



Gloucester Academy

Unit 2

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Layering	When materials are placed on top of eachother for effect.
7	Guillotine	A piece of equipment used to trim or cut paper in straight lines.
8	GSM Number	Grains per Square Meter refers to the quality of paper. The higher the number, the heavier the paper.
9	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration.
10	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
3	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
4	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
6	Representation	To present a realistic version of what actually exists; a chair, face or landscape.
7	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret.
8	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work.
9	Mood	Explaining how the work makes you feel.
10	Relate	Explaining how the work is associated with the chosen topic.

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

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work.
2	Experimentation	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
3	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object.
5	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint.
6	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork.
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces.
8	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
9	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
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Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Masking tape	An adhesive material that is temporarily used to secure surfaces together without ruining the surface.
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4	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
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9	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
10	Success Criteria	The outline of a task that - when met - ensures positive impact on your project.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills		The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture		A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression		The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact		Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance		The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact		Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics		The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait		A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness		A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance		The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills		The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone		The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace		The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume		How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity		How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	Accent		A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
7	Inflection		The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	Pause		A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis		Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection		Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clarity		How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
2	Accent		A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
3	Inflection		The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
4	Pause		A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
5	Emphasis		Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
6	Projection		Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
7	Backlighting		When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
8	Blackout		When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
9	Floodlight		A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
10	Profile Spotlight		A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
2	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.
3	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
4	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
5	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
6	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
7	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
8	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
9	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
2	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
3	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
4	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
5	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
6	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
7	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
8	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.
9	Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions.
10	Rising action	The section of the plot which develops the conflict and builds tension.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Parenthetical	Short instructions relating to the character's delivery of a line. For example ' <i>angrily</i> '
3	Duologue	A play or part of a play in which the speaking roles are limited to two actors
4	Articulation	The precision in making sounds for clear speech
5	Inflection	Variation in pitch to express meaning or emotion
6	Director	The person responsible for guiding the overall vision and performance
7	Diction	The clarity and pronunciation of spoken words
8	Blocking	Planned movement and positioning of actors on stage
9	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
10	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Devise	To create a new piece of theatre as a group , building the performance from scratch
2	Backstory	The fictional history of a character, used to inform the portrayal
3	Tableaux	A "Frozen" scene created by actors to represent a moment in the story
4	Objective	What a character wants to achieve in a scene or throughout the play
5	Role on the wall	An exercise where a character's traits and relationship are written on a poster to deepen understanding
6	Narration	When a character speaks directly to the audience to provide information or context
7	Tragedy	A serious play where the protagonist typically faces significant suffering or loss
8	Comedy	A humorous play often involves mistake identities, misunderstanding, and happy resolutions
9	Tactics	The methods a character uses to achieve their objections
10	Docudrama	Drama based on real events focusing on social or political issues

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fourth wall	The imagined barrier that separates the actors from the audience.
2	Wings	The space to the side of a stage which is used for storage and as a waiting area for the actors.
3	Role on the wall	An exercise where a character's traits and relationship are written on a poster to deepen understanding
4	Dramatic Irony	When an audience knows something that the character don't
5	Cross - cutting	When two or more scenes which take place at different times or in different places are performed on stage at the same time
6	Flashback	Ascne which shows events from before or after the main action of the play
7	Epilogue	A closing scene or speech that comes after the main action of the play
8	Mannerism	A repeated physical or vocal habit that contributes to characterisation
9	Satire	A type of comedy which mocks something serious by making it seem ridiculous
10	Split stage	When the stage is split into different areas representing different places or times

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Duologue	A scene or section in a play or performance featuring a conversation or interaction between two characters
2	Articulation	The precision in making sounds for clear speech
3	Inflection	Variation in pitch to express meaning or emotion
4	Pace	The speed of delivery in speech or movement
5	Director	The person responsible for guiding the overall vision and performance
6	Diction	The clarity and pronunciation of spoken words
7	Blocking	Planned movement and positioning of actors on stage
8	Tone	The quality of voice that shows emotion or character
9	Levels	Using different heights on stage to show power, status, or focus
10	Soliloquy	A type of monologue where a character speaks their thoughts aloud, often when alone

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
2	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
3	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
4	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
5	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
6	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
7	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
8	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
9	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
10	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Parenthetical	Short instructions relating to the character's delivery of a line. For example ' <i>angrily</i> '
3	Duologue	A play or part of a play in which the speaking roles are limited to two actors
4	Articulation	The precision in making sounds for clear speech
5	Inflection	Variation in pitch to express meaning or emotion
6	Director	The person responsible for guiding the overall vision and performance
7	Diction	The clarity and pronunciation of spoken words
8	Blocking	Planned movement and positioning of actors on stage
9	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
10	Diegetic sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
2	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.
3	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
4	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
5	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
6	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
7	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
8	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
9	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stamping	Pressing shapes into materials
2	CNC Router	Machine for cutting and shaping materials
3	Grinding	Smoothing or sharpening a surface using abrasion
4	Molding	Shaping raw materials into a desired form
5	CNC Plasma Cutter	Tool for cutting metal using plasma
6	Press Brake	Machine for bending sheet metal

7	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
8	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
9	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
10	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
2	Forging	Shaping metal using heat and pressure
3	Fasteners	Devices used to join or secure materials together
4	Jigs	Tool to guide and hold workpieces during manufacturing
5	Heat Treatment	Process of altering material properties through heating
6	CNC Milling	Automated precision cutting using a milling machine
7	Extrusion	Forcing material through a die to create a shape
8	Punching	Creating holes or shapes in materials
9	Thermoforming	Shaping plastic using heat and pressure
10	Sand Casting	Creating metal parts using

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

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

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

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Grid	Framework of intersecting lines for layout purposes.
2	Emphasis	Focusing attention on a specific design element.
3	Contrast	Difference between elements to create visual interest.
4	Symmetry	Balance achieved through mirroring or equal parts.
5	Saws	Tools for cutting materials
6	Deburring	Removing sharp edges or burrs from materials
7	Shearing	Cutting sheets or plates along a straight line
8	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing

9	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product
10	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files

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

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

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9	Sheet Metal	Thin and flat metal used for manufacturing
10	Assembly	Putting together components to create a finished product

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
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5	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes
6	Isometric Drawing	3D representation of an object using parallel lines.
7	Perspective	Technique to create depth and realism in drawings.
8	Milling Machine	Tool for cutting and shaping solid materials
9	Drill Press	Machine for drilling precise holes
10	Welding	Joining materials using heat or pressure

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electricity	The flow of energy that powers our devices
2	Circuit	A path for electricity to flow through
3	LED	A small light that uses very little electricity
4	Wire	A thin metal that carries electricity in a circuit
5	Circuit board	A flat board that holds electronic components and connects them
6	3D Printer	A device that creates three-dimensional objects from digital files
7	Laser Cutter	A machine that uses a laser beam to cut materials
8	CNC Milling Machine	A computer-controlled machine used for precision milling tasks
9	Band Saw	A power tool with a sharp, continuous band for cutting
10	Jigsaw	A handheld power tool for cutting curved or irregular shapes

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
2	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
3	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
4	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
5	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
6	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
7	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
8	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
9	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource that you have.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When the supply of a resource outweighs demand.
5	Deficit	When the demand of a resource outweighs supply.
6	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
7	Yield	The amount of something eg. crop yield.
8	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs.
9	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation System is a large-scale project in India and Pakistan to increase water for farmers.
10	Makueni sand dams	This is a small-scale project within Kenya, to store and filter water for locals to use.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
3	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
5	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and technology e.g. scientists.
6	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
7	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.

8	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
9	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
10	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
2	Nigeria context	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
3	Nigeria historical timeline	1800 UK colonised → 1960 gained independence → 1960-1999 civil wars → 1999 first stable democratic government.
4	Nigeria importance	Regionally - fastest growing economy in Africa. Globally - supplies 2.7% of the world's oil.
5	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries. Nigeria is part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.
6	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
7	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.
8	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
9	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
2	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
3	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
4	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
5	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
6	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource that you have.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
9	Surplus	When the supply of a resource outweighs demand.
10	Deficit	When the demand of a resource outweighs supply.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lagos opportunities	50% of people in formal employment Greater access to healthcare and water supply Education is free for the first 9 years
2	Lagos challenges	40% of people in informal employment Lack of piped water supply (10%) Unreliable energy supply
3	Lagos urban growth management	2012 demolition. Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted. Floating school
4	Opportunities in Bristol	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus Employment e.g. Aerospace The integrated transport system
5	Challenges in Bristol	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood Dereliction Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke
6	Food miles	The distance food has travelled from producer to consumer.
7	Yield	The amount of something eg. crop yield.
8	Undernutrition	When people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs.
9	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation System is a large-scale project in India and Pakistan to increase water for farmers.
10	Makueni sand dams	This is a small-scale project within Kenya, to store and filter water for locals to use.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opportunities from the Temple Quarter regeneration	4,000 jobs being created 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings Electrification of the railways Building of Bristol arena.
2	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
3	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
4	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
5	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
8	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
9	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
10	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and technology e.g. scientists.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
2	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
3	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
4	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.
5	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.
6	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A business that operates in more than one country.
7	Nigeria context	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
8	Nigeria historical timeline	1800 UK colonised → 1960 gained independence → 1960-1999 civil wars → 1999 first stable democratic government.
9	Nigeria importance	Regionally - fastest growing economy in Africa. Globally - supplies 2.7% of the world's oil.
10	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries. Nigeria is part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
2	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
3	Privatisation	When the government sells key industries to private businesses to operate.
4	Nationalisation	When the government takes control of and operates all key industries e.g. energy, public transport.
5	Transport infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (London Gateway port) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
6	Lagos opportunities	50% of people in formal employment Greater access to healthcare and water supply Education is free for the first 9 years
7	Lagos challenges	40% of people in informal employment Lack of piped water supply (10%) Unreliable energy supply
8	Lagos urban growth management	2012 demolition. Settlements were upgraded between 2006-2013, 1 million people benefitted. Floating school
9	Opportunities in Bristol	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus Employment e.g. Aerospace The integrated transport system
10	Challenges in Bristol	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood Dereliction Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opportunities from the Temple Quarter regeneration	4,000 jobs being created 240,000 metres squared of refurbished buildings Electrification of the railways Building of Bristol arena.
2	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
3	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
4	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
5	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
6	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
7	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
8	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
9	Antarctic treaty	This was signed in 1959 to demilitarise, promote scientific cooperation and set aside disputes over territory in Antarctica.
10	Trans-Alaska pipeline	This is a raised oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez that carries 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	UK historical timeline	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy)
3	Surplus	When the supply of a resource outweighs demand.
4	Abrasion	The material within the waves scrapes against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
5	Lagos opportunities	50% of people in formal employment Greater access to healthcare and water supply Education is free for the first 9 years
6	HS2	A high speed railway line aimed at making the south of England better connected to the north.
7	Saltation	This is when sediment is bounced along the sea bed.
8	Deficit	When the demand of a resource outweighs supply.
9	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
10	Suspension	This is when sediment is held within the sea.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Traction	This is when large sediment is rolled along the sea bed.
2	Nigeria historical timeline	1800 UK colonised → 1960 gained independence → 1960-1999 civil wars → 1999 first stable democratic government.
3	Lagos challenges	40% of people in informal employment Lack of piped water supply (10%) Unreliable energy supply
4	Supply	The amount of a resource that you have.
5	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of material along the coastline.
6	Buttress roots	These are wide roots that support the tree to grow into the emergent layer to get sunlight.
7	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation System is a large-scale project in India and Pakistan to increase water for farmers.
8	Challenges in Bristol	Social inequality e.g. Clifton and Filwood Dereliction Building on greenfield sites e.g. Bradley Stoke
9	Attrition	When material within the waves collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
10	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hydraulic action	The force of the waves against the coastline causes it to erode.
2	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
5	Opportunities in Bristol	Shopping e.g. Cabot Circus Employment e.g. Aerospace The integrated transport system
6	Drip tips	These are the pointed end of leaves that allow water to be filtered off so the leaf does not snap.
7	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
8	Solution	This is when sediment is dissolved within the waves.
9	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
10	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing, and not just the absence of disease or illness.
2	Emotional wellbeing	The feelings a person has and how they handle them.
3	Physical health	The condition of a person's body and how well it is working.
4	Social wellbeing	The person's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships with others.
5	Good physical health	Eating a healthy diet, getting enough sleep, exercising, having access to healthcare , having a safe place to keep warm.
6	Good emotional wellbeing	Positive self-image and high self-esteem, feeling positive emotions, ability to understand and express emotions, manage negative emotions.
7	Good social wellbeing	Confidence to meet new people, form new relationships, maintain supportive relationships, participate in communities, regularly socialise.
8	Physical factors	Inherited conditions, Physical ill health, Mental ill health, Physical abilities, Sensory impairments.
9	Effects of inherited conditions	P - Physical symptoms, pain, discomfort, more difficult to keep active E - Stressed and anxious about their health, poor/low self-image and self-esteem. S - Lack of confidence in forming relationships, symptoms make it difficult to join in social activities.
10	Lifestyle factors	Nutrition, Physical activity, Smoking, Alcohol, Substance misuse.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social factors	Supportive/unsupportive relationships, Social inclusion/exclusion, Bullying, Discrimination.
2	Cultural factors	Religion, Gender roles and expectations, Gender identity, Sexual orientation, Community participation.
3	Economic factors	Employment situation (employed/ unemployed/ part-time etc.), Financial resources (income, inheritance, savings, pension)
4	Environmental factors	Housing needs/condition/location, Home environment (Parental conflict, abuse), Exposure to pollution (air, noise, light).
5	Housing	Includes housing needs (size), housing conditions (good/ poor) and housing location (urban/ rural).
6	Types of pollution	Air, noise and light.
7	Financial resources	Include income, inheritance, savings and pension.
8	Gender identity	How a person feels about their gender.
9	Gender roles and expectations	Generalised ideas people have about the characteristics men and women have and how they should behave.
10	Sexual orientation	Who a person is attracted to.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of religion	Impact lifestyle choices (diet/ exercise), sense of purpose/ belonging, discrimination, social exclusion/ isolation.
2	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.
3	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
4	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
5	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.

6	Impacts of physical disabilities and sensory impairments	Reduced fitness, pain, loss of independence, decreased self-image/esteem, social isolation.
7	Impacts of mental ill health	Short-term: Muscle tension, stomach pain, breathlessness Long-term: High blood pressure, digestion problems, difficulty breathing Unhappiness, social isolation
8	Negative impact on unsafe home environments	P: Difficulty sleeping due to arguments, injuries, malnutrition I: Lack of concentration E: Scared, stressed, low self-esteem S: social isolation, difficulty trusting others
9	Negative effects of illness/ injury	P: Physical symptoms, reduce mobility I: Time off work or school, brain injury E: Fearful, anxious about recovery, frustrated, loss of independence, change in appearance = loss of self-esteem S: Social isolation
10	Positive effects of New relationships	P: Share interests and physical hobbies - motivates people I: Learn new things from relationship E: Feel loved, valued, cared for, improve self-esteem S Share social interactions

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: More motivation to exercise I: Learn to cope on their own E: Happier out of negative relationship S: More time to socialise
2	Negative effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: Appetite changes, sleeping difficulties I: no impact E: Anxiety about the future, low self-esteem S: Loss of relationship with partner
3	Positive effects of parenthood	P: no impact I: Developing skills in child care E: Sense of purpose, improved self-esteem S: Meet other parents
4	Negative effects of parenthood	P: Lack of sleep, less time to exercise I: Time off work, delayed career progressions E: Stress, anxiety S: Less time with friends, social isolation
5	Positive effects of bereavement	P: no impact I: no impact E: no impact S: Relationships may improve as people support each other through grief
6	Negative effects of bereavement	P: Sadness causes change in appetite and difficulty sleeping, drugs/ alcohol as a coping mechanism, reduce motivation to exercise I: Distracted at school or work E: Grief, sadness, depression, reduced self-esteem S: Social isolation, loneliness
7	Positive effects of moving school or job	P: Better sports facilities for exercise, higher salary to pay for healthy food I: Learn new things on the job, better teachers, better grades E: Promotion can increase self-esteem S: Form new relationships
8	Negative effects of school or job	P: Worse sports delivery or facilities I: New environment may disrupt learning E: Stressed about the move S: Loss of contact with people
9	Positive effects of moving house	P: Improvement in health due to standard of living I: Learn about new area E: Happy/ excited about the new start S: Meet new people

10	Negative effects of moving house	P: Reduction in health due to standard of living I: no impact E: Stress, anxious about the move/ financial pressure S: Loss of contact with friends, social isolation
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Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Exclusion from school	P: Encourage them to avoid violence I: no impact E: no impact S: no impact
2	Negative effects of Exclusion from school	P: Less active as not in pe lessons I: Fall behind in grades, less career prospects E: Sadness, embarrassment, anger, negative self-image and self-esteem S: social isolation, not seeing school friends
3	Positive effects of Redundancy	P: More time to exercise I: Retrain and gain new skills E: no impact S: More time to spend with family
4	Negative effects of Redundancy	P: Reduced finances - less money for exercise and healthy diet I: Miss out on learning opportunities at work E: Stress, anxiety, reduced self-esteem S: Lose relationships with work colleagues
5	Positive effects of imprisonment	P: Get balanced diet and regular exercise I: time to complete training and gain new skills E: no impact S: no impact
6	Negative effects of imprisonment	P: Victim of violence, difficulty sleeping I: Missing opportunities
7	Positive effects of retiring	P: More time to exercise I: More time to learn new skills E: Reduced stress S: More time to meet new people and with family
8	Negative effects of retiring	P: Less motivated to keep active I: No longer working, not intellectually stimulated E: Lack of purpose, low self-esteem S: Loss of friendships with colleagues
9	Effects of good housing conditions	P: No illness, outdoor space to exercise I: Quiet - increases concentration E: Proud, high self-esteem, safe and secure S: Invite others over, enough space for privacy
10	Effects of poor housing condition	P: Respiratory conditions, trigger allergies I: Overcrowding- difficulty concentrating E: Embarrassed, lower self-esteem, stress S: Relationship breakdowns

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart Rate	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
2	Resting heart rate	The heart rate at rest. Normal rate is 60-100 bpm.
3	Abnormal heart rate short term risks	Light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting, high blood pressure.
4	Abnormal heart rate long term risks	Increased risk of cardiovascular problems, heart failure
5	Blood pressure	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.
6	Risk of high blood pressure	Short term: Headaches, shortness of breath, nose bleeds. Long term: Damage arteries, reduce blood flow, heart attack, stroke, vascular dementia.

7	Risk of low blood pressure	Short term: dizziness, blurred vision, fainted, feeling nauseous Long term: cold and clammy skin, rapid breathing, weak pulse.
8	Body mass index	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
9	Lifestyle indicators	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, substance misuse.
10	Physiological indicators	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure, body mass index (BMI)

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risks of being overweight/ obese	Short term: reduced mobility, shortness of breath, high blood pressure, joint pain. Long term: Cardiovascular problems (heart attack, stroke), Joint problems (arthritis), Type 2 diabetes.
2	Risks of being underweight	Short term: Feeling weak/ tired, headaches, dizziness, irregular periods, weak immune system Long term: Slower/ abnormal growth, fertility problems, deficiency diseases (anaemia, osteoporosis)
3	Physical activity recommendations	Children and adolescents - moderate to vigorous exercise for 60 minutes a day, Adults - 150 minutes of moderate exercise or 75 minutes of vigorous exercise every week.
4	Risks of a lack of exercise	Cardiovascular problems, weak bones and muscles, joint problems, obesity, type 2 diabetes.
5	Risks of smoking	Respiratory problems, lung cancer, cardiovascular problems, complications during pregnancy, worsening asthma symptoms, reduce fertility.
6	Alcohol misuse	Drinking more than the recommended intake of (14 units per week)
7	Risks of alcohol misuse	High blood pressure, stroke, liver damage, reduced fertility, weaker immune system, weight gain, cancer, insomnia.
8	Substance misuse	Using illegal drugs, using prescription drugs incorrectly.
9	Risks of substance misuse	Coronary heart disease (CHD), heart attacks, complications during pregnancy, reduced fertility, kidney and liver damage, respiratory problems.
10	Person-centred approach	Allows the individual to be involved in their own care, treated with dignity, different services coordinating care, personalised care, support independent living.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Considerations of person-centred approach	A person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
2	Benefits of a PCA for individuals	Feel comfortable about care, more confidence, follow recommendations, more positive, motivated, independent.
3	Benefits of a PCA for care services	Saves time, saves money, fewer complaints, increased job satisfaction.
4	Examples of recommended actions	Reduce blood pressure, reduce RHR, maintain a healthy weight, eat a balanced diet, keep physically active, stop smoking, reduce alcohol consumption, stop misusing substances.
5	Formal support	Support given from trained professionals (Care professionals (nurses, doctors etc), support groups, charities and trained volunteers.
6	Informal support	Support from people you are close to (friends, partners, family, neighbours, work colleagues).
7	Sensory barriers - Hearing impairment	Making an appointment, hearing name called, communicating with provider.
8	Sensory barriers - Visual impairment	Reading appointment letters, navigating into/ around buildings, seeing your name on screen.
9	Overcoming sensory barriers	Larger print, audio announcement, Quiet waiting area, sign language interpreter, alternative ways to book appointments.

10	Examples of physical barriers	Steps at entrance, multiple floors, small/ inaccessible toilet facilities, busy walkways, narrow corridors/ doorways, Uneven pavements/ floors, No parking.
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Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Definition of physical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get into and around buildings that provide health and social care services.
2	Overcoming physical barriers	Installing ramps, stair lifts, larger toilet facilities, installing hoists, less busy appointment slots, wider doorways/ corridors, maintaining pavements.
3	Social/cultural barriers	Difficulty accessing a service due to lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, traditions, beliefs, gender, education.
4	Overcoming social/cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, educate people, choice of service provider, avoid prayer times, range for dietary requirements.
5	Language barriers	Do not speak the same language, do not understand the dialect, language or speech impairment, cannot read the language.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Use of interpreters, longer appointments, holding groups in other languages, leaflets in multiple languages, avoid using slang, staff training, use of simpler terms.
7	Geographical barriers	Location does not have enough parking, travelling a long distance for a service, poor transport links, lack of services in the area, unsafe route, long distance from public transport stop.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, offer free parking.
9	Text barriers	Unable to read complex information, cannot read direction signs, easily distracted, difficulty reading lots of information.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports/ All about ME document, low text leaflets, quiet clinics.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Cannot afford treatment, cannot afford prescription, cannot afford disability aids.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	Exemption certificates (free prescriptions), Low income scheme, NHS vouchers, NHS travel cost schemes, charities.
3	Resources barriers	Service providers do not have enough resources (equipment or staff) to meet the demand for care.
4	Overcoming resource barriers	Voluntary organisations, referrals, private healthcare, employee assistance schemes
5	Obstacle	Something personal to an individual that blocks a person moving forward or when action is prevented or made difficult.
6	Psychological/ emotional obstacles	Lack of motivation, Low self-esteem, Stress/ Anxiety, Acceptance of current state.
7	Lack of support obstacle	Surrounded by risk situations: smokers, unhealthy eaters etc.
8	Unachievable targets obstacles	Unrealistic timescale, Target is too big, Too many targets.
9	Lack of resources obstacles	Cannot afford healthy food/ equipment/ exercise class.
10	Lack of time obstacles	Work commitments, family commitments.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social factors	Supportive/unsupportive relationships, Social inclusion/exclusion, Bullying, Discrimination.
2	Cultural factors	Religion, Gender roles and expectations, Gender identity, Sexual orientation, Community participation.

3	Economic factors	Employment situation (employed/ unemployed/ part-time etc.), Financial resources (income, inheritance, savings, pension)
4	Types of pollution	Air, noise and light.
5	Financial resources	Include income, inheritance, savings and pension.
6	Gender identity	How a person feels about their gender.
7	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
8	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
9	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.
10	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart Rate	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
2	Resting heart rate	The heart rate at rest. Normal rate is 60-100 bpm.
3	Abnormal heart rate short term risks	Light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting, high blood pressure.
4	Body mass index	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
5	Lifestyle indicators	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, substance misuse.
6	Physiological indicators	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure, body mass index (BMI)
7	Blood pressure	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.
8	Risk of high blood pressure	Short term: Headaches, shortness of breath, nose bleeds. Long term: Damage arteries, reduce blood flow, heart attack, stroke, vascular dementia.
9	Risk of low blood pressure	Short term: dizziness, blurred vision, fainted, feeling nauseous Long term: cold and clammy skin, rapid breathing, weak pulse.
10	Risks of smoking	Respiratory problems, lung cancer, cardiovascular problems, complications during pregnancy, worsening asthma symptoms, reduce fertility.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sensory barriers - Hearing impairment	Making an appointment, hearing name called, communicating with provider.
2	Sensory barriers - Visual impairment	Reading appointment letters, navigating into/ around buildings, seeing your name on screen.
3	Overcoming sensory barriers	Larger print, audio announcement, Quiet waiting area, sign language interpreter, alternative ways to book appointments.
4	Obstacle	Something personal to an individual that blocks a person moving forward or when action is prevented or made difficult.
5	Psychological/ emotional obstacles	Lack of motivation, Low self-esteem, Stress/ Anxiety, Acceptance of current state.
6	Lack of support obstacle	Surrounded by risk situations: smokers, unhealthy eaters etc.
7	Unachievable targets obstacles	Unrealistic timescale, Target is too big, Too many targets.
8	Social/cultural barriers	Difficulty accessing a service due to lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, traditions, beliefs, gender, education.
9	Overcoming social/cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, educate people, choice or service provider, avoid prayer times, range for dietary requirements.
10	Language barriers	Do not speak the same language, do not understand the dialect, language or speech impairment, cannot read the language.
	Overcoming language barriers	Use of interpreters, longer appointments, holding groups in other languages, leaflets in multiple languages, avoid using slang, staff training, use of simpler terms.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Question	Answer
1	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
2	Who was the leader of America?	The President
3	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
4	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
5	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
6	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
7	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
8	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
9	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
10	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Question	Answer
1	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
2	What was the impact of cotton in the south?	Cotton made up
3	What was the impact of cotton in the north?	Cotton made up 42% of all US exports
4	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin
5	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
6	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
7	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
8	What were people in the north worried about?	That slaves holders were becoming too powerful
9	When was the Missouri Compromise?	1820
10	What was the Missouri Compromise?	For every slave state added a free state would be added and vice versa

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Question	Answer
1	Who were the five civilised tribes?	Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
2	What did the Cherokee do?	They tried to use the same political structure as the USA
3	Why did the white Americans want the Native Americans moved?	To free up the land to build plantations and settlements
4	What did President Andrew Jackson pass in 1830?	The Indian Removal Act
5	What was the Indian Removal Act?	A law that promised them money if they moved to a

		permanent Indian Frontier
6	What was the reaction from the tribes?	The creek refused to sign/Cherokee went to the Supreme Court/Chocktaw and Chickasaw agreed to move
7	What was the reaction from the Seminole?	They refused to sign and went to war with the US government
8	What did the Creek do to white settlers on their land?	They attacked settlers and stole their livestock
9	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
10	What were the Plains?	An area of open grassland

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Question	Answer
1	Who were overlanders?	People who travelled west over the land rather than by sea
2	What was the name of the two routes taken by overlanders west?	Oregon Trail and California Trail
3	Name one push factor that made people travel west	Banking system collapsed/land in the east was filling up
4	Name one pull factor that made people travel west	safe routes were mapped out/some people believed they need to convert people/Mexico became US land
5	Why did the white Americans dislike the Mormons?	Their belief in polygamy/ they were against slavery/ they were sympathetic to Native Americans
6	Where did Brigham Young choose to settle?	Salt Lake City, Utah
7	Why was Salt Lake City successful?	They created irrigation ditched that allowed for farming
8	How was land distributed to the Mormons?	The church distributed land depending on their needs
9	Where did the California Gold Rush start?	Sutter's Mill
10	What impact did the Gold Rush have on California?	California became a state

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Question	Answer
1	What were mining settlements like?	Male dominated, rough and violent
2	Where was the Pike's Peak Gold Rush?	Kansas territory
3	What was the impact of Pike's Peak Gold Rush?	Thousands of people moved to Kansas and established farms
4	When was the American Civil War?	1861 - 1865
5	What were the northern and southern states known as during the war?	Northern states - Union Southern states - Confederacy
6	What was the 1850 compromise?	A law that said free states had to return escaped slaves to their holders
7	What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act?	States could decide if they wanted to be free or slave states
8	Who was elected President in 1860?	Abraham Lincoln
9	What happened in 1860-1861?	States voted to succeed from the USA
10	Who was the President of the Confederacy?	Jefferson Davis

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Question	Answer
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1	What was the Emancipation Proclamation?	It made all slaves in the Confederacy states free
2	What did the Emancipation Proclamation become?	13th Amendment
3	What was the Freedmen's Bureau?	A charity that gave ex slaves confiscated land
4	What were the Black Codes?	Laws that removed the rights of Black Americans
5	What was the 14th Amendment?	Anyone born in the USA was a US citizen whatever the colour of their skin
6	What was the 15th Amendment?	It gave all Black Americans the right to vote
7	What was a sharecropper?	Black American farmers that did not own their land
8	What was the railroad that crossed the whole of the country?	Transcontinental Railroad
9	What grew due to the railroads?	The Cattle Industry
10	What were the people who settled on the Plains called?	Homesteaders

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Question	Answer
1	What was the Homesteaders Act?	It offered people 160 acres of land for free for five years
2	What were some of the difficulties Homesteaders faced?	Isolation/disease/the weather/poor farming/wild animals
3	How did the Homesteaders overcome their difficulties?	houses built of sod/windpumps/dry farming/turkey red crops/barbed wire
4	Why was Little Crow's war fought?	As a protest against government policy
5	What was the impact of Red Cloud's war?	The government had to give the Sioux more land
6	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
7	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
8	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
9	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
10	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Question	Answer
1	What led to the increase in political violence for Black Americans?	Ku Klux Klan
2	What big businesses grew after 1877?	Minerals/Cotton and tobacco/ Farms and ranches
3	Why did immigration increase after 1877?	A booming economy/Persecution/Freedom of religion
4	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
5	Who was the leader of America?	The President
6	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
7	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
8	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
9	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina

10	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
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Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Question	Answer
1	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
2	What was the impact of cotton in the south?	Cotton made up
3	What was the impact of cotton in the north?	Cotton made up 42% of all US exports
4	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin
5	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
6	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
7	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
8	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
9	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
10	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What was the Indian Removal Act?	A law that promised them money if they moved to a permanent Indian Frontier
2	What was the reaction from the tribes?	The creek refused to sign/Cherokee went to the Supreme Court/Chocktaw and Chickasaw agreed to move
3	What was the reaction from the Seminole?	They refused to sign and went to war with the US government
4	What did the Creek do to white settlers on their land?	They attacked settlers and stole their livestock
5	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
6	What was the 14th Amendment?	Anyone born in the USA was a US citizen whatever the colour of their skin
7	What was the 15th Amendment?	It gave all Black Americans the right to vote
8	What was a sharecropper?	Black American farmers that did not own their land
9	What was the railroad that crossed the whole of the country?	Transcontinental Railroad
10	What grew due to the railroads?	The Cattle Industry

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Question	Answer
1	Where did Brigham Young choose to settle?	Salt Lake City, Utah
2	Why was Salt Lake City successful?	They created irrigation ditched that allowed for farming
3	How was land distributed to the Mormons?	The church distributed land depending on their needs
4	Where did the California Gold Rush start?	Sutter's Mill

5	What impact did the Gold Rush have on California?	California became a state
6	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
7	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
8	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
9	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
10	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Question	Answer
1	Who were the five civilised tribes?	Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
2	What did the Cherokee do?	They tries to use the same political structure as the USA
3	Why did the white Americans want the Native Americans moved?	To free up the land to build plantations and settlements
4	What did President Andrew Jackson pass in 1830?	The Indian Removal Act
5	What was the Indian Removal Act?	A law that promised them money if they moved to a permanent Indian Frontier
6	What was the 1850 compromise?	A law that said free states had to return escaped slaves to their holders
7	What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act?	States could decide if they wanted to be free or slave states
8	Who was elected President in 1860?	Abraham Lincoln
9	What happened in 1860-1861?	States voted to succeed from the USA
10	Who was the President of the Confederacy?	Jefferson Davis

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Question	Answer
1	What was the Emancipation Proclamation?	It made all slaves in the Confederacy states free
2	What did the Emancipation Proclamation become?	13th Amendment
3	What was the Freedmen's Bureau?	A charity that gave ex slaves confiscated land
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8	What were people in the north worried about?	That slaves holders were becoming too powerful
9	When was the Missouri Compromise?	1820
10	What was the Missouri Compromise?	For every slave state added a free state would be added and vice versa

Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food Safety Act	All food businesses must ensure that their food is safe to eat
2	Food Hygiene regulations	Ensures that anybody working with food, stores, handles and cooks food hygienically
3	HACCP	Hazard analysis of critical control points
4	HACCP document	food safety management system identifying possible hazards
5	Microbe	microorganism
6	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
7	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
8	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
9	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
10	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander

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

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Microbe	microorganism
2	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C)
3	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another
4	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature
5	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws
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	Microbe	microorganism

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food containing pathogenic bacteria e.g. E Coli.
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9	Saturated fat	Fats primarily from animal sources that are solid at room temperature e.g. butter.
10	Trades description act	Makes it illegal to mislead customers

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

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
2	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
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8	Consumer Rights Act	Protects consumers from misinformation on goods and services.
9	HASWA	Health and Safety at work Act
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	British Invasion	A musical genre where bands in the United Kingdom became popular in the United States.
2	Lead Guitar	A guitar part which consists of melodies and solos rather than chord progressions.
3	Rhythm Guitar	A guitar part which consists of chord progressions rather than melodies and solos.
4	Vocal Harmonies	More than one vocal line sang at the same time.
5	Record Player	A machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it.
6	Jukebox	A machine that plays a selected musical recording when a coin is inserted.
7	Riff	A short, repeated musical phrase, often played on a guitar.
8	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
9	Bass Line	The lowest part in a piece of music, often played by a bass guitar.
10	Line Up	The instruments used in a piece of music.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
2	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
3	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
4	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
5	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
2	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
3	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
4	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
5	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
6	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
7	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
8	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
9	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
10	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quantization	The process of fixing the expressive timing of a performance to a musical grid divided by beats.
2	Velocity	A measure of how forcefully the key was struck when the note was played, which usually corresponds to the note's loudness.
3	Shuffle	A type of beat that is not played straight but instead played with a groove.
4	Syncopation	Another name for an off-beat rhythm: To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
5	FX	Stands for effects, which is the processing of sound using digital software.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
2	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
3	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
4	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
5	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it
6	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
7	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
8	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
9	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
10	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation

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

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Music For Media	A musical genre where music has been written for film, television or video games.
2	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action: the characters in the film can hear it.
3	Non-Diegetic	Music that is not part of the action: the characters in the film cannot hear it. It is just for the audience.
4	Motif	A short, musical phrase or idea which will recur throughout a piece of music
5	Leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character or idea in a film.
6	Delta Blues	A musical genre that is the earliest known style of blues music.
7	Slide Guitar	A technique used on the guitar commonly used in blues music, which involves holding a hard object against the strings.
8	Pitch Bends	Changing the pitch of a note, for example by pushing a guitar string upwards.
9	Call and Response	A technique where a phrase of music is sung or played and is responded with a different phrase of music.
10	Harmonica	A small, rectangular musical instrument, played by blowing and sucking air through it

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

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

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonal	Not in a key. Often sounds dissonant.
2	Consonant	A piece of music that sounds not clashy. Sounds 'nice'.
3	Dissonant	A piece of music that sounds 'clashy'
4	Arpeggio	Going up or down the notes of a chord one at a time, ascending or descending.
5	Ostinato	A repeating pattern.
6	Underscore	Where music is played in the background at the same time as action or dialogue.
7	Cue	The parts of the film that require music. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
8	Syncing	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
9	Interval	The distance from one note to the next: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, octave, etc.
10	Fifth	The interval from the first to the fifth note.

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

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

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blues Scale	A series of notes used in blues. Usually C, E-flat, F, G-flat, G and B-flat.
2	Walking Bass	A bass line that walks up and down in pitch on every beat of the bar.
3	Jazz	A style of music that grew out of the Blues.
4	Call and Response	A musical phrase in which the first part is answered by a second part. A leader would 'call' and the group would 'respond'. This style has strong connections to traditional African vocal music.
5	Blue Note	A note that has been altered to sound moody.
6	Improvisation	Performing a melody spontaneously in performance.
7	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii.
8	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets.
9	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins.
10	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diabetes	Condition in which blood sugar levels are not regulated by the body effectively.
2	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
3	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.
4	Motivation	The drive to do something.
5	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
6	Strain	Are soft tissue injuries that are usually caused by over stretching.
7	Nebuliser	Medicine that allows medicine to be breathed in.
8	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
9	Protective equipment	Specialised equipment, designed to protect/ prevent injuries.
10	Intrinsic factor	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from within the body.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
2	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
3	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
4	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to a resting condition.
5	Inhaler	Device that allows medicine to be breathed in.
6	Psychological factors	The mental factors that affect a performer's ability to be in the right frame of mind.
7	Gender	Certain sports may be more suitable for a male, and vice versa for females.
8	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
9	Blood pooling	Occurs when the blood is unable to pump back up to your heart, and pools in your legs, ankles or feet.
10	Arousal	The level of activation of a performer, which ranges from being in a coma, to high excitement.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sprain	Usually acute injuries where the tissues that connect two bones together at a joint get stretched or tear.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Acute injuries	Injuries caused by impacts or collisions.
4	Sling	Support, usually of folded cloth, designed to immobilise and rest the arm.
5	Type 1	The body's immune system destroys the cells in the pancreas that makes insulin. This results in the pancreas not making insulin.
6	Umpire	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
7	Asthma	A condition in which the airways narrow and swell, which can make breathing difficult.
8	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.

9	Heat exhaustion	Fatigue and collapse resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive or unaccustomed heat.
10	Referee	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Splint	Plastic or fibreglass support for a limb injury.
2	DOMs	Delayed onset muscles soreness.
3	Anxiety	A negative emotional state concerned with feelings of worry and nervousness.
4	Dehydration	Caused by not drinking enough fluid or by losing fluid you take in.
5	Trauma	An immediate sensation of pain, discomfort or loss of functioning.
6	Environment	Can increase or decrease injury depending on the environmental conditions which an athlete must perform in.
7	Official	Responsible for ensuring that the activity proceeds within the rules and regulations of the activity.
8	Hydrotherapy	Use of water to improve blood circulation, relieve pain and relax muscles.
9	Soft tissue injury	This occurs when trauma or overuse occurs to muscles.
10	Stress	Often a reaction to mental or emotional pressure.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Age	Older athletes may be vulnerable to injury, unlike young athletes who would not be.
2	Imagery	Can be used to recreate a successful image in the mind from a past performance.
3	Cast	Hard fibreglass or plaster casing designed to prevent broken bones moving.
4	Selective attention	A method of filtering relevant information from irrelevant information.
5	Weight	Participants need to be reasonable weight for their chosen sport.
6	Hard tissue injury	Injuries which involve the skeletal system and include fractures, dislocations and loss of teeth.
7	Type 2	The body does not make enough insulin or does not use insulin well.
8	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
9	Torn muscle	Involves muscles fibres to be overstretched and could cause the muscles to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
10	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.
2	Torn tendon	Involves tendon fibres to be overstretched and could cause the tend to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
3	PRICE therapy	Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation.
4	Torn ligament	Involve torn fibrous tissues that connect bones together.
5	Playing surface	The type of surface or surrounding area, in which you will play your chosen sport.
6	Pressure to win	Pressure can come from themselves, coaches or spectators.
7	Aggression	Intention to cause harm to others.
8	Human interaction	Interacting with others and communicating while completing a task or spending time together.
9	Confidence	The belief in our ability to master a situation.
10	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Spectator	A person who watches the event.
2	Anabolic steroids	Performance enhancing drugs that help performers increase muscle size and strength.
3	Performance enhancing drugs	Some performance enhancing drugs can lead to aggressive behaviour, such as anabolic steroids.
4	Mental strategies	By decreasing arousal, certain emotions such as aggression and stress will improve performance.
5	Kinesiology tape	Stretchy tape applied strategically to provide support, lessen pain, reduce swelling and improve performance.
6	Mental rehearsal	The process of going over movements of a skill or a task in the mind before the action takes place.
7	Extrinsic factors	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from outside the body.
8	Medical conditions	Pre-existing medical conditions may make a performer more susceptible to injuries or may limit the involvement in sport.
9	Level of performance	Performers can become annoyed if they are not playing well, which could lead to aggression.
10	Neoprene	Synthetic rubber used to make supports, mainly for joints.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fitness levels	A main cause of injury. Participants need to be prepared by making sure their body is fit enough to withstand the rigorous physical activity undertaking.
2	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
3		
4	Hypoglycaemia	Low blood sugar level.
5	Retaliation	The act of harming someone because they have harmed you; it is a form of revenge.
6	Hard tissue injury	Injuries which involve the skeletal system and include fractures, dislocations and loss of teeth.
7	Type 2	The body does not make enough insulin or does not use insulin well.
8	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
9	Torn muscle	Involves muscles fibres to be overstretched and could cause the muscles to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
10	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diabetes	Condition in which blood sugar levels are not regulated by the body effectively.
2	Instructing	Being able to organise and instruct others within a group.
3	Leading	An individual who holds a formal or informal leadership role and influences other groups members.
4	Motivation	The drive to do something.
5	Massage	Manipulating soft tissue to increase blood flow.
6	Strain	Are soft tissue injuries that are usually caused by over stretching.
7	Nebuliser	Medicine that allows medicine to be breathed in.
8	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
9	Protective equipment	Specialised equipment, designed to protect/ prevent injuries.
10	Intrinsic factor	Where the factor or risk of injury comes from within the body.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electrotherapy	Use of electrical energy to treat injuries.
2	Coaching	The approach of managing people.
3	Communication	Verbal, visual and physical communication.
4	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to a resting condition.
5	Inhaler	Device that allows medicine to be breathed in.
6	Psychological factors	The mental factors that affect a performer's ability to be in the right frame of mind.
7	Gender	Certain sports may be more suitable for a male, and vice versa for females.
8	Hypothermia	A dangerous drop in body temperature below 35°C.
9	Blood pooling	Occurs when the blood is unable to pump back up to your heart, and pools in your legs, ankles or feet.
10	Arousal	The level of activation of a performer, which ranges from being in a coma, to high excitement.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sprain	Usually acute injuries where the tissues that connect two bones together at a joint get stretched or tear.
2	Ultrasound	Use of high-frequency sound waves to diagnose and treat injuries.
3	Acute injuries	Injuries caused by impacts or collisions.
4	Sling	Support, usually of folded cloth, designed to immobilise and rest the arm.
5	Type 1	The body's immune system destroys the cells in the pancreas that makes insulin. This results in the pancreas not making insulin.
6	Umpire	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.
7	Asthma	A condition in which the airways narrow and swell, which can make breathing difficult.
8	Type of sport activity	Different activities which athletes perform in.
9	Heat exhaustion	Fatigue and collapse resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive or unaccustomed heat.
10	Referee	Help maintain the standards of play during the event/ game.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fitness levels	A main cause of injury. Participants need to be prepared by making sure their body is fit enough to withstand the rigorous physical activity undertaking.
2	Painkillers	Medication used to relieve pain, for example; paracetamol.
3		
4	Hypoglycaemia	Low blood sugar level.
5	Retaliation	The act of harming someone because they have harmed you; it is a form of revenge.
6	Hard tissue injury	Injuries which involve the skeletal system and include fractures, dislocations and loss of teeth.
7	Type 2	The body does not make enough insulin or does not use insulin well.
8	Equipment	Tools which can enable you to improve in a designated sport.
9	Torn muscle	Involves muscles fibres to be overstretched and could cause the muscles to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
10	Cryotherapy	Use of cold temperatures to treat injuries.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bandaging	Used to prevent swelling, reduce pain, provide support or decrease blood flow to an injured area.
2	Torn tendon	Involves tendon fibres to be overstretched and could cause the tendon to be detached from its anchor point on the bone.
3	PRICE therapy	Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation.
4	Torn ligament	Involve torn fibrous tissues that connect bones together.
5	Playing surface	The type of surface or surrounding area, in which you will play your chosen sport.
6	Pressure to win	Pressure can come from themselves, coaches or spectators.
7	Aggression	Intention to cause harm to others.
8	Human interaction	Interacting with others and communicating while completing a task or spending time together.
9	Confidence	The belief in our ability to master a situation.
10	Contrast therapy	Use of quickly changing temperature from hot to cold and back again to treat injuries.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi colegio está situado	My school is <u>located</u>
2	en el <u>suroeste</u> de Inglaterra	in the <u>south-west</u> of England
3	es un instituto <i>bastante</i> moderno	it is <i>quite</i> a <u>modern</u> school
4	y me gusta mucho	and I like it a <u>lot</u>
5	ya que los profesores son amables	<i>because</i> <u>the teachers</u> are friendly
6	ayer en el colegio	<i>yesterday</i> in school
7	estudié el dibujo <u>por la mañana</u>	I studied art <u>in the morning</u>
8	y <i>durante</i> la hora de comer	and <i>during</i> lunchtime
9	comí un bocadillo en el comedor	I ate a <u>sandwich</u> in the dining hall
10	era delicioso y barato	it was <i>delicious</i> and <i>cheap</i>

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	para mantener una vida sana	(in order) to maintain a healthy <u>lifestyle</u>
2	juego al baloncesto	I play (I have been playing) basketball
3	desde hace cinco años	for (since) five years
4	y también, voy al gimnasio	and also, I go to the gym
5	tres veces por semana	three times per week
6	igualmente hago natación	also, I go (do) swimming
7	cada miércoles.	every Wednesday, furthermore,
8	Además, como muchas verduras	Furthermore, I eat lots of vegetables
9	e intento evitar los dulces	and I try to avoid sweets
10	pero por desgracia	but unfortunately,

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi familia hay seis personas	in my family there are six people
2	yo, mi padre, mi madrastra, y mi hermano menor	me, my dad, my step-mum and my little brother
3	tengo el <u>pelo</u> rojo y largo y pecas	I have red, long <u>hair</u> and freckles
4	mi padre lleva gafas y una barba gris	my dad wears glasses and (has) a grey beard
5	diría que mi media hermana es ambiciosa	I would say that my half-sister is ambitious
6	conocí a mi mejor amigo, Clara, <u>hace</u> cuatro años	I met my best friend, Clara, four years <u>ago</u>

7	es una gran persona y nunca me critica	she is a great person, and she never criticises me
8	chateamos cada día por WhatsApp	we chat every day on WhatsApp
9	tres veces por semana	three times per week
10	igualmente hago natación	also, I go (do) swimming

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	nos llevamos muy bien	we get on very well
2	de vez en cuando, me peleo con mi madre	from time to time, I argue with my mum
3	ya que me parece que es terca	because I find that she is stubborn
4	para mí, un buen amigo es gracioso	for me, a good friend is funny
5	y alguien que te acepta como eres	and someone who accepts you as you are
6	vamos a leer los tebeos	we are going to read comic books
7	porque a mi hermano le interesan mucho	because they interest my brother a lot
8	es más fácil leer en formato tradicional	it is easier to read in a traditional format, on paper
9	sin embargo, leer en formato digital	however, reading (to read) in a digital format
10	cuesta mucho menos y protege el planeta	costs a lot less and protects the planet

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	suelo hacer deportes	I usually/tend to do sports
2	tres veces por semana	three times a week
3	después del colegio	after school
4	<i>para mí</i> , el deporte es como una droga	<i>for me</i> , sport is like a drug
5	juego al tenis desde hace tres semanas	I have played (I play) tennis for (since) three weeks
6	cuando era más joven jugaba al fútbol	when I was younger, and I used to play football
7	y hacía artes marciales	and I used to do martial arts
8	ya no tengo tiempo	now I don't have time
9	me gustan muchos tipos de entretenimiento	I like lots of types of entertainment
10	pero lo que más me gusta es ver la tele	but what I like the most is to watch/watching telly

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	cuando era más joven jugaba al fútbol	when I was younger, and I used to play football
2	y hacía artes marciales	and I used to do martial arts
3	ya no tengo tiempo	now I don't have time
4	me gustan muchos	I like lots of types of entertainment

	tipos de entretenimiento	
5	pero lo que más me gusta es ver la tele	but what I like the most is to watch/watching telly
6	escuchamos música y bailamos	we listened to music and we danced
7	durante toda la noche	throughout the whole night
8	me mola la música	I love music
9	y en el futuro quiero ir a un festival	and in the future, I want to go to a festival
10	me gustaría ir a todos los festivales	I would like to go to every festival

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	antes mi pueblo era muy tranquilo	before my town was quiet
2	pero ahora lo peor de mi pueblo	but now the worst thing about my town
3	es que hay tanto tráfico	is that there is so much traffic
4	mi <u>fiesta</u> favorita es la navidad	my favourite <u>holiday</u> is Christmas
5	se celebra en diciembre	it is celebrated in December
6	la celebro cada año	I celebrate <u>it</u> each year
7	con mis padres, mis abuelos y mis hermanos	with my parents, my grandparents and my siblings
8	típicamente celebramos en mi casa	typically we celebrate at my house
9	hace dos semanas	two weeks ago
10	fui a la <u>fiesta</u> de cumpleaños	I went to a birthday <u>party</u>

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gustaría ir a todos los festivales	I would like to go to every festival
2	el año que viene voy a ir a Reading	next year I am going to go to Reading
3	hace dos semanas hice	two weeks ago, I did
4	mis prácticas laborales en un colegio	my work experience in a school
5	cada día me levantaba a las siete	each day I got up at seven
6	intento de comer una <u>dieta</u> sana	I try to eat a healthy <u>diet</u>
7	sin embargo, hay que estudiar mucho	however, you have (one has) to study a lot
8	pienso que es durísimo	I think that it's really hard
9	si saco buenas notas	If I get good grades
10	encontraré un trabajo con un buen sueldo	I will find a job with a good salary

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	en mi colegio	in my school
2	se debe llevar	we (you) have to wear
3	<u>uniforme</u> escolar	school <u>uniform</u>
4	llevo	I wear
5	una camisa <u>blanca</u>	a white shirt
6	y unos pantalones <u>grises</u>	and some <u>grey</u> trousers
7	también llevo	also, I wear
8	zapatos <u>negros</u>	<u>black</u> shoes
9	pienso que el uniforme	I think that (the) uniform
10	es una <u>buena</u> idea	is a <u>good</u> idea

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No me encuentro bien desde hace un día	I haven't felt well for a day
2	Me he roto el brazo	I have broken my arm
3	Tiene que beber mucha agua	You have to drink lots of water
4	Me he quemado la boca	I have burnt my mouth
5	Tengo dolor de garganta	I have a sore throat
6	Tengo fiebre tengo que tomar aspirinas	I have a fever I must take aspirins
7	Me duele la cabeza	My head hurts
8	Estoy muy enfermo/a y también estoy cansado/a	I am very sick and also I am tired
9	Tengo que ir al hospital	I have to go to the hospital
10	Tengo una insolación	I have sunstroke

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me gustaría probar la comida	I would like to try the food
2	Compré una barra de pan	I bought a loaf of bread
3	En Chile probé los platos típicos	In Chile I tried the typical dishes
4	Contiene los pimientos, la harina y la mantequilla	It contains peppers, flour and butter
5	No me gustaba nada las cebollas ni la ternera	I didn't (used to) like the onions nor beef at all
6	Había una gran batalla y lanzamos huevos	There was a big battle and we threw eggs
7	Llevamos ropa blanca con un pañuelo rojo	We wore white clothing with a red neck scarf
8	Esta costumbre era muy popular	This custom was very popular

9	Los niños llevaban unos disfraces	The children were wearing some costumes
10	Muchas personas decoraban las tumbas	Many people were decorating the graves

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	me gusta porque	I like it because
2	no tengo que ponerme la ropa	I don't have to get dressed
3	siempre comemos pavo con verduras	we always eat turkey with vegetables
4	en mi opinión es muy importante	In my opinion it's very important
5	celebrar las fiestas	to celebrate holidays
6	Por la mañana, desayuno los huevos fritos	In the morning, I eat fried eggs for breakfast
7	A veces no tengo hambre	Sometimes, I am not (I do not have hunger) hungry
8	Por la tarde meriendo unas galletas y fruta	In the afternoon I snack on some biscuits and fruit
9	Soy vegetariano y también soy goloso/a	I am a vegetarian and also, I have a sweet tooth
10	Raramente como pasteles	I rarely eat cakes

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los días me despierto a las siete y media	Every day I wake up at seven thirty
2	Me levanto y luego me ducho en el cuarto de baño	I get up and then I shower in the bathroom
3	Me lavo los dientes y salgo de casa	I brush my teeth, and I leave the house
4	Si tengo tiempo me afeito	If I have time I shave
5	Cuando vuelvo a casa hago mis deberes enseguida	When I return home, I do my homework straight away
6	Hola, quisiera reservar una mesa por favor	Hello, I would like to reserve a table please
7	De primer plato, voy a tomar	For starter, I am going to have
8	Las gambas al ajillo con pan	Garlic prawns with bread
9	El plato está sucio y no hay aceite	The plate is dirty and there is no oil
10	Me hace falta un cuchillo y un vaso	I am missing a knife and a glass

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.
2	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
3	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
4	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
5	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
6	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
7	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
8	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
9	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
10	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Genesis 1:27 - Humans are unique.

Week 2 w/c 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psalm 139:14-16	'For you created my inmost being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.' - The Christian belief that God has a plan for all people, even before they are born.
2	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
3	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
4	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
5	Abstain from killing	This is the First Precept in Buddhism. The idea is to help and not harm others.
6	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.
7	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
8	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life.
9	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
10	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.

Week 3 w/c 06/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the

		life of someone who is dying.
2	St Ann's Hospice	This was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community. It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
3	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
4	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
5	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
6	'The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.'	Psalm 19:1 - Creation gives Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence.
7	Surah 17:31	'Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.' - In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
8	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
9	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, e.g performing miracles.
10	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.

Week 4 w/c 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Say He is Allah the One. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, nor is he born. And there is none like him.'	Surah 112 - What Muslims believe about Allah.
2	General revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself through nature, holy books, your conscience, other people or religious writings.
3	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future.
4	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
5	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
6	'God is the sum of all perfections'	Rene Descartes - French Philosopher writing about how God is above understanding.
7	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.
8	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have happened. They cannot be explained by science.
9	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty ...'	Genesis 1:1-2 - The idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo).
10	Enlightenment	This means to be spiritually awakened. A person who has come to understand religious truths. Mainly used in eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. Eg. The Buddha became enlightened.

Week 5 w/c 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Personal	This means relatable. The Christian idea that God desires relationship with his creation.
2	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
3	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
4	Science	This is the collection of knowledge from observation and testing.
5	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Mark 10:27 - This is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen.
6	Dalai Lama	This is the head monk of Tibetan Buddhism. Buddhist's highest spiritual leader, known as 'His Holiness'.
7	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
8	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
9	'All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal.'	Psalm 119:160 - The idea that scripture e.g. the Holy Bible as special revelation.
10	'...then he turned to the heavens when it was smoke.'	Surah 41 The idea in Islam that Allah is transcendent to the universe.

Week 6 w/c 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Big Bang Theory	This is the scientific view of the beginning of the universe.
2	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
3	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
4	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
5	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
6	Personal	This means relatable. The Christian idea that God desires relationship with his creation.
7	Humanism	This is a belief system which does not include God, but sees as central the morally good behaviour of human beings.
8	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
9	Science	This is the collection of knowledge from observation and testing.
10	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Mark 10:27 - This is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen.

Week 7 w/c 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Creation	This is the idea that God created the world/universe from nothing.
2	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
3	Evolution	The scientific theory of how organisms are thought to have developed from earlier forms of life.
4	Animal rights	This is the idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
5	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Genesis 1:27 - The idea that humans are unique.
6	'Say He is Allah the One. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of Him, nor is he born. And there is none like him.'	Surah 112 - What Muslims believe about Allah.
7	General revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself through nature, holy books, your conscience, other people or religious writings.
8	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future.
9	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
10	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.

Week 8 w/c 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Psalm 139:14-16	'For you created my inmost being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.' - The Christian belief that God has a plan for all people, even before they are born.
2	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
3	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
4	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
5	Abstain from killing	This is the First Precept in Buddhism. The idea is to help and not harm others.
6	'God is the sum of all perfections'	Rene Descartes - French Philosopher writing about how God is above understanding.
7	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.
8	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have happened. They cannot be explained by science.
9	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty ...'	Genesis 1:1-2 - The idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo).
10	Enlightenment	This means to be spiritually awakened. A person who has come to understand religious truths. Mainly used in eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. Eg. The Buddha became enlightened.

Week 9 w/c 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quality of life	This is the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness.
2	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
3	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life.
4	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
5	Afterlife	This is the belief about what happens after we die to the self/soul.
6	'The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.'	Psalm 19:1 - Creation gives Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence.
7	Surah 17:31	'Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.' - In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
8	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
9	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, e.g performing miracles.
10	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.

Week 10 w/c 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
2	St Ann's Hospice	This was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community. It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
3	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
4	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
5	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
6	Dalai Lama	This is the head monk of Tibetan Buddhism. Buddhist's highest spiritual leader, known as 'His Holiness'.
7	Vision	This is an image seen in the wind or in a dream, especially as part of a religious or supernatural experience.
8	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
9	'All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal.'	Psalm 119:160 - The idea that scripture e.g. the Holy Bible as special revelation.
10	'...then he turned to the heavens when it was smoke.'	Surah 41 - The idea in Islam that Allah is transcendent to the universe.

Week 11 w/c 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.

	Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	
2	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
3	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
4	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty ...'	Genesis 1:1-2 - The idea that God created everything out of nothing (ex nihilo).
5	Enlightenment	This means to be spiritually awakened. A person who has come to understand religious truths. Mainly used in eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. Eg. The Buddha became enlightened.
6	Teleological argument	This is the idea for the existence of God through the design of the world.
7	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
8	Surah 17:31	'Do not kill the children for fear of poverty - we shall provide for them and for you killing them is a great sin.' - In Islam abortion is forbidden for the reason of poverty.
9	Psalm 139:14-16	'For you created my inmost being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise You because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.' - Theme B - The Christian belief that God has a plan for all people, even before they are born.
10	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.

Week 12 w/c 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'With man this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.'	Mark 10:27 - This is the idea that God is not bound by science or our understanding of how things should happen.
2	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
3	Conservation	This is to repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
4	'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden, to work it and take care of it.'	Genesis 2:15 - The Christian idea that God gave humans stewardship (care of) the planet.
5	'All your words are true; all your righteous laws are eternal.'	Psalm 119:160 - The idea that scripture e.g. the Holy Bible as special revelation.
6	'...then he turned to the heavens when it was smoke.'	Surah 41 - The idea in Islam that Allah is transcendent to the universe.
7	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.

8	St Ann's Hospice	This was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community. It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
9	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
10	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.

Week 13 w/c 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Genesis 1:27 - The idea that humans are unique.
2	'The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands.'	Psalms 19:1 The idea that Creation gives Christians a sense of awe and wonder at its greatness and magnificence.
3	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.
4	St Ann's Hospice	This was opened in 1971 and serves the Greater Manchester community. It aims to provide quality of life for people with life-threatening illnesses. It supports families and carers and treats over 5500 patients.
5	Apostle Paul	This man received a special revelation from God, 'as he neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed all around him.' Acts 9:3
6	Stewardship	This is the belief that people have a duty to protect and care for the earth and its environment. In Islam it is also known as khalifah.
7	'Neither kill nor destroy yourself.'	Surah 4:29 - Islam teaches that Allah is the creator and giver of life, therefore only Allah can end life.
8	William Paley	This is an English clergyman who in the eighteenth century put forward the Design argument for the beginning of the world.
9	Abstain from killing	This is the First Precept in Buddhism. The idea is to help and not harm others.
10	'God is the sum of all perfections'	Rene Descartes - French Philosopher writing about how God is above understanding.

Citizenship Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tolerance	This is a concept in modern society which people show understanding of others with different views and opinions.
2	Rules	These are regulations or statements that govern behaviour within a specific area of activity.
3	Laws	This is the system of formulated ideas how members, groups and bodies within a society should behave and be regulated.
4	Fairness	This is the impartial and just treatment for all people.
5	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.
6	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
7	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
8	Custodial	A sentence that involves imprisonment.
9	Deterrence	Use of sentencing to prevent the offender committing the offence.
10	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	The title given to the head of the CPS (Crown Prosecution Service).

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
2	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
3	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
4	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
5	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.
6	The Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)	This was set up to handle complaints and conduct investigations into standard and compliance.
7	The Rule of Law	This is a basic principle of a democratic society that the law applies equally to everyone.
8	Strike	The withdrawal of one's labour; refusing to work.
9	Boycott	This means refusing to buy goods or use a service to achieve a desired political outcome (the term comes from Captain Boycott whose tenants refused to pay their rent).
10	International Criminal Court	This is set up to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, 120 nations have agreed to work with this court.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
2	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.
3	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
4	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
5	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
6	Tolerance	This is a concept in modern society which people show understanding of others with different views and opinions.
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8	Laws	This is the system of formulated ideas how members, groups and bodies within a society should behave and be regulated.
9	Fairness	This is the impartial and just treatment for all people.
10	Justice	This is behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Barristers	Graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
2	Aggravating Circumstances	Something that makes a crime more serious.
3	Chief Constable	The chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
4	Civil Law	The type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
5	Common Law	A law based on judges' ruling in court.
6	Criminal Law	The type of law where individuals are charged by the state with an offence and if they are found guilty, they are punished by the state.
7	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	An independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought. They prosecute charges on behalf of their state.
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed largely by solicitors.
2	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
3	Queens Counsel	This is when barristers apply to become QC's to become recognised as experts in their field.
4	Metropolitan Police Force	This is the police force responsible for the London area.
5	President of the Supreme Court	This is the head of the UK's highest domestic appeal court.
6	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
8	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
9	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
10	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Burden of Proof	This means that the accused is innocent until proven guilty by the prosecution.
2	Sanctions	This is a non-custodial or custodial sentence given if found guilty.
3	Tribunals	These are inferior and more informal to courts and are more specialised.
4	Arbitration	This is the process where parties agree to have their dispute heard by a private arbitrator who will make a binding decision.
5	Recorded Crime	These are crimes that are reported and recorded by the police.
6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed mainly by solicitors.
7	Lord Chief Justice	This is the senior Judge in the UK and head of the judiciary.

8	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
9	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
10	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Magna carta	This was signed by King John in 1215 and established the rights and powers of the King and the people of England.
2	Human Rights Act	This was passed in 2000 and is an Act that brings together all pieces of Human Rights Legislation in the UK.
3	Secondary Action	This is when a worker not directly involved in a trade dispute takes action to support other workers.
4	Life sentences	These are sentences for the most serious crimes, that means they will never be released from prison, e.g. Ian Brady, Rosemary West.
5	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on license' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
6	Barristers	Graduates who become specialists in a narrow aspect of law and are employed by clients to represent them in the higher courts.
7	Aggravating Circumstances	Something that makes a crime more serious.
8	Chief Constable	The chief police officer with each regional police force responsible for day-to-day management of police resources to fight crime.
9	Civil Law	The type of law that deals with disputes between individuals where damages are awarded.
10	Common Law	A law based on judges' ruling in court.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fines	This is a financial sentence given out by courts. Magistrates and Crown Courts have powers to set unlimited fine levels.
2	Community sentences	This is a sentence that combines punishment with activity, e.g. unpaid work, attending meetings, keeping to a curfew.
3	Suspended sentences	This is a custodial sentence of between 14 days and 2 years that is suspended unless they commit another crime in the period of 2 years.
4	Rehabilitation	This is the aim of sentencing seeking to change the behaviour of the offender.
5	Parole Board	This is the board that considers whether offenders can be released after the completion of their minimum term in prison.
6	Legal Executives	These are legally qualified specialists employed largely by solicitors.
7	Solicitors	These are mainly graduates who cover a range of both civil and criminal legal work.
8	Queens Counsel	This is when barristers apply to become QC's to become recognised as experts in their field.
9	Metropolitan Police Force	This is the police force responsible for the London area.
10	President of the Supreme Court	This is the head of the UK's highest domestic appeal court.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
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5	Extended sentences	This is when prisoners are released 'on license' for a maximum of 8 years and they are bound by restrictions that if they break could see them returned to jail.
6	Equality Act 2010	116 pieces of information brought together to protect individuals from their unfair treatment and promote an equal and fair society.
7	European Arrest Warrant	A system within the European Union that allows a police force in one country to ask a police force in another to arrest someone.
8	European Convention on Human Rights	A Convention that lays down basic rights. It is based on the UNDHR and is overseen by the Council of Europe.
9	Geneva Conventions	This is the most important convention on how civilians should be treated during a time of war.
10	Trade Union Congress (TUC)	This is a national body representing most trade unions in the UK.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
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8	Magistrates	These are part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in a local Magistrates' courts, they sit on a bench of three and agree their decisions.
9	Custodial	This is a sentence that involves imprisonment.
10	Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)	This is an independent governmental body that determines whether charges should be brought, they prosecute charges on behalf of their state.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
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