



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
2	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely
3	Pencil gradient	The density of the graphite within a pencil which determines how light or dark a pencil will appear on paper
4	Refinement	Improving an idea or piece of work
5	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
6	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form
7	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
8	Enlarge	To make an artwork bigger than the original
9	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
10	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
2	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
3	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
4	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
5	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
6	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
7	Highlight	The bright or reflective area of an object
8	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a relatively dry paintbrush , but still holds some paint
9	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
10	Subject matter	The topic represented within a piece of work

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work
2	Contact sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session
3	Photography	The art of capturing light with a camera
4	Light Source	An object which creates light. It can be natural or synthetic
5	Photo editing	The process of altering a photograph digitally or manually
6	Annotation	Written explanations that record and communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
8	Ink	A writing and drawing medium in liquid form
9	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic. This can be demonstrated in words, images and drawings

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary Source	Using real objects or photographs you have taken yourself, for inspiration
2	Secondary Source	An image from the internet or a book - one that you have not created yourself
3	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
4	Perspective	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface
5	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
6	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
7	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
8	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
9	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
10	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
2	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea
3	Brusho Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder
4	Visual Communication	Creating your thoughts and feelings through physical artwork
5	Socio-Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
6	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
7	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
8	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
9	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
10	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mounting	The process of adhering one surface onto another
2	Review	A personal written response of an artwork or event
3	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together or side by side for comparison or contrast
4	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you - rather than using your imagination
5	Organic Form	An object which typically comes from nature and has an irregular or asymmetric outline
6	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
7	Genre	A style or category of art
8	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
9	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
10	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	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
2	Black box studio	A small theatre with a black interior. The seating can be rearranged to suit the performance
3	Box set	A naturalistic set made up of a complete room with one side open to the audience
4	Cyclorama	A curved screen at the back of the stage which can have scenery projected onto it
5	Cliffhanger	When a conflict isn't full resolved, leaving the audience wondering what happens next
6	Act	A major division in a play , often split into scenes
7	Alienation Effect	When the theatre makers use techniques to remind the audience that what they are watching isn't real
8	Chorus	A group of their-person narrators who provide extra information about the plot and comment on the action or characters
9	Cyclical Structure	A plot structure which starts and finishes at the same point in the narrative
10	Foil	A secondary character who contrasts with the protagonist

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communism	A political and social system where property is owned collectively , not by individuals
2	Incidental Music	Any music which accompanies a performance and is used to create mood or tension
3	Intonation	The rise and fall of a performer's voice to create a natural pattern of speech
4	Birdie	A small stage lantern which casts a bright, soft -edged beam of light
5	Lighting rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lantern
6	McCarthyism	Senator McCarthy's campaign to hunt out suspected communists in America in the 1950's
7	Protagonist	The main character of the story
8	Puritanism	The beliefs of a group of devout Christians who valued simple , serious lifestyle and hard work
9	Stage directions	Any instructions written in a script by the playwright to explain how a play should be performed
10	Tragicomedy	A genre which combines elements of comedy and tragedy in the same story

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mannerism	A repeated physical or vocal habit that contributes to characterisation
2	Marking the moment	A technique that draws the audience's attention to an important moment
3	Prologue	An opening scene or speech that comes before the main action of the play
4	Minimalist Theatre	A genre of theatre which uses a basic set and very few props or simple costumes
5	Stimulus	
6	Satire	A type of comedy which mocks something serious by making it seem ridiculous
7	Silhouette	A dark outline of the performers or scenery which is created using a back light
8	Split stage	When the stage is split into different areas representing different places or times
9	Slapstick	A type of comedy that features exaggerated movements and physical humour
10	Stage directions	Any instructions written in a script by the playwright to explain how a play should be performed

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre that tries to distance the audience from the action of the play so they can concentrate on the overall message
2	Flashback	Scene which shows events from before or after the main action of the play
3	Epilogue	A closing scene or speech that comes after the main action of the play
4	Forum Theatre	A style of theatre where a short play showing a form of injustice is performed twice
5	Emotional Arc	How the protagonist's emotions and state of mind change throughout the play
6	Farce	A style of comedy which features improbable situations and physical humour
7	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience
8	Composite Set	A set which shows multiple locations on stage at the same time
9	Immersive Theatre	A style of theatre which removes the barrier between the actors and the audience by actively involving the audience in the performance
10	Linear Structure	A plot structure where the events on stage happen in chronological order

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic Irony	When an audience knows something that the character don't
2	Antagonist	A character who causes trouble for the protagonist
3	Shadow theatre	A piece of theatre created using a bright backlight which casts shadows
4	Barndoor	A metal flap that can be attached to a stage lantern and used to shape its light beam
5	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors
6	Catharsis	The sense of release felt by the audience when a play makes them feel strong emotions
7	Theatre around the world	A style of staging which seats the audience on all sides of a central stage
8	Flying rig	A piece of equipment that the actors can be suspended from to create the illusion of flight
9	Exposition	The part of the plot which introduces the main characters and hints at the play's later conflict
10	Convention	A feature of staging , design or performance that is common of its time

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Improvisation	Developing the performance by creating a scene without preparation.
2	Hot seating	Choice of starting points for the devised piece.
3	Scripting	Developing a scene by writing a script.
4	Research	Developing your piece by exploring the social, historical and cultural context of your idea.
5	Role on the Wall	Developing characters by profiling the character on paper.
6	Conscience Alley	The group offers a character various bits of advice to help develop the character and the plot.
7	Magic If	Actors imagine how their characters would react if they faced different situations.
8	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
9	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
10	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	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.

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nylon (PA)	Strong, flexible plastic used in textiles and mechanical parts.
2	Acrylic (PMMA)	Clear, lightweight plastic used as glass alternative.
3	Silicon carbide (SiC)	Hard, heat-resistant ceramic used in abrasives and electronics.
4	Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	Durable ceramic used in electronics and cutting tools.
5	Zirconia (ZrO ₂)	Tough ceramic used in dental implants and sensors.
6	Glass	Transparent, brittle material used in windows, optics, and containers.
7	Carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP)	Lightweight, strong composite used in aerospace, sports.

8	Glass fiber-reinforced polymer (GFRP)	Strong, economical composite used in construction, vehicles.
9	Concrete	Composite of cement, sand, gravel used in construction.
10	Plywood	Engineered wood sheets used in furniture and building structures.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cast Iron	Brittle, strong in compression, used in pipes, engines.
2	Wrought Iron	Tough, malleable iron used in gates, railings.
3	Tool Steel	Hardened steel for tools, molds, and dies.
4	High-Speed Steel (HSS)	Heat-resistant steel used in cutting tools.
5	Zinc	Corrosion-resistant metal used in galvanizing steel.
6	Lead	Dense, soft metal used in batteries, shielding.
7	Tin	Soft, corrosion-resistant metal used in coatings, solder.
8	Brass	Copper-zinc alloy used in fittings, musical instruments.
9	Bronze	Copper-tin alloy used in bearings, sculptures, marine parts.
10	Gold	Ductile, corrosion-resistant metal used in electronics, connectors.

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	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.
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10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nylon (PA)	Strong, flexible plastic used in textiles and mechanical parts.
2	Acrylic (PMMA)	Clear, lightweight plastic used as glass alternative.
3	Silicon carbide (SiC)	Hard, heat-resistant ceramic used in abrasives and electronics.
4	Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	Durable ceramic used in electronics and cutting tools.
5	Zirconia (ZrO ₂)	Tough ceramic used in dental implants and sensors.
6	Glass	Transparent, brittle material used in windows, optics, and containers.
7	Carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP)	Lightweight, strong composite used in aerospace, sports.
8	Glass fiber-reinforced polymer (GFRP)	Strong, economical composite used in construction, vehicles.
9	Concrete	Composite of cement, sand, gravel used in construction.
10	Plywood	Engineered wood sheets used in furniture and building structures.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	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 07/04/25	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 28/04/25	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 05/05/25	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 12/05/25	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 19/05/25	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.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	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 07/04/25	Piece of Information	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 28/04/25	Piece of Information	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 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 05/05/25	Piece of Information	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 12/05/25	Piece of Information	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 secede from the USA
10	Who was the President of the Confederacy?	Jefferson Davis

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	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
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	Homesteaders

	Plains called?	
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Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
2	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
3	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
4	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
5	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
6	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
7	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
8	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
9	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.a steak or flambeed bananas.
10	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
2	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services e.g. by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
3	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
4	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
5	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. An establishment can be awarded up to five stars. The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
6	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating that an establishment can receive.
7	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
8	Residential	An establishment in which you are able to sleep/stay for the night.
9	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
10	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
2	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
3	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
4	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
5	Non-residential	An establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night.
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	Receptionist	A member of front of house staff who welcomes the guests and checks them into their rooms.
10	Toque	A chef's hat.

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
2	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
3	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
4	Best before date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.
5	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C).
6	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. An establishment can be awarded up to five stars. The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
7	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating that an establishment can receive.
8	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
9	Residential	An establishment in which you are able to sleep/stay for the night.
10	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another.
2	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature.
3	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws.
4	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander.
5	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.
6	Food Safety Act(1990)	The act requires all food businesses to provide food that is safe to eat, labelled correctly and are of the quality that people expect.
7	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
8	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
9	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
10	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services e.g. by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
2	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
3	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
4	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. An establishment can be awarded up to five stars. The rating is issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
5	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating that an establishment can receive.
6	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. The rating is issued by an Inspector. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
7	Residential	An establishment in which you are able to sleep/stay for the night.
8	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
9	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
10	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Modal Jazz	jazz that makes use of musical modes, often modulating among them to accompany the chords instead of relying on one tonal centre used across the piece.
2	Baroque	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1600 to 1750. J.S. Bach is a key composer of this style.
3	classical	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1750 to 1827.
4	Romantic	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1827 - 1911.
5	Minimalism	emphasises repetition, shifting rhythmic patterns, and composition concepts that extend beyond traditional classical music.
6	Serialism	a method of composition using a series of pitches, rhythms, dynamics, timbres or other musical elements.
7	Jingles	is a short song or tune used in advertising and for other commercial uses.
8	Theme Tunes	Is a musical composition which is often written specifically for radio programming, television shows, video games, or films and is usually played during the title sequence, opening credits, closing credits
9	Soundscapes	an audio recording or performance of sounds that create the sensation of experiencing a particular acoustic environment,
10	Ambient Music	is a genre of music that emphasises tone and atmosphere over traditional musical structure or rhythm.

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nu-Metal	Intense and angry lyrics, off-pitch guitars, and heavily amplified beats
2	Pop punk	a rock music genre that fuses elements of punk rock and power pop and pop.
3	Dubstep	a subgenre of electronic dance music with roots in Jamaican dub, British drum'n'bass, and garage.
4	Reggaeton	songs have a hook which is repeated throughout the song. Latino ethnic identity is a common musical, lyrical and visual theme.
5	Grime	a genre of electronic dance music (EDM) that emerged in London in the early 2000s.
6	Trap	music uses synthesised drums and is characterised by complex hi-hat patterns, tuned kick drums with a long decay, and lyrical content that often focuses on drug use and urban violence.
7	Delta Blues	one of the earliest-known styles of blues. It originated in the Mississippi Delta and is regarded as a regional variant of country blues.
8	Trad Jazz	the music of New Orleans, Ragtime, Dixieland, Stride Piano, Boogie Woogie and Swing.
9	Bebop	took the harmonies of the old jazz and superimposed on them additional "substituted" chords.
10	Swing/ Big Band	an introductory chorus that stated the theme, choruses arranged for soloists, and climactic out-choruses.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Synth pop	a subgenre of pop music in which the synthesiser is the main musical instrument.
2	Hip-hop	originated as an anti-drug and anti-violence genre consisting of stylized rhythmic music (usually built around drum beats) that often accompanies rapping, a rhythmic delivery of poetic speech.
3	Post Punk	electro-pop melodies, distorted guitars, avant-garde industrial sounds, and reggae beats, and thus is not an easily definable musical category.
4	Hardcore	a reaction to the "cosmopolitan art-school" style of new wave music. The impact of powerful volume is important in this genre.
5	Grunge	lyrics are typically dark, nihilistic, wretched, angst-filled and anguished, often addressing themes such as social alienation, self-doubt, abuse, assault, neglect, betrayal, social isolation/emotional isolation, psychological trauma, and a desire for freedom.
6	Britpop	movement of British rock bands in the 1990s that drew consciously on the tradition of melodic, guitar-based British pop music established by the Beatles.
7	Rave	may either refer to the late 1980s/early 1990s genres of house, new beat, breakbeat, acid house, techno and hardcore techno
8	Techno	consists of a 4/4 synthesised kick drum, a BPM (beats per minute) of 120 to 140, repetitive beats and loops using percussion instruments, and the heavy use of synthesisers.
9	House/ Techno	dance music performed with electronic instruments, evolved out of German electro-pop and American house music in the 1970s and 1980s.
10	Drum and Bass	a genre of electronic dance music characterised by fast breakbeats with heavy bass and sub-bass lines, samples, and synthesisers.

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rock 'n' Roll	characterised by a heavy beat and uncomplicated melodies. It first emerged as a fusion of rhythm and blues with country music.
2	British Invasion	musical movement of the mid-1960s composed of British rock-and-roll ("beat") groups whose popularity spread rapidly to the United States.
3	Folk Revival	largely an urban affair, driven by a growing population of young people who embraced the nation's populist folk tradition while also protesting the injustices of modern society.
4	Motown and Soul	the sound of soul music and popularised the genre in the 1960s.
5	Psychedelic	Surreal, whimsical, esoterically or literary-inspired lyrics are often used. There is often a strong emphasis on extended instrumental segments or jams.
6	Heavy Metal	genre of rock music that includes a group of related styles that are intense, virtuosic, and powerful.
7	Prog	a subgenre of classical or symphonic rock music.
8	Punk	Rooted in 1950s rock and roll and 1960s garage rock, punk bands rejected the corporate nature of mainstream 1970s rock music.
9	Disco	a genre of dance music and a subculture that emerged in the 1970s from the United States' urban nightlife scene.
10	Reggae	style of popular music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and quickly emerged as the country's dominant music.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Brass Band	is a musical ensemble consisting almost entirely of a standard range of brass instruments.
2	Windband	is basically an orchestra with the strings removed and saxophones added.
3	String Quartet	A musical ensemble consisting of two Violins, Viola and Cello.
4	Piano Trio	A musical ensemble consisting of a piano and two other instruments.
5	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTS
6	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TSTTSTT
7	Foley	is the reproduction of everyday sound effects that are added to films, videos, and other media.
8	Samba	Is a Brazilian genre of music.
9	Bhangra	is a type of non-traditional music of Punjab originating in Britain.
10	African Drumming	a language that can send messages, tell stories and communicate emotions. Drums in Africa come in many shapes and sizes and have many different playing styles.

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Solo	Is a piece or a section of a piece played or sung featuring a single performer
2	Duet	Musical composition for two performers in which the performers have equal importance to the piece
3	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
4	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
5	Unison	Occurs when two or more people play or sing the same pitch or in octaves.
6	Sonic Features	sound spectrum, frequency range, equalisation, dynamics, sound contrast, mix, panning, and effects processing.
7	Electronic Sounds	from sounds picked up by microphones to those produced by electronic oscillators.
8	Gamelan	is the traditional ensemble music of the Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese peoples of Indonesia, made up predominantly of percussive instruments.
9	Ensemble	also known as a music group or musical group, is a group of people who perform instrumental and/or vocal music.
10	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
2	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
3	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
4	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
5	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
6	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
7	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
8	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
9	Parable of the Mustard Seed	The mustard seed is one of the smallest seeds, however it grows into a really large bush. Just like the Kingdom of God: it will start out small and grow really big. Mark 4.
10	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is merciful.
2	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth.
3	'They dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim idea of hell, otherwise known as Jahannam.
4	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.
5	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'	This is a quote to support the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj.
6	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
7	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is merciful.
8	'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.'	This is the Shahadah, the first Pillar of Islam. It is the Muslim declaration of faith.
9	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
10	'This is the scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.'	This is a quote to support the importance of the Qur'an to a Muslim.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Transcendent	This is the belief that God is beyond space and time, controlled by neither.
2	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, e.g performing miracles.
3	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief that a foetus is given a soul somewhere after 40 days.
4	General revelation	This relates to God revealing or showing Himself through nature, holy books, your conscience, other people or religious writings.
5	Special revelation	This is direct revelation, for example, seeing God in a vision, dreams, miracles or a prophecy about the future.
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	St. Thomas Aquinas	He was a Catholic Christian monk who wrote five arguments for the existence of God, including the Argument from Cause.
9	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have happened. They cannot be explained by science.
10	'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).

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Do not murder'	Exodus 20:13 - Christian belief around the sanctity of life; God creates and gives life, only God can take it.
2	'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.
3	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.
4	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
5	The Pope	Also known as supreme pontiff or Roman pontiff, he is the bishop of Rome and head of the worldwide Catholic Church.
6	'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.
7	Charles Darwin	This is the man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19th Century.
8	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.
9	'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.
10	Dominion	This is the idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	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	'So God created mankind in his own image.'	Genesis 1:27 - Humans are unique.
3	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.
4	Sanctity of Life	This is the idea that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.
5	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
6	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign against abortion/euthanasia.
7	Abstain from killing	This is the First Precept in Buddhism. The idea is to help and not harm others.
8	Abortion	This is the removal of the foetus from the womb to end pregnancy. This is legal in the UK.
9	'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.
10	Euthanasia	This means 'a good or gentle death' and is the action of painlessly ending the life of someone who is dying.

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
2	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
3	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
4	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
5	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
6	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
7	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
8	Parable of the Sower	The Farmer sows seed and it falls onto 4 different types of ground: path, rocks, thorns and good soil. Meaning the Kingdom of God can only grow if the message is heard e.g the good soil. Mark 4.
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