policy.	rebellion
4	What is the name for overthrowing a government or leader?	Revolt
5	When was the Peasants' Revolt?	1381
6	Females who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Nun
7	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
8	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory
9	Which religion dominated England in the Middle Ages?	Christianity
10	What was the name of the paintings which depict Heaven and Hell?	Doom Paintings

Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
2	Who was King during the Peasants' Revolt?	Richard II
3	What word means a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.	Plague
4	A person who prepares and sells medicines.	Apothecary
5	A person who pretends to have medical knowledge or cures.	Quack
6	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
7	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	Crusades
8	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
9	A person who has no religion or whose religion is not the same as that of another group.	Infidel
10	A group including the king, barons and churchmen that discuss how the country should be run.	Great Council

Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This is a type of the plague that is spread by germs in the air.	Pneumonic
2	The general state of health and well-being in a society.	Public Health
3	Swollen lumps which appeared on the bodies of plague victims.	Buboes
4	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
5	What did many people believe caused the Black Death?	Miasma (Bad Air)
6	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
7	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
8	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
9	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
10	When was Magna Carta signed?	1215

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was signed in 1215 setting out laws the king must follow?	Magna Carta
2	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John
3	Where was Magna Carta signed?	Runnymede
4	Who led England after King Henry's death?	Simon de Montfort
5	This is the UK's main legislative body.	Parliament
6	What is the name for wealthy people in each town that were invited to Parliament?	Burgesses
7	This means to peacefully demonstrate against a law or policy.	Protest
8	This means to violently protest against a law or policy.	rebellion
9	What is the name for overthrowing a government or leader?	Revolt
10	When was the Peasants' Revolt?	1381



Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
2	Who was King during the Peasants' Revolt?	Richard II
3	What word means a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.	Plague
4	A person who prepares and sells medicines.	Apothecary
5	A person who pretends to have medical knowledge or cures.	Quack
6	This is a type of the plague that is spread by germs in the air.	Pneumonic
7	The general state of health and well-being in a society.	Public Health
8	Swollen lumps which appeared on the bodies of plague victims.	Buboes
9	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
10	What did many people believe caused the Black Death?	Miasma (Bad Air)

Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were peasants known as in Medieval England?	Villeins
2	What crops did people farm in Medieval England?	Wheat and Barley
3	Which 3 languages made up old English?	Latin, Norse, Anglo-Saxon
4	Which language merged with English after the Norman Conquest?	French
5	Which watery beer did people drink during the Middle Ages?	Ale
6	These slices of stale bread were used as plates.	Trenchers
7	Males who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Monk
8	Females who chose a life of servitude to their religion and to God.	Nun
9	What was the name for different groups of monks and nuns?	Orders
10	This was the part of the church where food, clothing and money were given out.	Almory

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for people who travel to a holy place for religious reasons?	Pilgrims
2	A series of journeys made by Christian Europeans to take the Holy land from Muslims.	Crusades
3	When were the Crusades?	1095-1300
4	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
5	What was the most important position in England after the King?	Chancellor
6	When someone has been officially excluded from the church?	Excommunicated
7	When was Becket murdered?	29th December 1170
8	When was Magna Carta signed?	1215
9	What was signed in 1215 setting out laws the king must follow?	Magna Carta
10	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	King John

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
2	Who was King during the Peasants' Revolt?	Richard II
3	What word means a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.	Plague
4	A person who prepares and sells medicines.	Apothecary
5	A person who pretends to have medical knowledge or cures.	Quack
6	This is a type of the plague that is spread by germs in the air.	Pneumonic
7	The general state of health and well-being in a society.	Public Health
8	Swollen lumps which appeared on the bodies of plague victims.	Buboes
9	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
10	What did many people believe caused the Black Death?	Miasma (Bad Air)

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.10	Which is bigger? 0.01 or 0.1?
2	18	$6 \times 3$
3	0.02	Which is smaller? 0.02 or 0.2?
4	28	$4 \times 7$
5	123.46	Round 123.456 to 2 decimal places
6	24	$6 \times 4$
7	Factors	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number
8	2, 8, 12, 21	Order the following from smallest to biggest 12, 21, 8, 2
9	54	$6 \times 9$
10	120	Round 123.456 the nearest ten

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	21, 12, 8, 2	Order the following from biggest to smallest 12, 21, 8, 2
2	27	$3 \times 9$
3	36	$6 \times 6$
4	Prime factors	Only has two factors; 1 and itself
5	36	$4 \times 9$
6	123.45	Round 123.456 to 1 decimal place
7	0.8, 1.2, 2, 2.1	Order the following from smallest to biggest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
8	8	$2^3$
9	81	$9 \times 9$
10	25	$5^2$

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2.1, 2, 1.2, 0.8	Order the following from biggest to smallest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
2	16	$4 \times 4$
3	123	Round 123.456 to the nearest whole number
4	72	$9 \times 8$
5	64	$8 \times 8$
6	0.10	Which is bigger? 0.01 or 0.1?
7	18	$6 \times 3$
8	0.02	Which is smaller? 0.02 or 0.2?
9	28	$4 \times 7$
10	123.46	Round 123.456 to 2 decimal places

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	25	$5 \times 5$
2	98465.87	Round 98465.8746514 to 2 decimal places
3	Integer	What is a number with no fractional part (no decimals)
4	36	$6^2$
5	18	$3 \times 6$
6	24	$6 \times 4$
7	Factors	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number
8	2, 8, 12, 21	Order the following from smallest to biggest 12, 21, 8, 2
9	54	$6 \times 9$
10	120	Round 123.456 the nearest ten

Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	400	$20 \times 20$
2	8	$4 \times 2$
3	98466	Round 98465.8746514 to the nearest integer.
4	100	$10^2$
5	49	$7 \times 7$
6	21, 12, 8, 2	Order the following from biggest to smallest 12, 21, 8, 2
7	27	$3 \times 9$
8	36	$6 \times 6$
9	Prime factors	Only has two factors; 1 and itself
10	36	$4 \times 9$

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	121	$11 \times 11$
2	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.
3	$b + a$	According to the commutative law, if $a + b$ , then
4	169	$13 \times 13$
5	4	What is the positive square root of 16?
6	123.45	Round 123.456 to 1 decimal place
7	0.8, 1.2, 2, 2.1	Order the following from smallest to biggest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
8	8	$2^3$
9	81	$9 \times 9$
10	25	$5^2$

Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	144	$12 \times 12$
2	4, 8, 12, 16, 20	First five multiples of 4
3	Addition and Multiplication	What order of operations do the associative laws apply to?
4	10	What is the cube root of 1000?
5	196	$14 \times 14$
6	2.1, 2, 1.2, 0.8	Order the following from biggest to smallest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
7	16	$4 \times 4$
8	123	Round 123.456 to the nearest whole number
9	72	$9 \times 8$
10	64	$8 \times 8$

Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	225	$15 \times 15$
2	Addition and Multiplication	What order of operations are commutative?
3	-5	What is the cube root of -125?
4	40	$5 \times 8$
5	7	What is the positive square root of 49?
6	25	$5 \times 5$
7	98465.87	Round 98465.8746514 to 2 decimal places
8	Integer	What is a number with no fractional part (no decimals)
9	36	$6^2$
10	18	$3 \times 6$

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	400	$20 \times 20$
2	8	$4 \times 2$
3	98466	Round 98465.8746514 to the nearest integer.
4	100	$10^2$
5	49	$7 \times 7$
6	121	$11 \times 11$
7	Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer.
8	$b + a$	According to the commutative law, if $a + b$ , then
9	169	$13 \times 13$
10	4	What is the positive square root of 16?

Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	144	$12 \times 12$
2	4, 8, 12, 16, 20	First five multiples of 4
3	Addition and Multiplication	What order of operations do the associative laws apply to?
4	10	What is the cube root of 1000?
5	196	$14 \times 14$
6	225	$15 \times 15$
7	Addition and Multiplication	What order of operations are commutative?
8	-5	What is the cube root of -125?
9	40	$5 \times 8$
10	7	What is the positive square root of 49?

Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.10	Which is bigger? 0.01 or 0.1?
2	18	$6 \times 3$
3	0.02	Which is smaller? 0.02 or 0.2?
4	28	$4 \times 7$
5	123.46	Round 123.456 to 2 decimal places
6	24	$6 \times 4$
7	Factors	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number
8	2, 8, 12, 21	Order the following from smallest to biggest 12, 21, 8, 2
9	54	$6 \times 9$
10	120	Round 123.456 the nearest ten

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	21, 12, 8, 2	Order the following from biggest to smallest 12, 21, 8, 2
2	27	$3 \times 9$
3	36	$6 \times 6$
4	Prime factors	Only has two factors; 1 and itself
5	36	$4 \times 9$
6	123.45	Round 123.456 to 1 decimal place
7	0.8, 1.2, 2, 2.1	Order the following from smallest to biggest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
8	8	$2^3$
9	81	$9 \times 9$
10	25	$5^2$

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2.1, 2, 1.2, 0.8	Order the following from biggest to smallest 1.2, 2.1, 0.8, 2
2	16	4 x 4
3	123	Round 123.456 to the nearest whole number
4	72	9 x 8
5	64	8 x 8
6	0.10	Which is bigger? 0.01 or 0.1?
7	18	6 x 3
8	0.02	Which is smaller? 0.02 or 0.2?
9	28	4 x 7
10	123.46	Round 123.456 to 2 decimal places

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Latitude	These are imaginary lines that help to describe how far north or south a place is.
3	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
4	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
5	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
6	Arid biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
7	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
8	Polar biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found at high latitudes.
9	Tundra biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found 60-70 degrees north of the equator.
10	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.

Week 2 20/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
2	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
3	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
4	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
5	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
10	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.



Week 3 10/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
2	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
3	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, the last one ended 25,000 years ago.
4	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
5	Altitude	The height of an area.
6	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
7	Latitude	These are imaginary lines that help to describe how far north or south a place is.
8	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
9	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
10	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.

Week 4 17/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
2	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.
3	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
4	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes onto the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
5	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.
6	Arid biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
7	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
8	Polar biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found at high latitudes.
9	Tundra biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found 60-70 degrees north of the equator.
10	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.

Week 5 24/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valley	This is an area between two hills or mountains.
2	U-shaped valley	A steep-sided valley, with a wide base.
3	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.
4	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
5	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
6	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
7	Adaptation	A change in a plant or animal so that it is better suited to the climate.
8	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
9	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.
10	Renewable energy	This is energy that is sustainable eg. solar energy and wind turbines.

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tarn	A lake formed in a corrie.
2	Bulldozing	This is when a glacier pushes material in front of it.
3	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.
4	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by the force of the water.
5	Outwash plain	A flat, wide area of land formed by glacial deposits.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
10	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steep Land	This is shown by contour lines being close together on a map.
2	Flat Land	This is shown by there being no contour lines on a map.
3	Relief	The height and shape of land.
4	Spot height	This shows the height of a specific area on a map.
5	Glacial retreat	This describes the melting of glaciers.
6	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
7	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
8	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, the last one ended 25,000 years ago.
9	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
10	Altitude	The height of an area.

Week 8 14/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
2	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
4	Visual appeal	This describes something that looks good or pleasing.
5	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.
6	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
7	Compacted	The process of being squashed together.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
9	Plucking	This is a type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes onto the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.
10	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.

Week 9 28/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valley	This is an area between two hills or mountains.
2	U-shaped valley	A steep-sided valley, with a wide base.
3	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.
4	Glaciated valley	This is a steep-sided U-shaped valley formed by the erosive forces of a glacier.
5	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Fertile soil	Soil that has a large amount of nutrients.
8	Infertile soil	Soil that does not have a large amount of nutrients.
9	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
10	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.

Week 10 07/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steep Land	This is shown by contour lines being close together on a map.
2	Flat Land	This is shown by there being no contour lines on a map.
3	Relief	The height and shape of land.
4	Spot height	This shows the height of a specific area on a map.
5	Glacial retreat	This describes the melting of glaciers.
6	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
7	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
8	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
9	Visual appeal	This describes something that looks good or pleasing.
10	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
2	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
3	Arid biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
4	Corrie	A bowl shaped dip.
5	Precipitation	This describes any moisture falling from the atmosphere i.e. rain or snow.
6	Forced Migration	This is when people have no choice but to leave their homes.
7	Deposition	This occurs when material being transported by ice is dropped due to the ice melting.

8	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by the force of the water.
9	Tundra biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found 60-70 degrees north of the equator.
10	Mineral extraction	The process of mining for minerals eg. iron ore.

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.
2	Relief	The height and shape of land.
3	Agriculture	This is the process of farming.
4	High pressure	This describes sinking air.
5	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away.
6	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life within an ecosystem.
7	V-shaped valley	A steep sided valley, with a narrow base.
8	Ice age	This is a long period of reduction in the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, the last one ended 25,000 years ago.
9	Crops	This describes plants such as cereals, fruit and vegetables.
10	Abrasion	This is the sandpaper effect of glacial ice scouring a valley floor and sides.

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
2	Overgrazing	This is when too many livestock are fed on the same area of land for too long, exhausting the soil leaving it barren.
3	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
4	Traffic congestion	The build up of traffic in an area.
5	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem.
6	Tourist	A person visiting a place for pleasure.
7	Glacier	This is a slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
8	Polar biome	This describes areas with low rainfall and low temperatures that are found at high latitudes.
9	U-shaped valley	A steep-sided valley, with a wide base.
10	Glacial retreat	This describes the melting of glaciers.

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

## Religious Studies

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Worship	This is the religious act of love, honour and devotion usually directed towards a deity, God or other figure worthy of this degree of respect.
2	Puja	This is a Buddhist act of worship.
3	Chanting	This is the repeating of a mantra to help concentration in meditation, usually in Buddhism and Hinduism.
4	Tripitaka	This is the name of the Buddhist holy writings.
5	The Buddha	This is the title given to Prince Siddhartha Gautama after he gained enlightenment.
6	Yahweh	This is the Jewish name for God.
7	Shabbat	This is the Jewish day of rest; it is an act of worship that takes place from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
8	Synagogue	This is the building where a Jewish people meet for religious worship and instruction.
9	Torah	These are the Jewish holy scriptures; it is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible.
10	A Church	This is the building where Christians meet to worship.

## 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	Proxemics	Non-verbal communication that explains how people use space to achieve communication goals.
2	Status	A position in society from most status at the top going downwards.
3	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
4	Transitioning	The process of moving from one scene or set to the next.
5	William Shakespeare	A famous writer from the 1600's who wrote many plays and sonnets.
6	Oberon	The King of the Fairies
7	Titania	The Queen of the Fairies
8	Egeus	Hermia's father and an important man in Athens. Wants Hermia to marry Demetrius.
9	Theseus	The Duke of Athens
10	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.

## Art

Week 4 17/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Paper Orientation	The position of the surface e.g. portrait or landscape
2	Technique	The way an artist uses their tools
3	Layout	The arrangement of artwork on a page
4	Stylised	A simplified form
5	Cartridge paper	A heavy type of paper used for drawing
6	Colour mixing	The process of combining different amounts of paint
7	Culture	The ideas and customs of a particular people or society.
8	Organic	A shape or form that is free flowing and irregular in shape
9	Geometric	A shape or form that has regular lines
10	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.

## Food

Week 5 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Boiling	Food is cooked in a pan of liquid at very high temperature
2	Baking	Food is cooked in the oven.
3	frying	Food is cooked in a shallow pan of hot fat.
4	Grilling	Food is cooked under intense, direct heat.
5	Steaming	Food is cooked in steam rising from a pan of boiling water.
6	Stewing	Food is cooked in a pan of simmering liquid.
7	Deep fat frying	Food is cooked by submerging it in hot oil.
8	Stir frying	Food is cooked very quickly in a hot pan with oil. The food is continually moved around the pan
9	Balanced diet	Contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
10	Vitamin	A micronutrient that is essential for health often found in fruit and vegetables.

## DT

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Composite Material	A material made by combining two or more different materials, e.g., fiberglass.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be stretched into a thin wire.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be shaped or bent without breaking.
4	Conductivity	The ability of a material to transfer heat or electricity.
5	Biodegradable	A material that breaks down naturally over time, such as some plastics.
6	Casting	Pouring liquid material into a mould to create a solid object when it hardens.
7	Injection Moulding	A manufacturing process for producing parts by injecting molten material into a mould.
8	Vacuum Forming	A process where a plastic sheet is heated and formed over a mould by suction.
9	Soldering	A process for joining metals using a filler metal with a low melting point.
10	Brazing	Joining metals by melting a filler metal between them at high temperatures.



## Religious Studies

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Holy Bible	This is the Christian holy book. It contains 66 books and is divided into two sections: the Old Testament and New Testament.
2	Luke 22:19 The Bread	Jesus said, 'This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.'
3	Holy Communion	This is a sacrament. Christians take the bread and the wine in remembrance of Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross.
4	Islam	This is the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
5	Masjid	This is the building where Muslims meet to worship; a mosque.
6	The Qur'an	This is the Muslim holy book. It contains 114 chapters called surahs.
7	Salah	This means prayer. It is the second pillar in Islam. There are Five Pillars which are the five duties or acts of worship every Muslim must perform.
8	Guru Granth Sahib	This is the Sikh holy book, they are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.
9	Gurdwara	This is a Sikh place of worship.
10	Waheguru	This is the name of the Sikh God.

## Music

Week 8 14/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
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 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pace	The speed at which things are done
2	Tone	The emotion an actor puts into their voice
3	Pitch	How high or low an actor is speaking
4	Lysander	In love with Hermia at the start of the play and Helena at the end of the play
5	Hermia	In love with Lysander at the start and end of the play
6	Helena	In Love with Demetrius at the start and end of the play
7	Demetrius	In love with Hermia at the start of the play and Helena at the end of the play
8	Chorus	A group of actors moving and speaking as one
9	Script	The written down version of a play containing the characters lines
10	A Midsummer Night's Dream	A play written by William Shakespeare in 1600.

## Art

Week 10 07/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evaluation	Evaluate and discuss your artwork in order to make informed improvements.
2	Earth tones	Warm and muted shades of brown, green and greys.
3	Accurate	Correct in all details
4	Characteristics	A feature or quality that an artwork has
5	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials.
6	Chalk pastel	A medium made from compressed coloured powder
7	Border	The decorative design or edge of a surface, line or area
8	Frame	The presentation of visual elements
9	Refine	To make an artwork better
10	Final Piece	The last outcome of a project

## Food

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.
2	Danger zone	Temperatures between 5-63C where most bacteria can multiply.
3	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating poisonous or contaminated food, and accompanied by vomiting, diarrhoea, and weakness..
4	High risk foods	Ready to eat moist foods, usually high in protein.
5	Dairy	A product containing or made from milk.
6	nutrients	The components which make up food
7	fat	A nutrient found in food (such as oil, butter and lard) it is needed in the body for warmth, protection of organs and energy.
8	Carbohydrate	A nutrient found in food (such as flour, potatoes, rice and pasta) needed in the body for energy and to help aid the digestive system.
9	Protein	A nutrient found in food (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) is needed in the body for growth, repair and energy.
10	Al Dente	Food, typically pasta cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.

## DT

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aesthetics	The visual appeal or beauty of a product.
2	Functionality	How well a product performs its intended purpose.
3	Ergonomics	The study of designing products to fit the needs of the user.
4	User-Centered Design	A design approach focused on meeting the needs of the end-user.
5	Innovation	The process of creating new ideas, methods, or products.
6	Evaluation	Assessing a product or process to determine its success and areas for improvement.
7	Hardwood	Wood from broad-leaved trees, often durable and strong, e.g., oak.
8	Softwood	Wood from coniferous trees, typically lighter and faster-growing, e.g., pine.
9	Thermoplastic	A type of plastic that can be reshaped when heated.
10	Thermosetting Plastic	A plastic that sets permanently when heated and cannot be reshaped.

## Religious Studies

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sewa	This is a Sikh act of worship. It means 'selfless service.
2	Holy Bible	This is the Christian holy book. It contains 66 books and is divided into two sections: the Old Testament and New Testament.
3	Luke 22:19 The Bread	Jesus said, 'This is my body given for you; do this in remembrance of me.'
4	Yahweh	This is the Jewish name for God.
5	Shabbat	This is the Jewish day of rest; it is an act of worship that takes place from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
6	Tripitaka	This is the name of the Buddhist holy writings.
7	The Buddha	This is the title given to Prince Siddhartha Gautama after he gained enlightenment.
8	The Qur'an	This is the Muslim holy book. It contains 114 chapters called surahs.
9	Salah	This means prayer. It is the second pillar in Islam. There are Five Pillars which are the five duties or acts of worship every Muslim must perform.
10	Guru Granth Sahib	This is the Sikh holy book, they are a collection of hymns, poems and other writings. It is also considered as the living Guru.

# 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
<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

<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.		