



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here: <https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

3



SPARX MATHS

You're logging in to Sparx at St James Easter.
[Not your school?](#)

Username

Password

[New user?](#)



Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.

First Name:

Last Name:

Date of birth:

4

sparx

Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
1 w/c 02/09/24	KO						
	Online						
2 w/c 09/09/24	KO						
	Online						
3 w/c 16/09/24	KO						
	Online						
4 w/c 23/09/24	KO						
	Online						
5 w/c 30/09/24	KO						
	Online						
6 w/c 07/10/24	KO						
	Online						
7 w/c 14/10/24	KO						
	Online						
8 w/c 21/10/24	KO						
	Online						
9 w/c 04/11/24	KO						
	Online						
10 w/c 11/11/24	KO						
	Online						
11 w/c 18/11/24	KO						
	Online						
12 w/c 25/11/24	KO						
	Online						
13 w/c 02/12/24	KO						
	Online						

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 2 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 3 Mains	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Frequency	The number of waves to pass a point in one second.
2	Direct potential difference	PD always flows in one direction.
3	Direct current	A current that flows in one direction only.
4	Alternating potential difference	PD that changes direction many times each second.
5	Alternating current	A current that constantly changes direction.
6	UK PD	230V
7	UK Frequency	50Hz
8	Live wire	Brown wire
9	Neutral wire	Blue wire
10	Earth wire	Yellow and green wire

Week 4 Mains	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Step up transformer	A transformer that increases potential difference.
2	Step down transformer	A transformer that decreases potential difference.
3	National grid	A network of cables, pylons and transformers from power supply to consumers.
4	$E = V Q$	The equation that links energy transferred, potential difference and charge.
5	$E = P t$	The equation that links energy transferred, power and time.
6	$P = I V$	The equation that links power, current and potential difference.
7	25000V	PD output of a power station.
8	400000V	PD in cables in the national grid.
9	230V	Safe PD for consumers at the end of the national grid.
10	Fuse	A safety component which melts when the current is too high.

Week 5 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Week 6 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Work	When a force causes an object to move.
2	Joule	The unit for work done.
3	Specific heat capacity	The energy needed to raise 1Kg of a substance by 1 degree celsius.
4	Dissipate	To scatter in all directions or to heat up the surroundings.
5	Conduction	Transfer of energy in a solid.
6	Convection	Transfer of energy in a liquid or gas.
7	Double glazing	Reduces energy loss through the windows.
8	Loft insulation	Reduces energy loss through the roof.
9	Cavity wall insulation	Reduces energy loss through the walls.
10	Lubrication	Reduces friction.

Week 7 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finite	Once gone, cannot be replaced.
2	Uses of fuels	Transport, heating and electricity.
3	GW	Gigawatt
4	Alternative energy resources	Alternatives to fossil fuels but may not be renewable.
5	Biofuel	Fuel produced by biological materials e.g. trees or sugarcane.
6	Nuclear fuels	Uranium and plutonium.
7	Carbon neutral	Do not add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
8	Tidal barriers	Powered by movement of everyday tides in and out.
9	Wind power	Generated by wind turbines connected to a generator.
10	Geothermal	Energy that takes advantage of volcanic activity, hot water or steam.

Week 8 Bonding	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Giant lattice	Positive and negative ions in a regular structure.
2	Ionic bonding	Electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.
3	1+ ion	Formed when a group 1 element loses an electron.
4	2+ ion	Formed when a group 2 element loses 2 electrons.
5	3+ ion	Formed when a group 3 element loses 3 electrons.
6	2- ion	Formed when a group 6 element gains 2 electrons.
7	1- ion	Formed when a group 7 element gains an electron.
8	Metal	On the left hand side of the periodic table.
9	Non-metal	On the right hand side of the periodic table.
10	Molecule	Particles made from atoms joined together by covalent bonds.

Week 9 Bonding	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Covalent bond	A pair of two shared electrons joining atoms together.
2	Intermolecular forces	Weak forces between molecules.
3	Polymer	Long chain molecules made from joining lots of small molecules together.
4	Monomer	The building block of a polymer.
5	Delocalised	Free to move around.
6	Metallic bonding	The attraction between the nucleus of metal atoms and delocalised electrons.
7	Malleable	Can be hammered into shape.
8	Alloy	A mixture of a metal with small amounts of other elements.
9	States of matter	Solid, liquid and gas.
10	Fullerenes	Carbon atoms in rings.

Week 10 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
2	Palisade mesophyll	Tissue found in the uppermost layers of the leaf where lots of photosynthesis takes place.
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4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
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Week 11 Plants	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epidermis	The outermost cells of a plant.
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3	Spongy mesophyll	Tissue found below the palisade layer with spaces to allow diffusion.
4	Humid	High levels of water vapour in the atmosphere.
5	Xylem	Tissue that carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
6	Phloem	Carries glucose from the leaf to where it is needed.
7	Meristem	Source of stem cells in a plant.
8	Root	Plant organ where water and minerals are absorbed.
9	Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
10	Osmosis	Movement of water from a high concentration to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane.

Week 12 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
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10	MJ	Megajoule

Week 13 Energy	Piece of Information	Answer
1	System	An object or group of objects that interact.
2	Kinetic energy store	Movement energy
3	Chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions.
4	Gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised.
5	Elastic store	Filled when an object is stretched or compressed.
6	Non-renewable	An energy source which cannot be replaced.
7	Renewable	An energy source which can be replaced.
8	Power	How quickly energy is transferred, measured in watts.
9	kJ	Kilojoule
10	MJ	Megajoule

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ahora	Now
2	mi padre	my father
3	trabaja como	works as
4	mecánico	mechanic
5	en una <u>empresa</u>	in a <u>business</u>
6	En este momento	At the moment
7	mi hermano	my brother
8	trabaja como	works as
9	camarero	waiter
10	en un <u>restaurante</u>	in a <u>restaurant</u>

Week 2 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Actualmente	Currently
2	mi hijo	my son
3	trabaja como	works as
4	enfermero	a nurse
5	en un <u>hospital</u>	in a <u>hospital</u>
6	En el pasado	In the past
7	mi madre	my mother
8	trabajó como	worked as
9	profesora	a teacher
10	en un <u>colegio</u>	in a <u>school</u>

Week 3 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recientemente	Recently
2	mi madrastra	my stepmum
3	trabajó como	worked as
4	policía	a police officer
5	en una <u>comisaría</u>	in a <u>police station</u>
6	Cuando era más joven	When I was younger
7	mi abuela	my grandmother
8	trabajó como	worked as
9	cocinera	a cook
10	en un <u>restaurante</u>	in a <u>restaurant</u>

Week 4 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En el futuro	In the future
2	me gustaría	I would like
3	trabajar como	to work as
4	profesor o	a teacher or
5	policía	a police officer
6	Un día	One day
7	quisiera	I would like
8	trabajar en	to work in
9	un colegio	a school
10	con los <u>niños</u>	with <u>children</u>

Week 5 Work	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cuando sea mayor	When I am older
2	espero	I hope
3	trabajar como	to work as
4	periodista	a journalist
5	en una <u>empresa</u>	in a <u>business</u>
6	Más tarde en la <u>vida</u>	Later in <u>life</u>
7	voy a	I am going to
8	trabajar	work
9	en una <u>tienda</u>	in a <u>shop</u>
10	con el <u>público</u>	with the <u>public</u>

Week 6 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana pasado	Last weekend
2	me alojé	I stayed
3	en un hotel	in a hotel
4	era limpio	it was clean
5	y grande	and big
6	El verano pasado	Last summer
7	me alojé	I stayed
8	en un <u>piso</u>	in a <u>flat</u>
9	la <u>cama</u> era	the <u>bed</u> was
10	pequeña	small

Week 7 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año pasado	Last year
2	me alojé	I stayed
3	cerca de la <u>playa</u>	close to the <u>beach</u>
4	y la <u>habitación</u>	and the <u>room</u>
5	era cómoda	was comfortable
6	Hace dos años	Two years ago
7	me alojé	I stayed
8	en la costa	on the coast
9	y no había	and there wasn't
10	una <u>piscina</u>	a <u>swimming pool</u>

Week 8 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fui de vacaciones	I went on holiday
2	y me alojé	and I stayed
3	en una <u>casa</u>	in a <u>house</u>
4	la <u>piscina</u>	the <u>swimming pool</u>
5	era grande	It was big
6	El mes pasado	Last month
7	me alojé	I stayed
8	en una <u>tienda</u>	in a <u>tent</u>
9	era cómoda	it was comfortable
10	y <u>práctica</u>	and <u>practical</u>

Week 9 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El mes pasado	Last month
2	me alojé	I stayed
3	en una <u>tienda</u>	in a <u>tent</u>
4	era cómoda	it was comfortable
5	y <u>práctica</u>	and <u>practical</u>
6	Fui de vacaciones	I went on holiday
7	y me alojé	and I stayed
8	en una <u>casa</u>	in a <u>house</u>
9	la <u>piscina</u>	the <u>swimming pool</u>
10	era grande	It was big

Week 10 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para las <u>vacaciones</u> de mis sueños	For my dream <u>holidays</u>
2	me gustaría alojarme	I would like to stay
3	en un hotel de lujo	in a luxury hotel
4	y me alojaría	and I would stay
5	cerca de la <u>playa</u>	close to the <u>beach</u>
6	Si tuviera mi elección	If I had the choice
7	me alojaría	I would stay
8	en el campo	in the countryside
9	y tendría	and it would have
10	una piscina	a swimming pool

Week 11 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si tuviera mi elección	If I had the choice
2	me alojaría	I would stay
3	en el campo	in the countryside
4	y tendría	and it would have
5	una piscina	a swimming pool
6	Para las <u>vacaciones</u> de mis sueños	For my dream <u>holidays</u>
7	me gustaría alojarme	I would like to stay
8	en un hotel de lujo	in a luxury hotel
9	y me alojaría	and I would stay
10	cerca de la <u>playa</u>	close to the <u>beach</u>

Week 12 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si fuera <u>rico/a</u>	If I were <u>rich</u>
2	me alojaría	I would stay
3	en una habitación individual	in a single room
4	en una <u>isla</u>	on an <u>island</u>
5	con vista al mar	with a sea view
6	Me gustaría reservar	I would like to book
7	una <u>habitación</u> doble	a double <u>room</u>
8	para dos <u>personas</u>	for two <u>people</u>
9	por tres <u>noches</u>	for three <u>nights</u>
10	en <u>agosto</u>	in <u>August</u>

Week 13 Holidays	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me gustaría reservar	I would like to book
2	una <u>habitación</u> doble	a double <u>room</u>
3	para dos <u>personas</u>	for two <u>people</u>
4	por tres <u>noches</u>	for three <u>nights</u>
5	en <u>agosto</u>	in <u>August</u>
6	Si fuera <u>rico/a</u>	If I were <u>rich</u>
7	me alojaría	I would stay
8	en una habitación individual	in a single room
9	en una <u>isla</u>	on an <u>island</u>
10	con vista al mar	with a sea view

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
7	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
8	gender	Refers to the norms, behaviours and roles of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed.
9	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
10	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	To convey	To communicate a message, information or idea
2	emotive language	Word choices made to evoke an emotional response
3	plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
4	pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
5	features of a speech	Directly addresses the audience with use of personal pronouns throughout May start 'ladies and gentlemen' or similar
6	precise	Exact and accurate
7	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
8	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
9	concise	Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
10	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
2	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made
3	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
4	elaborate	To develop or present something in further detail
5	pride	A feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people connected with you have done or got something good
6	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
7	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
8	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
10	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
2	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
3	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
4	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
5	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative
6	To caution	To say something as a warning
7	To celebrate	To acknowledge the importance of an event, person or idea
8	To unite	To come or bring together for a common purpose or action
9	To educate	To teach someone the importance or value of an idea
10	To criticise	To indicate the faults of an idea, behaviour, mindset in a disapproving way

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This emphasises	When a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
2	This highlights	When a writer draws special attention to something in a text
3	This symbolises	When a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	Literary techniques	Sensory Language, foreshadowing, delayed action, tension, metaphor, personification, narrative voice, pathetic fallacy
5	This illustrates	When a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
6	This suggests	When a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
7	This exaggerates	When a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
8	This exposes	When a writer reveals something by uncovering it
9	This constructs	When a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
10	This amplifies	When a writer makes something larger or greater

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	rhetoric	The art or study of using language effectively and persuasively
2	revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system
3	ethos	A sense of trustworthiness, reliability and sincerity in a persuasive argument
4	pathos	Appealing to the emotions and thoughts of an audience in order to persuade effectively
5	logos	A logical, relevant argument
6	morality	our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong
7	democracy	a system which gives everyone a fair vote or say in society
8	dystopia	an imagined society where there is great suffering or injustice
9	utopia	an imagined place in which everything is perfect
10	revolution	a rebellion against a government to start a new system of leadership

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	resistance	The refusal to accept or comply with something Eg a law, a policy, a rule
2	nation	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory
3	gender	Either of the sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female
4	race	Each of the major groupings into which humankind is considered (in various theories or contexts) to be divided on the basis of physical characteristics or shared ancestry
5	climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
6	manipulative	the ability to exercise control or influence over a person or situation
7	persuasive	the ability to convince someone to do something
8	evasive	intentionally avoiding or dodging questions
9	deceptive	misleading people by giving an impression different from the truth
10	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	To convey	To communicate a message, information or idea
2	emotive language	Word choices made to evoke an emotional response
3	plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
4	pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
5	features of a speech	Directly addresses the audience with use of personal pronouns throughout May start 'ladies and gentlemen' or similar
6	oppressive	inflicting harsh and cruel treatment, often from a position of leadership
7	tyrannical	exercising power in a cruel way in order to maintain control
8	hypocritical	someone who behaves in a way that goes against their claimed beliefs
9	power-hungry	having a strong desire for control or authority over others
10	expendable	of little significance, able to be abandoned or destroyed (<i>disposable</i>)

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	precise	Exact and accurate
2	rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
3	hypophora	A figure of speech wherein a writer raises a question and then immediately answers it
4	concise	Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
5	audience	The people giving attention to something Language and tone need to be adapted accordingly Eg Prime Minister - very formal, classmates - informal
6	totalitarian	a centralised government with a ruler who expects total loyalty to the state
7	dictator	a ruler with total power over a country, often gained through force
8	autonomy	independence and freedom, such as the ability to make your own choices
9	socialism	A political system that believes production should be owned by the general community, not individuals.
10	capitalism	A political system that believes production should be owned by individuals, not the community.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
2	provocative statements	Phrases designed to cause shock to engage reader/listener and emphasise points being made
3	the rule of three	Writing technique that suggests that a group of three adjectives or examples is always stronger and more memorable than one
4	elaborate	To develop or present something in further detail
5	pride	A feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people connected with you have done or got something good
6	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
7	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
8	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
10	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	patriotism	The quality of being devotion to and supporting one's country
2	direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
3	stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
4	extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
5	persuasive	The ability to convince someone to do something
6	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
7	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
8	degrade	to treat someone with disrespect (<i>devalue</i>)
9	belittle	to dismiss someone as unimportant or insignificant (<i>discredit</i>)
10	patronise	to appear kind but in reality be treating someone as if they are stupid (<i>condescend</i>)

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
2	fact	Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article
3	statistic	A fact or piece of data obtained from a study of a large quantity of numerical data
4	hyperbole	A way of speaking or writing that makes someone or something sound much bigger, better, smaller, worse, more unusual, etc, than they are
5	To inspire	To fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative
6	To caution	To say something as a warning
7	To celebrate	To acknowledge the importance of an event, person or idea
8	To unite	To come or bring together for a common purpose or action
9	To educate	To teach someone the importance or value of an idea
10	To criticise	To indicate the faults of an idea, behaviour, mindset in a disapproving way

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	To convey	To communicate a message, information or idea
2	emotive language	Word choices made to evoke an emotional response
3	plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
4	pronoun	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
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History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	United Nations	What was the international organisation created after the war to maintain peace?
2	50	How many country representatives signed the United Nations charter?
3	Iron Curtain	Which phrase was used by Winston Churchill to describe the division in Europe between the communist east and capitalist west?
4	Truman Doctrine	What idea promised that the USA would provide financial aid to any country taking a stand against communism?
5	Marshall Aid	How did the American government provide financial support to European countries to help them recover from the effects of World War Two?
6	Containment	Which American policy aimed to stop communism from spreading to other European countries?
7	Berlin Blockade	What event, on the 24th June 1948, saw Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies?
8	Berlin Airlift	How did the Allies supply their sectors of Berlin by air until the Berlin Blockade was lifted in May 1949?
9	Cold War	Which name is given to the political tension and competition for power that existed between the communist East and the democratic West after World War Two?
10	The Yalta Conference	Where did the Big Three meet in February 1945 to decide on what to do with Germany once it had been defeated.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warsaw Pact	What pact saw a collection of 12 communist countries agree to defend each other if one of them was attacked?
2	Proxy War	Which term describes groups or countries fighting on behalf of a larger nation without that nation actively having to participate in the conflict?
3	South Korea	Did America and the United Nations support North or South Korea in the Korean Wars?
4	Arms race	How did a competition between America and the USSR build more destructive and a higher number of nuclear weapons?
5	Communism	What ideology, created by Karl Marx, supports economical equality for all social classes.
6	The Potsdam Conference	The Big Three met again at Potsdam in July 1945 and the main objective was to put into action the post-war plan from Yalta.
7	Capitalism	What economic system is based on private ownership to encourage increased profits?
8	Domino Theory	Which American idea believed that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes?
9	The Korean War	In which war were both the USSR and America supporting opposing sides without actively participating?
10	NATO	What military alliance of western powers was originally created to provide a counterforce to the Soviet armies of Eastern Europe?

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Space race	Which Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union developed aerospace capabilities?
2	The Cuban Missile Crisis	Which 13 day period saw the United States and Soviet Union on the brink of nuclear war?
3	Bay of Pigs	What was the failed attempt by the U.S. and Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro in 1961 called?
4	Vietnam War	Which war saw North Vietnam being supported by the Soviet Union and China, while South Vietnam was supported by the United States and other anti-communist nations?
5	Operation Rolling Thunder	What was the United States' gradual and sustained aerial bombardment campaign against Vietnam called?
6	United Nations	What was the international organisation created after the war to maintain peace?
7	50	How many country representatives signed the United Nations charter?
8	Iron Curtain	Which phrase was used by Winston Churchill to describe the division in Europe between the communist east and capitalist west?
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	United States of America	Who was first to put a man on the moon in 1969?
2	August 1961	When was the Berlin wall built?
3	Neil Armstrong	What was the name of the first man to walk on the moon?
4	Test Ban Treaty	Which document was signed by the USSR, USA and UK in 1963? This banned the testing of nuclear weapons on the ground and in the atmosphere but not underground.
5	The German Democratic Republic	Who built the Berlin wall to prevent their population fleeing to the East?
6	Containment	Which American policy aimed to stop communism from spreading to other European countries?
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Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	National Health Service	What was created to provide free healthcare for the British public after World War 2?
2	Aneurin Bevan	Who was in charge of implementing the NHS?
3	1027	How many passengers were aboard the Empire Windrush?
4	1948 British Nationality Act	Which legislation encouraged immigration aboard the Empire Windrush?
5	Caribbean	Where were immigrants on the Empire Windrush predominantly from?
6	Warsaw Pact	What pact saw a collection of 12 communist countries agree to defend each other if one of them was attacked?
7	Proxy War	Which term describes groups or countries fighting on behalf of a larger nation without that nation actively having to participate in the conflict?
8	South Korea	Did America and the United Nations support North or South Korea in the Korean Wars?
9	Arms race	How did a competition between America and the USSR build more destructive and a higher number of nuclear weapons?
10	Communism	What ideology, created by Karl Marx, supports economical equality for all social classes.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Swinging Sixties	What name was given to the 1960s in Britain?
2	Sexual Offences Act	Which act legalised homosexuality in Britain in the 1960s?
3	1967	When were abortions legalised in the UK?
4	Margaret Thatcher	Who was the first female British Prime Minister during the 1970s?
5	Bloody Sunday	Which event saw British soldiers fire on Irish protestors in Dublin, killing 14 people and injuring 26?
6	The Potsdam Conference	The Big Three met again at Potsdam in July 1945 and the main objective was to put into action the post-war plan from Yalta.
7	Capitalism	What economic system is based on private ownership to encourage increased profits?
8	Domino Theory	Which American idea believed that if one country fell to communism, others would follow - like a row of dominoes?
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Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Miners' Strike	What event saw the mass walk out of coal mines in 1984 due to closures by the Conservative Government?
2	1982	When was the Falklands War between Argentina and the United Kingdom?
3	Poll Tax	What policy, introduced by Margaret Thatcher, meant that every household would be expected to pay the same amount of tax?
4	Princess Diana	Whose death shook the entire of Britain? Their funeral was watched by 2 million people?
5	The Noughties	What have the 2000s become known as?
6	Space race	Which Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union developed aerospace capabilities?
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Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brexit	What referendum saw the UK vote to leave the EU?
2	2014	When were same sex marriages legalised in the UK?
3	Terrorism	What term describes the threat or use of violence to influence the government or intimidate the public?
4	9/11	Which event saw 2 planes crash into the Twin Towers in 2001?
5	Radicalisation	Which process is used to spread extremist views about politics, religion or other ideals?
6	United States of America	Who was first to put a man on the moon in 1969?
7	August 1961	When was the Berlin wall built?
8	Neil Armstrong	What was the name of the first man to walk on the moon?
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9	Radicalisation	Which process is used to spread extremist views about politics, religion or other ideals?
10	National Health Service	What was created to provide free healthcare for the British public after World War 2?

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	23%	Write 0.23 as a percentage.
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Write down all the factors of 12.
3	15	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9 Write down the smallest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
4	1.2	Find $\sqrt{1.44}$
5	7	Graham gets to the train station at 0715. The train is arriving at 0722. How many minutes does Graham have to wait?
6	16	Find the value of a when $a + a = 32$
7	30	Here are the first 4 terms of a sequence 2 9 16 23 Write down the next term in the sequence.
8	1, 3, 5, 15	Write down the factors of 15.
9	$\frac{19}{100}$	Write 19% as a fraction.
10	$\frac{3}{4}$	Write 0.75 as a fraction in its simplest form.

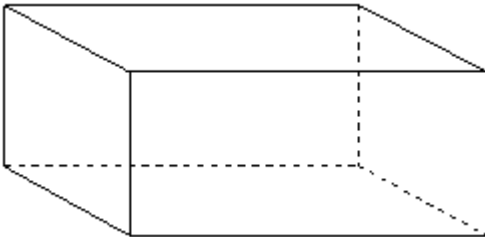
Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	Write 0.3 as a fraction.
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	An ordinary fair dice is thrown once. What is the probability of the dice landing on an odd number?
3	96	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9 Write down the largest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
4	$7ab$	Simplify $a \times b \times 7$
5	30%	Write 0.3 as a percentage.
6	20 cm	Find the perimeter of a rectangle with width 3 cm and length 7 cm.
7	0.07	Write $\frac{7}{100}$ as a decimal.
8	t^2	Simplify $t \times t$
9	34 200	Write 3.42×10^4 as an ordinary number.
10	$4m$	Simplify $3m - m - m + 3m$

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	974	Here are four digits 7 3 4 9 Write down the largest possible 3-digit number.
2	1452	Write 1.452×10^3 as an ordinary number.
3	8%	Write $\frac{4}{50}$ as a percentage.
4	1	Write down the smallest square number that is also an odd number.
5	1500 m	Change 1.5 kilometres to metres.
6	23%	Write 0.23 as a percentage.
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Write down all the factors of 12.
8	15	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9 Write down the smallest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
9	1.2	Find $\sqrt{1.44}$
10	7	Graham gets to the train station at 0715. The train is arriving at 0722. How many minutes does Graham have to wait?

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{31}{100}$	Write 0.31 as a fraction.
2	0.47	Write 4.7×10^{-1} as an ordinary number.
3	y^3	Simplify $y \times y \times y$
4	0.985	The probability that a new fridge has a fault is 0.015. What is the probability that a new fridge does not have a fault?
5	350 mm	Change 35 cm to mm.
6	16	Find the value of a when $a + a = 32$
7	30	Here are the first 4 terms of a sequence 2 9 16 23 Write down the next term in the sequence.
8	1, 3, 5, 15	Write down the factors of 15.
9	$\frac{19}{100}$	Write 19% as a fraction.
10	$\frac{3}{4}$	Write 0.75 as a fraction in its simplest form.

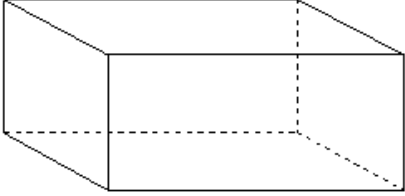
Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{3}{7}$	Annie and Lily share some money in the ratio 4 : 3 What fraction of the money does Lily get?
2	$a^m \times n$	$(a^m)^n =$
3	4.56	Change 4560 g into kg.
4	a^{m+n}	$a^m \times a^n =$
5	4n	Simplify $\frac{2n + 6n}{2}$
6	$\frac{3}{10}$	Write 0.3 as a fraction.
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	An ordinary fair dice is thrown once. What is the probability of the dice landing on an odd number?
8	96	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9

		Write down the largest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
9	$7ab$	Simplify $a \times b \times 7$
10	30%	Write 0.3 as a percentage.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12	Write down the number of edges of this 3-D shape. 
2	5.62×10^{-3}	Write 0.00562 in standard form.
3	7300	Change 7.3 m into mm.
4	24 39	Here are the first five terms of a Fibonacci sequence 3 3 6 9 15 Write down the next two terms of the sequence.
5	$2y + 6$	Expand $2(y + 3)$
6	20 cm	Find the perimeter of a rectangle with width 3 cm and length 7 cm.
7	0.07	Write $\frac{7}{100}$ as a decimal.
8	t^2	Simplify $t \times t$
9	34 200	Write 3.42×10^4 as an ordinary number.
10	$4m$	Simplify $3m - m - m + 3m$

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	0.00496	Write 4.96×10^{-3} as an ordinary number.
2	7360	Write 7357 correct to 3 significant figures.
3	£155,000	Hayley's house has a value of £160,000 correct to 2 significant figures. Write down the least possible value of the house.
4	6	$p^3 \times p^x = p^9$ Find the value of x
5	8	How many sides does an octagon have?
6	974	Here are four digits 7 3 4 9 Write down the largest possible 3-digit number.
7	1452	Write 1.452×10^3 as an ordinary number.
8	8%	Write $\frac{4}{50}$ as a percentage.
9	1	Write down the smallest square number that is also an odd number.
10	1500 m	Change 1.5 kilometres to metres.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7.547×10^{-5}	Write the number 0.000 075 47 in standard form.
2	£145,000	Ian's house has a value of £140,000 correct to 2 significant figures. Write down the greatest possible value of the house.
3	5	$(7^2)^y = 7^{10}$ Find the value of y
4	$5(1 - 2m)$	Factorise $5 - 10m$
5	3.246×10^7	Write 32 460 000 in standard form.
6	$\frac{31}{100}$	Write 0.31 as a fraction.
7	0.47	Write 4.7×10^{-1} as an ordinary number.
8	y^3	Simplify $y \times y \times y$
9	0.985	The probability that a new fridge has a fault is 0.015. What is the probability that a new fridge does not have a fault?
10	350 mm	Change 35 cm to mm.

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9	$\frac{19}{100}$	Write 19% as a fraction.
10	$\frac{3}{4}$	Write 0.75 as a fraction in its simplest form.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{3}{10}$	Write 0.3 as a fraction.
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	An ordinary fair dice is thrown once. What is the probability of the dice landing on an odd number?
3	96	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9 Write down the largest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
4	$7ab$	Simplify $a \times b \times 7$
5	30%	Write 0.3 as a percentage.
6	20 cm	Find the perimeter of a rectangle with width 3 cm and length 7 cm.
7	0.07	Write $\frac{7}{100}$ as a decimal.

8	t^2	Simplify $t \times t$
9	34 200	Write 3.42×10^4 as an ordinary number.
10	$4m$	Simplify $3m - m - m + 3m$

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	974	Here are four digits 7 3 4 9 Write down the largest possible 3-digit number.
2	1452	Write 1.452×10^3 as an ordinary number.
3	8%	Write $\frac{4}{50}$ as a percentage.
4	1	Write down the smallest square number that is also an odd number.
5	1500 m	Change 1.5 kilometres to metres.
6	23%	Write 0.23 as a percentage.
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Write down all the factors of 12.
8	15	Here are four digits 5 6 1 9 Write down the smallest possible two digit number that can be made with two of the digits.
9	1.2	Find $\sqrt{1.44}$
10	7	Graham gets to the train station at 0715. The train is arriving at 0722. How many minutes does Graham have to wait?

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group
3	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
4	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
8	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
2	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
3	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
4	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
5	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.
6	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
7	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
8	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
9	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
10	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
2	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
3	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
4	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
5	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group
8	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
9	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
2	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
3	Goods	Something you can physically touch that can be bought or sold
4	Services	Where a business or person charges you for their help
5	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
8	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
2	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
3	Earthquake resistant buildings.	Buildings built to survive the force of an earthquake without collapsing.
4	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
5	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
6	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

7	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
8	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
9	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
10	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another country.
2	Slavery	The act of owning another person who works without pay.
3	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
4	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
5	Civil war	A war within a country.
6	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
7	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
8	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
9	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
10	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Global wealth distribution	The way in which wealth is spread out between countries.
2	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
5	Migration	Moving from one place to another.
6	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
8	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
9	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
10	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Push factor	Something that makes people want to move away from an area.
2	Pull factor	Something that makes people want to move to an area.
3	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
4	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.
5	Refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety.
6	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
7	Trade surplus	When the value of goods exported is more than those imported leading to profit.
8	Goods	Something you can physically touch that can be bought or sold
9	Services	Where a business or person charges you for their help
10	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Landlocked	A country that doesn't have a coastline.
2	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
3	Earthquake resistant buildings.	Buildings built to survive the force of an earthquake without collapsing.
4	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.
5	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
6	Colonial power	A country that has established rule over another country.
7	Slavery	The act of owning another person who works without pay.
8	Political causes of uneven development	These include a corrupt government and civil wars.
9	Corrupt government	A government that spends its income on themselves and not the population of their country.
10	Civil war	A war within a country.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Global wealth distribution	The way in which wealth is spread out between countries.
2	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Malaria	A disease that is spread by mosquitoes.
5	Migration	Moving from one place to another.
6	Push factor	Something that makes people want to move away from an area.
7	Pull factor	Something that makes people want to move to an area.
8	Economic migration	This is moving for the purpose of work, usually for higher wages.
9	Political migration	This is fleeing a country due to war, persecution or other dangers.

10	Refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety.
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Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
2	HDI	Human development index, this links wealth to health and education with the aim of showing how people are benefitting from a country's wealth.
3	Access to water	The percentage of people that have access to clean water within a country.
4	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
5	HIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a narrow base which shows a low birth rate and a wide apex which shows a low death rate.
6	Quality of life	the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group
7	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
8	Economic causes of uneven development	These include trading, access to education and access to clean water.
9	Trade deficit	When the value of goods exported is less than those imported leading to debt.
10	Historical causes of uneven development	These include colonialism.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Quaternary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in research and development e.g. scientists and researchers.
2	Trading	This is the buying and selling of goods and services between people and countries.
3	Natural hazards	An extreme event that occurs naturally causing a loss of life, damage to property and/or disruption to human activities.
4	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
5	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live for within a country.
6	Physical causes of uneven development	These include countries being landlocked and natural hazards.
7	Primary sector	The sector of industry where raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing.
8	Development gap	The difference between the most and least developed areas.
9	Death rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
10	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Infant mortality rate	The numbers of babies that die before the age of 1, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.
3	LIC population pyramid	The pyramid has a wide base which shows a high birth rate and a narrow apex which shows a high death rate.
4	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within one country and abroad.
5	Secondary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in manufacturing/factory work.
6	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
7	HIC	A high-income country has a GDP per Capita of over \$12,056 per year.
8	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
9	LIC	A low-income country has a GDP per Capita of below \$1026 per year.
10	Birth rate	The number of births, per 1000 people, per year, within a country.

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

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sin	This is any act that breaks God's laws or commandments.
2	Original sin	This is a Christian belief that all humans, through birth, have been born with a tainted nature that separates them from God.
3	George Whitefield	This man was born in Gloucester. He was a Christian evangelist (a person who tells others about Jesus). He went on to change the laws in Great Britain and America.
4	William Wilberforce	This man was a Christian abolitionist. He spent most of his life trying to end slavery between Africa, America and Great Britain.
5	Christine Caine	She is an Australian. She is a Christian author and speaker. She runs an organisation called A21 which seeks to end modern day slavery and human trafficking.
6	The Fall	This is the story of how humans were separated from God because of Adam and Eve's disobedience towards God.
7	The Scapegoat	There are two goats: one was sacrificed and the other was where the priest symbolically transferred people's sin onto it, then set it free, never to return.
8	Atonement	This means to 'cover over' for people's sin.
9	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
10	I Am	This is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses. It means self-sustaining and self-sufficient.

Music

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Verse	A repeated section of a song that typically features a new set of lyrics on each repetition
2	Chorus	A repeated section in a song. It is usually the most memorable part of the song.
3	Rhyming Couplet	Using the same number of syllables or different number of syllables to rhyme.
4	Beat	A unit of time in music; also named the pulse.
5	Synthesisers	An electronic musical instrument that generates audio signals. Synthesisers typically create sounds by generating waveforms through methods
6	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers.
7	Layers	When you combine multiple individual sounds to create a single, more complete sound.
8	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.
9	Cadence and flow	The rhythm of the words against the beat.
10	Freestyling	Rap improvisation.

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
7	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
8	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
9	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
10	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
2	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
3	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
4	Develop	When you take a visual idea and alter it into a new piece
5	Observational drawing	Drawing objects that are directly in front of you
6	Present	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
7	Experiment	To take risks with new materials
8	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
9	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
10	Realism	Creating an accurate likeness to the real thing

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vitamin A	Needed for good eyesight, found in red/orange vegetables
2	Vitamin B1	Enables energy to be released from carbohydrates.
3	Vitamin B2	Enables energy to be released from all macronutrients
4	Vitamin B9	Found in green leafy vegetables
5	Vitamin B12	Needed to form red blood cells
6	Vitamin C	Found in citrus fruit and is needed for strong bones
7	Calcium	A mineral needed for strong bones.
8	Iron	A mineral needed for making haemoglobin
9	Sodium	A mineral needed for regulating the amount of water in the body
10	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel

DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The 10 Commandments	These are laws given by God.
2	I am the Bread of Life	John 6:35-48.
3	Moses	This person is a very important Jewish/Christian prophet. He led the Jewish people out of slavery in Egypt.
4	Eternal life	This is the idea that life continues after death, the Christian belief of heaven and hell.
5	Incarnation	This means God in human form - Jesus the Christ.
6	Son of God	This is the Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
7	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
8	John 8:12; 9:5	Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world.'
9	I am the Good Shepherd	John 10:11-14.
10	Repentance	This is saying sorry to God.

Music

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RAP	Stands for Rhythm and Poetry.
2	Riff	A short repeated phrase in popular music and jazz, typically used as an introduction or refrain in a song.
3	Hook	This is the most memorable part of a pop or rock song.
4	Drum Beat	A beat played by a drum kit.
5	Bass Line	The lowest part or sequence of notes in a piece of music.
6	Backing Vocals	A backing vocalist or backup singer is a singer who provides vocal harmony for the lead vocalist; usually in pop music.
7	Major	Is a happy sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.
9	Ostinato	Short melodic phrases repeated throughout a composition, sometimes slightly varied or transposed to a different pitch.
10	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Live	A performance that happens in real-time in front of an audience.
2	Effect	The overall impact of a theatre production on the audience
3	Concept	The artistic vision behind a performance including style and interpretation
4	Staging	The intentional use of space on stage to communicate meaning
5	Interpretation	The way a director, designer, or performer interprets a script or role.
6	Physicality	The use of voice, body, and gesture to portray a character
7	Design	The combination of lighting, sound, set and costume to enhance performance.
8	Interaction	The moment-to-moment communication between actors on stage
9	Vocalisation	The deliberate use of pace, pause, pitch, and volume in speech.
10	Mood	The visual and thematic atmosphere created on stage.

Art

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitter	The person/people within an artwork
2	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
3	Depict	To show/present in an artwork
4	Bust	The portrayal of a person's head and shoulders
5	Renaissance	A period of art famous in European history
6	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century)
7	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing
8	Muse	A person who serves as an inspiration to an artist
9	Charcoal	A black and dry art medium made from carbon
10	Gallery	A building or room for the exhibition of art

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fluoride	A mineral essential for strong tooth enamel
2	Vitamin D	Produced in the body in the presence of sunlight
3	Vitamin E	Antioxidant that helps prevent disease
4	Dietary fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
5	Vitamin K	Important for blood clotting
6	Dietary Fibre	The indigestible part of plants that help to keep the digestive system healthy.
7	Lactose intolerant	Unable to digest the sugar lactose.
8	Anaphylaxis	Extreme allergic reaction often associated with a nut allergy.
9	Nutrient profile	The different nutrients that a food contains.
10	Malnutrition	Having a diet that does not provide the necessary nutrients.
	Pathogenic	A microorganism that causes harm to humans.
	Food provenance	Where foods and ingredients originally come from.

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steel	Strong iron alloy used in construction, tools, and machines.
2	Aluminum	Lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal used in transport and packaging.
3	Titanium	Strong, lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal for aerospace and medical use.

4	Copper	Conductive metal used in wiring, plumbing, and electronics.
5	Magnesium	Lightweight metal used in alloys for automotive and aerospace parts.
6	Nickel alloys	Corrosion-resistant metals used in turbines, engines, and electronics.
7	Polyethylene (PE)	Flexible, durable plastic used in packaging and containers.
8	Polypropylene (PP)	Tough plastic used in automotive, textiles, and packaging.
9	PTFE (Teflon)	Non-stick, heat-resistant plastic used in cookware and seals.
10	Polycarbonate (PC)	Impact-resistant, transparent plastic used in eyewear and electronics.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	The Fall	This is the story of how humans were separated from God because of Adam and Eve's disobedience towards God.
2	The Scapegoat	There are two goats: one was sacrificed and the other was where the priest symbolically transferred people's sin onto it, then set it free, never to return.
3	Atonement	This means to 'cover over' for people's sin.
4	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
5	I Am	This is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses. It means self-sustaining and self-sufficient.
6	The 10 Commandments	These are laws given by God.
7	I am the Bread of Life	John 6:35-48.
8	John 8:12; 9:5	Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world.'
9	I am the Good Shepherd	John 10:11-14.
10	Son of God	This is the Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

<i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i>	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

	Gold	Create and lead your own leadership event.		
<p>Adventure</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you have challenged yourself.</i></p>	Bronze	Complete a school residential / Outdoor Adventure Activity.		
	Silver	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh BRONZE Award.		
	Gold	Complete the Duke of Edinburgh SILVER Award or Ten Tors challenge.		

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Pride				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<p>Charity</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i></p>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
<p>Commitment</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i></p>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		

	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
<p>Environment</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i></p>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
<p>Diversity</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i></p>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		