



GLOUCESTER
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW
LEARNING TRUST

Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 10

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	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
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 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
3	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
4	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
5	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
6	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
7	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
8	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
9	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art
10	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, etc., that distinguish or identify a person or thing:

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
2	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
3	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
4	Portrait	A depiction of a human
5	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Wash	Application of a thin or dilute colour to a surface
2	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing
3	Sources	References such as artists work, internet images, objects
4	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic
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 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Narrative Art	Artwork that tells a story
2	Genre	A style or category of art
3	Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
4	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within a drawing, painting or photograph
5	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work
6	Art journey	A visual and coherent story of artwork
7	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
8	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
9	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
10	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collage	A technique in which paper, photos and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a surface
2	Portfolio	A collection of self-made artworks through an art journey
3	Brushwork	The way paint is applied in a painting
4	Urban Art	A genre which is a combination of street art and graffiti
5	Socio Political art	Art that is created to help the public understand a social or political issue
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 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monoprinting	A form of print-making that can only be done once
2	Printing Ink	A type of ink that flows smoothly and dries quickly
3	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work
4	Photo Transfer	Moving the ink from a photograph onto another surface
5	Photography	The act of capturing light with a camera
6	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
7	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
8	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
9	Portrait	A depiction of a human
10	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint
2	Originality	Creating artwork that no one has seen before
3	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it
4	Scale	The size of an object in relation to another object
5	Final Design	A sketchbook based large scale piece that shows your final intention of an outcome
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media
7	Final Piece	The final outcome of the art journey
8	Proportions	The dimensions of a composition and relationship of scale between components
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated
10	Muted	Colours that have been greyed, dulled or desaturated

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genre	The type or category a piece of art belongs to. E.g. still life/portraiture.
2	Mind map	A creatively drawn and written exploration of ideas.
3	Research	Collecting relevant information about an artist or topic.
4	Analyse	To investigate an artwork to interpret process and meaning.
5	Symbolism	Objects of an artwork holding a representation.
6	Artist Photos	A printed selection of the artist's work that has best informed your research and transcriptions.
7	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of an image, and tracing it onto another surface.
8	Artist Study	Replicating an artist's work.
9	Accuracy	Artwork that is done in the correct proportions, scale and using suitable materials.
10	Art Journey	A project that has a clear story from beginning to outcome.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark-making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.
2	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
3	Linear	The use of line to create detail and perspective.
4	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
5	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
6	Cool hue	Colours which are in the blue spectrum
7	Warm hue	Colours which are in the red and yellow spectrums.
8	Brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush
9	Printing	The process of transferring an image onto another surface using ink.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, record, present
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
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 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Realism	Representing a person, location or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life.
2	Observational Drawing	Creating work based on primary or secondary sources that are directly in front of you, rather than using your imagination
3	Analyse	To examine methodically, and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret
4	Intention	Making a prediction/statement about your next piece of work
5	Mark-making	Variations of lines to create tone and texture
6	Stippling	A series of multiple dots
7	Hatching	A series of parallel lines to create tone and texture
8	Cross-hatching	A series of criss-crossed lines to create tone and texture
9	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art
10	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, etc., that distinguish or identify a person or thing:

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture
2	Unaided	Working independently and without assistance (usually exam conditions)
3	Site-specific	A work of art designed specifically for a particular location
4	Portrait	A depiction of a human
5	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria in which the work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present
7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand them into a series of different pieces
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
2	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
3	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
4	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
5	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.
6	Stage of play: Associative play	Sharing resources with others but playing alone. From 3 to 4 years.
7	Stage of play: Cooperative play	Children are playing with each other.
8	7 types of play	Locomotor, Creative, Sensory, Imaginative, Symbolic, Construction, Technological/ investigative.
9	Type of play: Locomotor play	Play (from birth) involving physical movement and develops gross motor skills
10	Type of play: Creative play	Play where children are making something new (things or sounds) and develops knowledge of the world around them.

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Type of play: Sensory play	Play relating to one or more of the 5 senses and helps to develop the texture and function of things.
2	Type of play: Imaginative play	Play driven by what the child is imagining and develops communication and emotional and social skills.
3	Type of play: Symbolic play	Play when the child uses an object to symbolise something else e.g. a box is used as a spaceship.
4	Type of play: Investigative/ technological play	Play involving the use of technology or other equipment (maths or water equipment) to investigate facts or find new information.
5	Type of play: Construction play	Play involving building or creating something new e.g. building a tower of blocks.
6	Types of learning environment	Home, Nurseries, Pre-school, Reception, Community-based groups
7	Aspects of physical play development	Spatial awareness, activities to stay healthy, how to take care of yourself and self-care, gross motor skills, fine motor skills.
8	Spatial awareness	Understanding where you are in relation to the objects in your environment.
9	Hand-eye coordination	Control of the eye movements with the hand movements simultaneously.
10	Activities to stay healthy	Activities that keep a child active and moving to ensure good physical health.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How to take care of yourself and self-care	Teaching a child to be able to look after themselves as they get older.
2	Activities that improve gross motor skills	Activities involving large movements and balance
3	Activities that improve fine motor skills	Activities involving small movements
4	Activities and resources for physical play	Role play, food preparation, bat and ball games, tri/bicycles, climbing, creative activities, playdough, construction toys, push along toys, rattles
5	Aspects of cognitive play development	Problem-solving skills, creativity, use of imagination, listening and attention skills, numeracy skills, exploration of environments, confidence using technology, understanding of others' experiences.
6	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
7	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
8	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
9	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
10	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Activities that improve problem solving skills	Activities that have a cause and an effect relationship (puzzles).
2	Activities that improve imagination and creativity	Activities that open children to new ideas and possibilities.
3	Imagination	Using your mind to be creative.
4	Activities that improve listening and attention skills	Activities that require children to pay attention and react (copying games, singing songs).
5	Attention skills	Noticing and concentrating on something.
6	Stage of play: Associative play	Sharing resources with others but playing alone. From 3 to 4 years.
7	Stage of play: Cooperative play	Children are playing with each other.
8	7 types of play	Locomotor, Creative, Sensory, Imaginative, Symbolic, Construction, Technological/ investigative.
9	Type of play: Locomotor play	Play (from birth) involving physical movement and develops gross motor skills
10	Type of play: Creative play	Play where children are making something new (things or sounds) and develops knowledge of the world around them.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Activities that improve numeracy skills	Skills with numbers. Understanding the basics of quantities.
2	Exploration of environments inside and out	Helping a child to make sense of their environment and encouraging them to explore.
3	Confidence using technology	Ensuring children recognise technology and use it.
4	Understanding of others' experiences	Teaching children to understand different cultures, views, opinions.
5	Activities and resources for intellectual play	Counters, weights, play money, shape sorters, puzzles, matching games, trips and visits, digging, building, computer games, apps, tablets, writing, white boards, small-world toys.
6	Type of play: Sensory play	Play relating to one or more of the 5 senses and helps to develop the texture and function of things.
7	Type of play: Imaginative play	Play driven by what the child is imagining and develops communication and emotional and social skills.
8	Type of play: Symbolic play	Play when the child uses an object to symbolise something else e.g. a box is used as a spaceship.
9	Type of play: Investigative/ technological play	Play involving the use of technology or other equipment (maths or water equipment) to investigate facts or find new information.
10	Type of play: Construction play	Play involving building or creating something new e.g. building a tower of blocks.

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aspects of communication play development	Listening skills, following instructions, vocab and literacy skills, expressing and discussing feelings, having conversations.
2	Listening skills	Picking up new words and hearing familiar words or instructions.
3	Interaction	Involvement with others.
4	Process of following instructions	Giving an instruction and teaching the child to follow it with the correct action.
5	Vocabulary and literacy skills	Activities that improve the amount of vocabulary a child has and their ability to form sentences.
6	Types of learning environment	Home, Nurseries, Pre-school, Reception, Community-based groups
7	Aspects of physical play development	Spatial awareness, activities to stay healthy, how to take care of yourself and self-care, gross motor skills, fine motor skills.
8	Spatial awareness	Understanding where you are in relation to the objects in your environment.
9	Hand-eye coordination	Control of the eye movements with the hand movements simultaneously.
10	Activities to stay healthy	Activities that keep a child active and moving to ensure good physical health.

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expressing and discussing feelings	Allowing a space and environment for children to learn to express themselves.
2	Having conversations	Creating an environment that encourages children to talk with others.
3	Activities and resources for communication play	Books, lift the flap books, role play, nursery rhymes, songs, dances, listening/action games.
4	Aspects of social play development	Development of friendships/ relationships, sharing, taking-turns, compromising.
5	Developing relationships	Creating an environment and supporting a child to develop healthy and supportive relationships.
6	How to take care of yourself and self-care	Teaching a child to be able to look after themselves as they get older.
7	Activities that improve gross motor skills	Activities involving large movements and balance
8	Activities that improve fine motor skills	Activities involving small movements
9	Activities and resources for physical play	Role play, food preparation, bat and ball games, tri/bicycles, climbing, creative activities, playdough, construction toys, push along toys, rattles
10	Aspects of cognitive play development	Problem-solving skills, creativity, use of imagination, listening and attention skills, numeracy skills, exploration of environments, confidence using technology, understanding of others' experiences.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social bonds	Attachments with other people.
2	Emotional bonds	Having a connection with another person.
3	Sharing, turn-taking and compromise	Teaching the child to understand the concept of patience and sharing.
4	Activities and resources for social play	Team games, group activities, gardening, role play, board games.
5	Aspects of emotional play development	Expression of feelings, promoting independence, improving self-confidence/self-esteem/self-awareness, building on relationships.
6	Activities that improve problem solving skills	Activities that have a cause and an effect relationship (puzzles).
7	Activities that improve imagination and creativity	Activities that open children to new ideas and possibilities.
8	Imagination	Using your mind to be creative.
9	Activities that improve listening and attention skills	Activities that require children to pay attention and react (copying games, singing songs).
10	Attention skills	Noticing and concentrating on something.

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Promoting independence	Creating an environment that encourages children to do things and think for themselves.
2	Improving self-confidence/ self-esteem/ self-awareness	Supporting children to develop a sense of who they are.
3	Building on relationships	Supporting children to be comfortable and feel safe with a number of care givers.
4	Activities and resources for emotional play	Puppets and dolls, role-play, emotion faces, 'how i feel today' mirrors, circle time.
5	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
6	Activities the improve numeracy skills	Skills with numbers. Understanding the basics of quantities.
7	Exploration of environments inside and out	Helping a child to make sense of their environment and encouraging them to explore.
8	Confidence using technology	Ensuring children recognise technology and use it.
9	Understanding of others' experiences	Teaching children to understand different cultures, views, opinions.
10	Activities and resources for intellectual play	Counters, weights, play money, shape sorters, puzzles, matching games, trips and visits, digging, building, computer games, apps, tablets, writing, white boards, small-world toys.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
2	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.
3	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
4	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
5	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
6	Aspects of communication play development	Listening skills, following instructions, vocab and literacy skills, expressing and discussing feelings, having conversations.
7	Listening skills	Picking up new words and hearing familiar words or instructions.
8	Interaction	Involvement with others.
9	Process of following instructions	Giving an instruction and teaching the child to follow it with the correct action.
10	Vocabulary and literacy skills	Activities that improve the amount of vocabulary a child has and their ability to form sentences.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Expressing and discussing feelings	Allowing a space and environment for children to learn to express themselves.
2	Having conversations	Creating an environment that encourages children to talk with others.
3	Activities and resources for communication play	Books, lift the flap books, role play, nursery rhymes, songs, dances, listening/action games.
4	Aspects of social play development	Development of friendships/ relationships, sharing, taking-turns, compromising.
5	Developing relationships	Creating an environment and supporting a child to develop healthy and supportive relationships.
6	Social bonds	Attachments with other people.
7	Emotional bonds	Having a connection with another person.
8	Sharing, turn-taking and compromise	Teaching the child to understand the concept of patience and sharing.
9	Activities and resources for social play	Team games, group activities, gardening, role play, board games.
10	Aspects of emotional play development	Expression of feelings, promoting independence, improving self-confidence/self-esteem/self-awareness, building on relationships.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Promoting independence	Creating an environment that encourages children to do things and think for themselves.
2	Improving self-confidence/ self-esteem/ self-awareness	Supporting children to develop a sense of who they are.
3	Building on relationships	Supporting children to be comfortable and feel safe with a number of care givers.
4	Activities and resources for emotional play	Puppets and dolls, role-play, emotion faces, 'how i feel today' mirrors, circle time.
5	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
6	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
7	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.
8	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
9	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
10	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	6 Stages of play	Unoccupied play, Solitary play, Spectator/ onlooker play, Parallel play, Associative play, Cooperative play
2	Stage of play: Unoccupied play	An early form of play (birth to 3 months), where a baby does not interact with others and makes movements with their body.
3	Stage of play: Solitary play	Occurs from birth to 2 years. Involves playing alone.
4	Stage of play: Spectator/ onlooker play	Takes place around 2 years of age. Watching others play but not joining in
5	Stage of play: Parallel play	Playing alongside others but not playing with them. From 2 to 3 years.
6	Stage of play: Associative play	Sharing resources with others but playing alone. From 3 to 4 years.
7	Stage of play: Cooperative play	Children are playing with each other.
8	7 types of play	Locomotor, Creative, Sensory, Imaginative, Symbolic, Construction, Technological/ investigative.
9	Type of play: Locomotor play	Play (from birth) involving physical movement and develops gross motor skills
10	Type of play: Creative play	Play where children are making something new (things or sounds) and develops knowledge of the world around them.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Morality	A play that explores social responsibility and class divisions.
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	Bridie	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	Tension	A mystery drama where a family's secrets are exposed.
7	Protagonist	The main character of the story
8	Expressionism	A production style that blends realism with symbolic elements.
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 2 w/c 07/04/25	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 3 w/c 28/04/25	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 4 w/c 05/05/25	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	A starting point to generate ideas when devising theatre.
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 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.

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blocking	Deliberate choices about where the performers stand and how they move on stage to bring an extract to life.
2	Catharsis	Emotional release felt by the audience at the end of a tragedy; the audience is set free from emotional hold of the action, after sharing in the protagonist's troubles.
3	Development	Progression of the plot or conflict in a play.
4	Exposition	The part of the play that introduces the theme, main characters and current circumstances.
5	Fourth Wall	The invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the play.
6	Irony	An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. When the audience perceives something that a character does not.
7	Mood	The tone or feeling of the play , often established or enhanced or by production or design elements.
8	Naturalism	Drama which attempts to represent real life on stage;actions tend to be shaped by determinism (societal or environmental forces)
9	Chorus	A group of performers who sing , move , or recite in unison/as one.
10	Conflict	The internal or external struggle between opposing forces , ideas , or interests that create dramatic tension.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antagonist	The opponent or adversary of the hero or main character of a drama.
2	Climax	The point of greatest intensity in a series or progression of events in a play, often forming the turning point of the plot and leading to some kind of resolution.
3	Acting style	A particular manner of acting that reflects cultural and historical influences.
4	Gesture	Any movement of the performers head, shoulder , arm , hand , leg or foot to convey meaning.
5	Focus	In acting, the act of concentrating or staying in character.
6	Proxemics	'Spatial relationships' ,between different performers or a performer and elements of the set.
7	Vocal Expression	How a performer uses his/her voice to convey a character.
8	Aside	Lines spoken by a performer to the audience and not supposed to be overheard by other characters on stage.
9	Motivation	The reason or reasons for a character's behaviour ; an incentive or inducement for further action for a character
10	Characterisation	How a performer uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The arrangement of and relationship between the scenes / acts within a play piece of devised theatre.
2	Genre	A French word meaning 'category' or 'type' e.g comedy , tragedy , docudrama , farce , or melodrama
3	Flashback	In a non-linear plot, to go back in time to a previous event; a flash forward would move the action into the future.
4	Contrast	Dynamic use of opposites, such as movement/ stillness, sound/silence , and light/darkness.
5	Stimulus	An object, image , piece of text , music or video that inspires devised work.
6	Plot	The events and sequences of action within a play, sometimes known as narrative or storyline.
7	Role	The character portrayed by a performer in a drama
8	Realism	An attempt in theatre to represent everyday life and characters as they are or appear to be.
9	Performance Skills	Skills used by performers including voice/ vocal skills, movement/ physical skills , use of space/proxemics and facial expression/ posture / non verbal skills.
10	Interaction	The action or relationship among two or more characters.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings , and actions.
2	Pitch	The particular level of a voice, instrument or tune.
3	Improvisation	The spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation ; acting done without a script.
4	Mirroring	Copying the movement and / or expression or look of another performer exactly.
5	Ensemble	Unified effect achieved by all members of the cast working together , rather than a focus on individual performances. also be used to refer to the cast
6	Comic Relief	A break in the tension of a tragedy provided by a comic character, a comic episode , or even a comic line
7	Farce	An extreme form of comedy depending on quick tempo and flawless timing, based on improbable events are farfetched coincidences.
8	Form	Refers to the shape of each individual section or scene e.g movement/mime based ensemble scene , duologue, advert movements of thought-tracking
9	Dynamic	The energetic range of or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound.
10	Resolution	How the problem or conflict in a drama is solved or concluded.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Melodrama	A style of play, which originated in the 19th century, relying heavily on sensationalism and sentimentality
2	Monologue	A long speech made by one performer; a monologue may be delivered alone or in the presence of others
3	Parody	A mocking or satirical imitation of a literary or dramatic work.
4	Protagonist	The main character or hero in a play or other literary work
5	Scene	A small section or portion of a play
6	Stock characters	Characters who represent particular personality types or characteristics of human behaviour
7	Style	Chosen theatrical approach e.g naturalist , minimalist , brechtian etc
8	Tension	Anxiety felt by the audience due to the treat to character(s) in the play
9	Setting	When and where the action of the play takes place
10	Satire	A play in which sarcasm , irony , and ridicule are used to expose or attack folly or pretension in society.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Accessories	Anything carried or worn on top of basic costume for decorative purposes, e.g a purse , shawl
2	Basic Block	A pattern which is the starting black for a more detailed pattern based on a particular performers measurements, and reflecting specifics like historical period
3	Quick change	A change of costume that needs to happen very quickly
4	Dress rehearsal	Dress full costume/ lighting / effects / sound / action rehearsal
5	Costume	What a performer wears to evoke the appearance of a particular character
6	Breaking down	Artist process of ageing or distressing a costume. Paint, glue, dye, ripping and tearing can be used in this process.
7	Wardrobe	The general name for the costume department, its staff and the accommodation they occupy.
8	Seamstress	Member of the wardrobe department who operates swing machines and carries out the sewing tasks
9	Personal Props	Small props that are usually carried in a performer's costume , such as money or a pen
10	Fittings	The process of adjusting the costume to the performers body

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about a character
2	Rhythm	Measured flow of words or phrases in verse forming patterns of sound. Regularity in time or space of an action, process or feature.
3	Movement	Stage blocking or the movements of the performers onstage during performance.
4	Pace	The speed of a voice or movement are or rate of action
5	Timbre	The distinctive character or quality of a musical or vocal sound apart from its pitch or intensity, such as in a nasal voice quality
6	Voice	The combination of vocal qualities a performer uses such as articulation, phrasing and pronunciation
7	Inflection	Change in pitch or loudness of voice
8	Mock - up	A full-scale model of a costume, used as a test-run
9	Dress form	The adjustable torso used by costume cutters, dressmakers and tailors for creating garments
10	Pancake	Water based stage makeup, applied with a sponge

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	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.

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	Silver	Highly conductive metal used in electronics, soldering.
2	Platinum	Corrosion-resistant metal used in sensors, catalysts.
3	Cobalt	Hard metal used in alloys and batteries.
4	Tungsten	Dense, heat-resistant metal used in filaments, cutting tools.
5	Molybdenum	High-strength metal used in alloys for high-temperature environments.
6	Chromium	Corrosion-resistant metal used in stainless steel, plating.
7	Beryllium	Lightweight, stiff metal used in aerospace, electronics.
8	Lithium	Lightest metal used in batteries, lightweight alloys.
9	Niobium	Strengthens alloys, used in superconductors, pipelines.
10	Tantalum	Corrosion-resistant metal used in electronics, medical implants.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	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.
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 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Alumina (Al_2O_3)	Durable ceramic used in electronics and cutting tools.
2	Zirconia (ZrO_2)	Tough ceramic used in dental implants and sensors.
3	Glass	Transparent, brittle material used in windows, optics, and containers.
4	Carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP)	Lightweight, strong composite used in aerospace, sports.
5	Glass fiber-reinforced polymer (GFRP)	Strong, economical composite used in construction, vehicles.
6	Concrete	Composite of cement, sand, gravel used in construction.
7	Plywood	Engineered wood sheets used in furniture and building structures.
8	Cast Iron	Brittle, strong in compression, used in pipes, engines.
9	Wrought Iron	Tough, malleable iron used in gates, railings.
10	Tool Steel	Hardened steel for tools, molds, and dies.

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	High-Speed Steel (HSS)	Heat-resistant steel used in cutting tools.
2	Zinc	Corrosion-resistant metal used in galvanizing steel.
3	Lead	Dense, soft metal used in batteries, shielding.
4	Tin	Soft, corrosion-resistant metal used in coatings, solder.
5	Brass	Copper-zinc alloy used in fittings, musical instruments.
6	Bronze	Copper-tin alloy used in bearings, sculptures, marine parts.
7	Gold	Ductile, corrosion-resistant metal used in electronics, connectors.
8	Silver	Highly conductive metal used in electronics, soldering.

9	Platinum	Corrosion-resistant metal used in sensors, catalysts.
10	Cobalt	Hard metal used in alloys and batteries.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	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 9 w/c 16/06/25	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.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tin	Soft, corrosion-resistant metal used in coatings, solder.
2	Brass	Copper-zinc alloy used in fittings, musical instruments.
3	Bronze	Copper-tin alloy used in bearings, sculptures, marine parts.
4	Gold	Ductile, corrosion-resistant metal used in electronics, connectors.
5	Silver	Highly conductive metal used in electronics, soldering.
6	Platinum	Corrosion-resistant metal used in sensors, catalysts.
7	Cobalt	Hard metal used in alloys and batteries.
8	Tungsten	Dense, heat-resistant metal used in filaments, cutting tools.
9	Molybdenum	High-strength metal used in alloys for high-temperature environments.
10	Chromium	Corrosion-resistant metal used in stainless steel, plating.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polyethylene (PE)	Flexible, durable plastic used in packaging and containers.
2	Polypropylene (PP)	Tough plastic used in automotive, textiles, and packaging.
3	PTFE (Teflon)	Non-stick, heat-resistant plastic used in cookware and seals.
4	Polycarbonate (PC)	Impact-resistant, transparent plastic used in eyewear and electronics.
5	Nylon (PA)	Strong, flexible plastic used in textiles and mechanical parts.
6	Acrylic (PMMA)	Clear, lightweight plastic used as glass alternative.
7	Silicon carbide (SiC)	Hard, heat-resistant ceramic used in abrasives and electronics.
8	Alumina	Durable ceramic used in electronics and cutting tools.
9	Zirconia	Tough ceramic used in dental implants and sensors.
10	Glass	Transparent, brittle material used in windows, optics, and containers.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	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 13 w/c 14/07/25	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.
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Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resources	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
5	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.
6	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
7	Why is food important?	Food is important as you can only survive 7 days without it, you can become undernourished, malnourished and in worst cases starve to death.
8	Why is water important?	Water is important as you can only survive 3 days without it, you can become dehydrated and in worse cases die.
9	Why is energy important?	Energy is important as you need energy to heat your home, power transport, manufacture products ect.
10	Malnourishment	This is when you are not eating enough calories (2000-2400 a day) to maintain healthy levels of nourishment.

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Exotic foods	Types of food that have to be imported from abroad as they cannot be grown in a country's climatic conditions e.g. bananas cannot be grown in the UK.
2	Seasonal produce	Food that is only grown and harvested at certain points (seasons) in the year.
3	Food miles	The distance travelled from producer to consumer.
4	Agribusiness	This is Intensive farming aimed at maximising the amount of food and profit produced.
5	Locally sourced food	This is food that is grown within a small radius of your location.
6	Organic farming	Food that is grown without the use of chemicals.
7	UK water distribution	Water in the UK is unevenly distributed; there is a higher supply of water in the north west but a higher demand for water in the south east.
8	Water intensive appliances	The access to technology has increased therefore more homes have appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers.
9	Dehydration	This is when you have not drunk enough water to replace the fluids your body has lost.
10	Water conservation	This is reducing the amount of water used through efficient appliances,

		domestic water meters and grey water recycling systems.
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Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water transfer	This is where water is moved from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit so that water is evenly distributed.
2	UK energy mix	The UK has three quarters of its energy from fossil fuels and the remainder from nuclear and renewables (14%).
3	Finite resource	A resource that will run out.
4	Fossil fuels	These are fuels such as coal, oil and gas that are formed in the geological past and are finite.
5	Renewable energy	These are energy sources such as solar energy, wind power and hydroelectric power that are not finite.
6	Resources	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
9	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand.
10	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply.

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fracking	Hydraulic fracturing is the drilling into shale rock to extract natural gas.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
4	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
5	Convenience foods	These are foods that come pre-made and just need to be heated in the microwave or oven.
6	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
7	Why is food important?	Food is important as you can only survive 7 days without it, you can become undernourished, malnourished and in worst cases starve to death.
8	Why is water important?	Water is important as you can only survive 3 days without it, you can become dehydrated and in worse cases die.
9	Why is energy important?	Energy is important as you need energy to heat your home, power transport, manufacture products ect.
10	Malnourishment	This is when you are not eating enough calories (2000-2400 a day) to maintain healthy levels of nourishment.

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What affects global food supply?	Three things that affect global food supply are climate, technology and pests and diseases.
2	Famine	This is a widespread shortage of food.
3	Soil erosion	This is the removal of the top layers of soil by wind and water.
4	Irrigation	This is the artificial watering of land e.g. through sprinkler systems.
5	Aeroponics and hydroponics	These are strategies to grow food without the use of soil by using a nutrient rich solution.
6	Exotic foods	Types of food that have to be imported from abroad as they cannot be grown in a country's climatic conditions e.g. bananas cannot be grown in the UK.
7	Seasonal produce	Food that is only grown and harvested at certain points (seasons) in the year.
8	Food miles	The distance travelled from producer to consumer.
9	Agribusiness	This is Intensive farming aimed at maximising the amount of food and profit produced.
10	Locally sourced food	This is food that is grown within a small radius of your location.

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Biotechnology	This is using living organisms to make or modify products or processes. Eg. drought resistant crops or pest resistant crops.
2	Appropriate technology	This is the use of technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people eg. Hippo roller.
3	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation system (IBIS) is the largest continuous irrigation system in the world and supplies India and Pakistan with fresh water.
4	IBIS advantages	Millions of hectares of land are now irrigated so there is 40% more land available for cultivation.
5	IBIS disadvantages	The north of India are using an unfair share of water meaning the south have a limited supply.
6	Organic farming	Food that is grown without the use of chemicals.
7	UK water distribution	Water in the UK is unevenly distributed; there is a higher supply of water in the north west but a higher demand for water in the south east.
8	Water intensive appliances	The access to technology has increased therefore more homes have appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers.
9	Dehydration	This is when you have not drunk enough water to replace the fluids your body has lost.
10	Water conservation	This is reducing the amount of water used through efficient appliances, domestic water meters and grey water recycling systems.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
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w/c 02/06/25		
1	Urban farming	This is the cultivation, processing and distribution of food in and around settlements on rooftops, in shared gardens/allotments and parks.
2	Sustainable food sources	This is producing fish and meat particularly in a way that reduces the impact on the environment.
3	Sand dams Makueni, Kenya	The charity organisation "just a drop" together with the African Sand dam foundation provided help by building sand dams.
4	Makueni sand dams positives	The sand dams prevent evaporation increasing water supply and the sand naturally filters the water increasing the quality.
5	What is our human fieldwork enquiry question?	How has the urban environment been improved by regeneration in Gloucester?
6	Water transfer	This is where water is moved from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit so that water is evenly distributed.
7	UK energy mix	The UK has three quarters of its energy from fossil fuels and the remainder from nuclear and renewables (14%).
8	Finite resource	A resource that will run out.
9	Fossil fuels	These are fuels such as coal, oil and gas that are formed in the geological past and are finite.
10	Renewable energy	These are energy sources such as solar energy, wind power and hydroelectric power that are not finite.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is our physical fieldwork enquiry question?	How effective are the sea defences at Weston Super Mare?
2	What is a risk in our fieldwork?	The weather, the general public or traffic.
3	What are three data collection methods for our fieldwork?	A pedestrian count, a traffic count and an environmental quality survey (EQS).
4	What are two data presentation methods for our fieldwork?	A stacked bar graph to present traffic count and pedestrian count data and a radar graph to present the EQS.
5	What is reliability?	Being able to repeat the fieldwork and get the same results.
6	Fracking	Hydraulic fracturing is the drilling into shale rock to extract natural gas.
7	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
8	Diseases of affluence	These are illnesses created by overconsumption e.g. heart disease.
9	Preventable diseases	A disease that can be treated by medicines and vaccinations.
10	Convenience foods	These are foods that come pre-made and just need to be heated in the microwave or oven.

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What affects global food supply?	Three things that affect global food supply are climate, technology and pests and diseases.
2	Famine	This is a widespread shortage of food.
3	Soil erosion	This is the removal of the top layers of soil by wind and water.
4	Irrigation	This is the artificial watering of land e.g. through sprinkler systems.
5	Aeroponics and hydroponics	These are strategies to grow food without the use of soil by using a nutrient rich solution.
6	Biotechnology	This is using living organisms to make or modify products or processes. Eg. drought resistant crops or pest resistant crops.
7	Appropriate technology	This is the use of technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people eg. Hippo roller.
8	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation system (IBIS) is the largest continuous irrigation system in the world and supplies India and Pakistan with fresh water.
9	IBIS advantages	Millions of hectares of land are now irrigated so there is 40% more land available for cultivation.
10	IBIS disadvantages	The north of India are using an unfair share of water meaning the south have a limited supply.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Urban farming	This is the cultivation, processing and distribution of food in and around settlements on rooftops, in shared gardens/allotments and parks.
2	Sustainable food sources	This is producing fish and meat particularly in a way that reduces the impact on the environment.
3	Sand dams Makueni, Kenya	The charity organisation "just a drop" together with the African Sand dam foundation provided help by building sand dams.
4	Makueni sand dams positives	The sand dams prevent evaporation increasing water supply and the sand naturally filters the water increasing the quality.
5	What is our human fieldwork enquiry question?	How has the urban environment been improved by regeneration in Gloucester?
6	What is our physical fieldwork enquiry question?	How effective are the sea defences at Weston Super Mare?
7	What is a risk in our fieldwork?	The weather, the general public or traffic.
8	What are three data collection methods for our fieldwork?	A pedestrian count, a traffic count and an environmental quality survey (EQS).
9	What are two data presentation methods for our fieldwork?	A stacked bar graph to present traffic count and pedestrian count data and a radar graph to present the EQS.
10	What is reliability?	Being able to repeat the fieldwork and get the same results.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	!BIS disadvantages	The north of India are using an unfair share of water meaning the south have a limited supply.
2	What affects global food supply?	Three things that affect global food supply are climate, technology and pests and diseases.
3	Appropriate technology	This is the use of technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people eg. Hippo roller.
4	What is our human fieldwork enquiry question?	How has the urban environment been improved by regeneration in Gloucester?
5	Food miles	The distance travelled from producer to consumer.
6	Soil erosion	This is the removal of the top layers of soil by wind and water.
7	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
8	Biotechnology	This is using living organisms to make or modify products or processes. Eg. drought resistant crops or pest resistant crops.
9	What is our physical fieldwork enquiry question?	How effective are the sea defences at Weston Super Mare?
10	Malnourishment	This is when you are not eating enough calories (2000-2400 a day) to maintain healthy levels of nourishment.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	IBIS advantages	Millions of hectares of land are now irrigated so there is 40% more land available for cultivation.
2	Makueni sand dams positives	The sand dams prevent evaporation increasing water supply and the sand naturally filters the water increasing the quality.
3	Aeroponics and hydroponics	These are strategies to grow food without the use of soil by using a nutrient rich solution.
4	What is a risk in our fieldwork?	The weather, the general public or traffic.
5	Why is food important?	Food is important as you can only survive 7 days without it, you can become undernourished, malnourished and in worst cases starve to death.
6	UK water distribution	Water in the UK is unevenly distributed; there is a higher supply of water in the north west but a higher demand for water in the south east.
7	Agribusiness	This is Intensive farming aimed at maximising the amount of food and profit produced.
8	UK energy mix	The UK has three quarters of its energy from fossil fuels and the remainder from nuclear and renewables (14%).
9	What are three data collection methods for our fieldwork?	A pedestrian count, a traffic count and an environmental quality survey (EQS).
10	Famine	This is a widespread shortage of food.

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is water important?	Water is important as you can only survive 3 days without it, you can become dehydrated and in worse cases die.
2	Water intensive appliances	The access to technology has increased therefore more homes have appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers.
3	What are two data presentation methods for our fieldwork?	A stacked bar graph to present traffic count and pedestrian count data and a radar graph to present the EQS.
4	IBIS	The Indus Basin Irrigation system (IBIS) is the largest continuous irrigation system in the world and supplies India and Pakistan with fresh water.
5	Sand dams Makueni, Kenya	The charity organisation "just a drop" together with the African Sand dam foundation provided help by building sand dams.
6	Water transfer	This is where water is moved from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit so that water is evenly distributed.
7	What is reliability?	Being able to repeat the fieldwork and get the same results.
8	Why is energy important?	Energy is important as you need energy to heat your home, power transport, manufacture products ect.
9	Irrigation	This is the artificial watering of land e.g. through sprinkler systems.
10	Supply	The amount of a resource available.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care	A person's first point of contact with the healthcare system when they need care.
2	Knowledge of Primary care workers	Broad range of knowledge of different health problems.
3	Primary care providers	Pharmacist, Registered GP/doctor, walk in centre, Out-of-hours GP/doctor, accident and emergency department, dentist, optician/optometrist.
4	GP surgeries	Diagnose and treat common medical problems and refer patients to secondary care.
5	Dental care	Treat and help prevent problems with teeth, gums and mouth.
6	Out-of-hours services	Provide care for patients with urgent medical problems at times when GP surgeries are closed.
7	Telephone services	Give advice and help people to get medical attention e.g. 111, 999
8	Accident and Emergency departments	Provide urgent medical care for patients with life-threatening injuries or conditions.
9	Pharmacist	Give advice on non-serious illnesses and dispense medication
10	Optician/optometrist	Detects and treats defects in vision.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Secondary care	Provide specialist medical care, usually people are referred here from primary care.
2	Knowledge of Secondary care workers	In-depth knowledge in a specific medical area to give patients more specific information and treatments.
3	Secondary care providers	Rheumatology, Cardiology, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Respiratory medicine, Psychiatry, Neurology
4	Rheumatology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones..
5	Cardiology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the heart.
6	Paediatrics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting children and young people.

7	Orthopaedics	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to bones, joints, ligaments and muscles.
8	Respiratory medicine	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the lungs.
9	Psychiatry	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to mental, emotional and behavioural disorders.
10	Neurology	Medicine with a focus on the diagnosis and treatment of conditions related to the nervous system, including the brain.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allied health professionals	Help people recover from or adapt to injuries and health conditions
2	Allied health roles	Physiotherapists, Speech and language therapists, Occupational therapists, Dieticians.
3	Multidisciplinary team working (MDT)	When different healthcare services work together.
4	Coronary heart disease (CHD)	When the arteries get blocked with layers of fatty material.
5	Coronary heart disease (CHD) management	GP prescribes medication to reduce cholesterol - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Cardiologist inserts a stent - transplant surgeon gives heart transplant
6	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA)	Also known as a stroke. This happens when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off or the brain cells die.
7	Cerebral Vascular accident (CVA) management	GP prescribed medication to prevent blood clots and blood pressure - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Neurosurgeon may need to perform surgery to remove the blood clots - Physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists and dieticians will help with rehabilitation.
8	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high because the body does not respond to insulin.
9	Type 2 diabetes management	GP prescribes medication (insulin injections) to lower the blood glucose levels - A diabetes nurse will explain how to take the medication and give advice on lifestyle changes.
10	Dementia	Causes gradual decrease in brain function causing problems with thinking, memory, communication and mobility.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dementia management	GP prescribes medication to reduce symptoms - Occupational therapists help to overcome the difficulties with everyday tasks which helps to increase independence, Physiotherapists help maintain strength and mobility.
2	Obesity	When a person becomes very overweight.
3	Obesity management	GP will recommend medicine to reduce the amount of fat absorbed during digestion - Pharmacists will dispense the medication - Psychologists can help a person understand why they overeat - Dieticians can create a meal plan.
4	Asthma	A condition where the airways become narrow and swollen which can make it difficult to breathe.
5	Asthma management	GP prescribes medicine (inhalers and tablets) - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Asthma nurses create action plans to ensure symptoms dont get worse.
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	A condition that causes breathing difficulties.
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) management	GP prescribes medicine (inhalers and tablets) - Pharmacist dispenses medication - Surgeons to perform lung surgery or lung transplant - physiotherapist or dietician provides pulmonary rehabilitation.
8	Arthritis	A condition that causes the joints to swell which can lead to joint pain and stiffness.
9	Arthritis management	GP prescribes medication for the symptoms - Pharmacist dispenses the medication - surgeon may perform joint replacement therapy (hip replacement) - Physiotherapist help improve joint flexibility - Occupational therapists help make everyday tasks easier.
10	Sensory impairments	Problems with the senses (sight, hearing).

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sensory impairments management	Optometrists prescribe and fit vision aids such as glasses or contact lenses - Audiologists will fit hearing aids - Occupational therapists help people with severe vision or hearing loss adapt to difficulties in their everyday lives - Speech and language therapists may support with communication.
2	Physical impairments	When a person's ability to move or carry out physical activities is limited.
3	Physical impairments management	GP can prescribe medication for the pain - Pharmacist dispenses the medication - Physiotherapist help improve their mobility - Occupational therapists help to overcome difficulties with their everyday lives.
4	Learning disabilities	When a person finds it difficult to understand new information, learn new skills or cope independently.
5	Learning disabilities management	GPs will do annual health checks - Speech and language therapists help improve communication skills - occupational therapists help people carry out everyday tasks and live independently.
6	Domiciliary care	Care that helps people with daily tasks and personal care in their own home.
7	Respite care	Provides trained carers which allows the usual caregiver to take a break.
8	Youth work	A service for young people aged 11-25 with organised activities that support young people with their personal and social development.
9	Residential care for children	A larger home with multiple children living there, providing care for children who cannot live with their own families.
10	Foster Care	Carers provide a family environment in their homes to give children a stable and safe place to live.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Residential care for adults and children with specific needs	Care that provides a safe place for people to stay rather than living in their own home to support their specific needs.
2	Residential care for elderly	Care homes that provide live in care for the elderly to support with any medical needs or the reduction in independence.
3	Services for children and young people	Foster care, Residential care, Youth work.
4	Services for children with specific needs	Residential care, Respite care, Domiciliary care.
5	Services for older adults	Residential care, Domiciliary care
6	Voluntary care	Care given by community groups, faith-based organisations and charities.
7	Informal care	Care given by partners, friends, relatives or neighbours.
8	Physical Barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get into and around buildings that provide health and social care services. E.g. No car parking, steps at the entrance, multiple floors, cluttered walkways, narrow doorways and corridors.
9	Overcoming physical barriers	Install ramps at the entrance, Install chair lifts, alternative appointment times, wheelchair accessible doorways and corridors, parking spaces close to the buildings.
10	Sensory barriers	Barriers for people with sensory impairments. E.g. small text of leaflets, colour coded signs, screens at GP waiting room, noisy areas, telephone systems.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overcoming visual impairment barriers	Large print leaflets, bigger signs, staff escorting patients, audio announcements.
2	Overcome hearing impairment barriers	Online/email booking systems, British Sign Language interpreter, communication cards, hearing loops.
3	Social & cultural barriers	Lack of awareness of the symptoms, differing cultural beliefs requiring different needs, social stigma leading to discrimination, fear of a loss of independence.
4	Overcoming social & cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, poster/leaflet distribution, choice of service provider and treatment, educating people, allowing their own decision making about treatment and care.
5	Language barriers	Barriers for people with English as an additional language or speech impairments. E.g. technical language, do not speak the language, single language information leaflets, difficulty expressing needs.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Explanations in simpler terms, interpreters, longer appointments, multiple language leaflets, advocates.
7	Geographical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get from their home to the service. E.g. no car parking, no public transport, long travel time, unsafe route, cost of transport.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, free parking.
9	Text barriers	Barriers for people with learning disabilities. E.g. unable to read information/signs, easily distracted, unable to fill out forms.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports, All About Me documents, low-text leaflets, quiet clinics, advocates.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Barriers for people who cannot afford to pay for the services they need. E.g. cost of prescriptions, time off work, loss of income, childcare costs, travel costs, charges for treatment.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	NHS exemption certificates, NHS low income schemes, NHS vouchers, NHS healthcare travel cost scheme, charities, community transport, community clinics, home visits.
3	Skills in care	The abilities of a care professional.
4	Skill - Problem solving	Involves the care professional being able to find solutions to problems.
5	Skill - Observation	A care professional's ability to pay attention to what's going on around them and notice changes.
6	Skill - Dealing with difficult situations	When a care professional has to cope with challenging behaviour and has to stay calm and professional.
7	Skill - Organisation	Involves a care professional being able to plan their time and workload.
8	Attribute in care	A characteristic of a person.
9	Attribute examples	Empathy, Patience, Trustworthiness, Honesty.
10	Attribute - Empathy	The ability of the care professional to understand and relate to another person's feelings.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Attribute - Patience	The ability of the care professional to deal with delays or difficult situations without getting annoyed.
2	Attribute - Trustworthiness	The ability of the care professional to ensure the patient trusts their information, advice and treatments.
3	Attribute - Honesty	The ability of the care professional to ensure they are giving acute information regarding the condition and treatment and that the patient is aware of the risks.
4	Values in care	The standards a care professional follows to make sure they are providing high-quality care (6 Cs).
5	Value - Care	The person receives the correct care for their specific needs.
6	Value - Compassion	Involves building relationships based on empathy, respect and dignity.
7	Value - Competence	Involves care professionals being able to understand a person's needs and have the knowledge and skills to deliver effective care.
8	Value - Communication	Involves both the spoken language and body language.
9	Value - Courage	Involves care professionals doing the right thing for the people they care for and being brave enough to speak up when they have concerns.
10	Value - Commitment	Involves care professionals being dedicated to continuously improving the care experience they provide.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Obstacle to care	Something related to an individual that stops them from receiving care or makes receiving care difficult.
2	Lack of time obstacle	When people do not access care due to work and family commitments.
3	Lack of resources obstacle	When people have a low income or a lack of equipment they are not able to get the care they need.
4	Unachievable targets obstacle	Not following the recommended actions from a care professional because they are too difficult so reduces motivation.
5	Lack of support obstacle	Not having the support of friends or family to get to appointments or help you follow the recommended actions.
6	Lack of motivation obstacle	When a person finds it hard to start or keep going. E.g. no motivation to make the initial appointment or follow the recommended actions.
7	Low self-esteem obstacle	Avoiding social situations or meeting new people so avoids care due to a lack of confidence or self-worth.
8	Acceptance of current state obstacle	When a person feels fine at the moment, they don't think that they need to make changes to their lifestyle or get help.
9	Stress and anxiety obstacles	Prevent people from getting care as worried about bad news, speaking to new people or fear of the care setting.
10	Benefits of skills, values and attributes	Overcoming obstacles, high quality care, treated with respect, no discrimination, independence, involved in decisions about own care, safe from harm, dignity and privacy, confidentiality.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pharmacist	Give advice on non-serious illnesses and dispense medication
2	Knowledge of Primary care workers	Broad range of knowledge of different health problems.
3	Knowledge of Secondary care workers	In-depth knowledge in a specific medical area to give patients more specific information and treatments.
4	Type 2 Diabetes	A condition that causes the level of sugar (glucose) in the blood to become too high because the body does not respond to insulin.
5	Voluntary care	Care given by community groups, faith-based organisations and charities.
6	Obstacle to care	Something related to an individual that stops them from receiving care or makes receiving care difficult.
7	Allied health professionals	Help people recover from or adapt to injuries and health conditions
8	Benefits of skills, values and attributes	Overcoming obstacles, high quality care, treated with respect, no discrimination, independence, involved in decisions about own care, safe from harm, dignity and privacy, confidentiality.
9	Text barriers	Barriers for people with learning disabilities. E.g. unable to read information/signs, easily distracted, unable to fill out forms.
10	Skills in care	The abilities of a care professional.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary care	A person's first point of contact with the healthcare system when they need care.
2	Language barriers	Barriers for people with English as an additional language or speech impairments. E.g. technical language, do not speak the language, single language information leaflets, difficulty expressing needs.
3	Physical impairments	When a person's ability to move or carry out physical activities is limited.
4	Geographical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get from their home to the service. E.g. no car parking, no public transport, long travel time, unsafe route, cost of transport.
5	Domiciliary care	Care that helps people with daily tasks and personal care in their own home.
6	Value - Care	The person receives the correct care for their specific needs.
7	Language barriers	Barriers for people with English as an additional language or speech impairments. E.g. technical language, do not speak the language, single language information leaflets, difficulty expressing needs.
8	Lack of time obstacle	When people do not access care due to work and family commitments.
9	Allied health roles	Physiotherapists, Speech and language therapists, Occupational therapists, Dieticians.
10	Overcoming visual impairment barriers	Large print leaflets, bigger signs, staff escorting patients, audio announcements.

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceptance of current state obstacle	When a person feels fine at the moment, they don't think that they need to make changes to their lifestyle or get help.
2	Secondary care	Provide specialist medical care, usually people are referred here from primary care.
3	Social & cultural barriers	Lack of awareness of the symptoms, differing cultural beliefs requiring different needs, social stigma leading to discrimination, fear of a loss of independence.
4	Youth work	A service for young people aged 11-25 with organised activities that support young people with their personal and social development.
5		
6	Informal care	Care given by partners, friends, relatives or neighbours.
7	Text barriers	Barriers for people with learning disabilities. E.g. unable to read information/signs, easily distracted, unable to fill out forms.
8	Multidisciplinary team working (MDT)	When different healthcare services work together.
9	Services for older adults	Residential care, Domiciliary care
10	Respite care	Provides trained carers which allows the usual caregiver to take a break.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes (felonies) and Petty crimes
2	Name one crime that was classed as a serious crime	Murder/Stealing goods worth more than 12d/Treason
3	Name one crime that was classed as a petty crime.	Stealing goods worth less than 12d/Getting into debt/Limited harm to a person or property
4	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	Anger/Debt/Hunger/Unemployment
5	Why was suicide classed as a crime?	They believed that only God could decide when a person's life should end.
6	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	Scolding/Vagrancy
7	What new crimes emerged between 1400 and 1500?	Outlaw gangs/Bad behaviours and beliefs'/Treason /Lords and retainers
8	Name one discovery historians found about crime 1500 - 1750?	Violence and disorder that was common amongst nobles declined./The types of crimes committed were similar to those in the Medieval Period /Certain crimes were seen as more of a problem than others
9	Why did vagrancy become a problem in the Early Modern Period?	Population increase and poor harvest led to large numbers wandering between towns and villages
10	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences led to increased concerns about sinful behaviour

Week 2 w/c 07/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witchcraft • Smuggling • Highway robbery
2	Why did theft increase during the Industrial Revolution?	Factories, warehouses and shops were full of goods/ new banks meant bank robberies and middle class homes had lots of possessions
3	Identify one new crimes that was introduced in the Industrial Period.	Fare-dodging/Vandalism on the railways/Failing to send your child to school/Stealing from water standpipes/White collar crime
4	What were the main features of crime in the Industrial Period?	Most common form of crime was petty theft/Violent crime was rare/Most offenders were young/teenage poor males
5	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in industry and towns
6	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
7	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
8	What did radical thinkers place an emphasis on?	A lack of education, religion and useful work
9	What did conservative thinkers blame crime on?	The bad moral habits of the poor, especially drunkenness
10	What was the name of the organisation that wanted to ban alcohol?	The Temperance Movement

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did the Temperance Movement argue?	The public houses left the poor without money for food which led to gambling, prostitution and violence
2	What did some people believe about criminals?	They made a deliberate choice to be criminals
3	What was the criminal class?	Children born into this class inherited criminal tendencies from their parents
4	How could the criminal type be identified?	Using their physical features; the shape of their skull and their hands
5	Why did crimes increase dramatically after 1955?	The introduction of new types of crimes
6	Name three examples of care crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing cars • Speeding • Drink driving
7	What is football hooliganism?	Crowd violence at a sporting event, commonly associated with football games
8	What is a hate crime?	A crime committed against someone because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity
9	Name one type of crime drugs can lead to	Theft/Organised crime (smuggling)/Gang crime
10	What is cyber crime?	Criminal activities carried out using a computer or the internet

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the King's role in law and order?	The king was in overall charge of 'keeping the kings peace'
2	Who was the sheriff?	The king's agent in each county. He would volunteer for the role and not be paid
3	What did the chief constables do?	They supervised law and order in their hundred. They would volunteer for one year and not be paid
4	What was the parish constable responsible for?	He had to ensure his parish could supply men to the army and Arrest suspicious strangers
5	What role did the people play in law and order?	They kept law and order by answering to the Hue and Cry
6	What was the Hue and Cry?	All people within earshot had to stop what they were doing and hunt for the criminal or face a fine
7	What did the Royal Courts do?	They heard the most serious criminal cases
8	What were the quarter sessions?	JP's judged less serious crimes in court. This was done 4 times a year
9	What did Manor Courts do?	Dealt with most crimes
10	What crimes would the Church courts deal with?	Sex outside of marriage/Homosexuality/Failing to attend church/Gambling/Persistent swearing

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
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w/c 12/05/25		
1	What was unique about a Medieval jury?	Selected from the same parish as the accused/Used their knowledge of the person to judge them/They had to know as much as possible about the case
2	Who dealt with the serious crimes on the Early Modern Period?	The Assizes
3	What were petty sessions?	JP's that met more regularly than the quarter sessions, they dealt with petty crimes
4	Name three things about the Bow Street Runners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created by Sir John Fielding 68 men formed the patrol They were paid part time constables
5	What did Robert Peel create?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metropolitan Police Force
6	Why were people opposed to a centralised police force?	Thought it would cost too much/Didn't think it was the job of the government /Feared it would be used to suppress protest
7	Name three points about the Metropolitan Police Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 full time men They carried truncheons as their only weapon Wore a dark blue tall hat and coat
8	Name one act that was passed after 1829?	1835 Municipal Corporations Act/1839 Rural Constabulary Act/1856 The County and Borough Police Act
9	What was the main role of the police officer after 1850?	The prevention of theft and violence
10	What technologies were used before 1900 in policing?	Photographs of crime scenes/The telegraph/Fingerprinting

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What main changes occurred to the police force after 1900?	Recruitment improved /Specialisation/Use of weapons/Range of work
2	What was discovered in 1984 that changed policing?	DNA
3	What does the Crown Prosecution Service do?	It decides whether to bring trials to court
4	What was the most common type of punishment in the medieval and Early Modern period?	Fines
5	What types of punishment were included in public humiliation?	Cucking stool/Stocks and Pillory/Publicly confessing their sins
6	What three types of punishment were included in the death penalty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hanging Hanged, drawn and quartered Burned alive

7	What was the scold's bridle?	An iron frame that was placed on a woman's head with a spike that sat on her tongue
8	What was a bridewell?	'Houses of correction' for vagrants, where they would be put to work
9	What was Capital Punishment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a person was executed for the crime they committed
10	What was Corporal Punishment?	When a person was physically punished (like whipping) for the crime they committed

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
2	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
3	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to ensure the person's neck was broken when they dropped
4	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
5	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons
6	Name two key prison reformers	John Howards and Elizabeth Fry
7	What did prison reformers believe?	Prisoners should be able to live in safety and dignity. They should be helped to change their ways
8	What was the separate system?	Prisoners were kept in individual cells where they worked, prayed and reflected on their crimes
9	What was the silent system?	Prisoners were allowed to work together but in total silence
10	What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happened to Corporal Punishment in 1948 and 1962?	1948 - Ended as a punishment for all offenders 1962 - Ended as a punishment for prisoners who misbehaved
2	What was passed in 1965?	The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act
3	Where did young offenders start to go in 1902?	Their own type of prisons called Borstals
4	What did Alexander Peterson want prisons to do?	Wanted to rehabilitate prisoners so they had the desire to live an honest life
5	Name three alternatives to prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Tagging • Community Service
6	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire/The Enabling Act/Gleichschaltung/The Night of the Long Knives
7	What was the Reichstag Fire Decree?	It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest/It was used to arrest communists
8	What was Gleichschaltung?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing people into line
9	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Physical exercise/rifle shooting/map reading/cooking and nursing (girls)
10	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews /Banned from going to the cinema, running small businesses, or buying newspapers/Kristallnacht

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
2	Why did the Nazi plan for 'total war' after 1943	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad/RAF and USAAF bombed Germany/D-Day
3	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
4	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered/Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered/1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers
5	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews
6	What does collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
7	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
8	What was the SD	

	(terror)	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
9	Name one feature of the Gestapo:	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone/Only 15,000 Gestapo officers, or 1 per 4,400 people/Had the power to tap telephones or intercept letters
10	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions/Run by the SS Death's Head guards

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the two main types of crimes in the Medieval period?	Serious crimes (felonies) and Petty crimes
2	Name one crime that was classed as a serious crime	Murder/Stealing goods worth more than 12d/Treason
3	Name one crime that was classed as a petty crime.	Stealing goods worth less than 12d/Getting into debt/Limited harm to a person or property
4	Why were crimes committed in the Medieval Period?	Anger/Debt/Hunger/Unemployment
5	Why was suicide classed as a crime?	They believed that only God could decide when a person's life should end.
6	What three types of punishment were included in the death penalty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanging • Hanged, drawn and quartered • Burned alive
7	What was the scold's bridle?	An iron frame that was placed on a woman's head with a spike that sat on her tongue
8	What was a bridewell?	'Houses of correction' for vagrants, where they would be put to work
9	What was Capital Punishment?	When a person was executed for the crime they committed
10	What was Corporal Punishment?	When a person was physically punished (like whipping) for the crime they committed

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What new crimes emerged between 1350 and 1400?	Scolding - the use of abusive or offensive language in public/Vagrancy - wandering the country to find better paid work
2	What new crimes emerged between 1400 and 1500?	Outlaw gangs - gangs of robbers that robbed houses and travellers/Bad behaviours and beliefs - often seen as 'moral crimes'/Treason - crimes against authority /Lords and retainers - crimes that abused authority
3	Name one discovery historians found about crime 1500 - 1750?	Violence and disorder that was common amongst nobles declined./The types of crimes committed were similar to those in the Medieval Period /Certain crimes were seen as more of a problem than others
4	Why did vagrancy become a problem in the Early Modern Period?	Population increase and poor harvest led to large numbers wandering between towns and villages

5	Why did moral crimes become more prominent in the Early Modern Period?	Growing Puritan influences led to increased concerns about sinful behaviour
6	What were the Bloody Codes?	Over 200 crimes that carried the death penalty
7	What was the new drop?	A more humane form of hanging that allowed people to drop through a trap door, breaking the person's neck
8	What was the long drop?	Where exactly the right length of rope was used to ensure the person's neck was broken when they dropped
9	What was transportation?	When convicts were sent to Australia for 7 years, 14 years or life
10	What became the most important form of punishment after 1840?	Prisons

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What three new crimes were introduced in the Early Modern Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witchcraft • Smuggling • Highway robbery
2	Why did theft increase during the Industrial Revolution?	Factories, warehouses and shops were full of goods, new banks meant bank robberies and middle class homes had lots of possessions
3	Identify one new crimes that was introduced in the Industrial Period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fare-dodging/Vandalism on the railways/Failing to send your child to school/Stealing from water standpipes/White collar crime
4	What were the main features of crime in the Industrial Period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most common form of crime was petty theft/Violent crime was rare/Most offenders were young/teenage poor males
5	Why did crime increase in the Industrial period?	An increase in population led to a growth in industry and towns
6	Name three alternatives to prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Tagging • Community Service
7	How was Hitler able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire/The Enabling Act/Gleichschaltung/The Night of the Long Knives
8	What was the Reichstag Fire Decree?	It removed civil liberties such as freedom of the press and from arrest/It was used to arrest communists
9	What was Gleichschaltung?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing people into line
10	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Physical exercise/rifle shooting/map reading/cooking and nursing (girls)

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did radical thinkers do in the Industrial Period?	Make the link between poverty and crime
2	Who were people particularly worried about between 1750 and 1900?	The young and juvenile crime
3	What did radical thinkers place an emphasis on?	A lack of education, religion and useful work
4	What did conservative thinkers blame crime on?	The bad moral habits of the poor, especially drunkenness
5	What was the name of the organisation that wanted to ban alcohol?	The Temperance Movement
6	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
7	Why did the Nazi plan for 'total war' after 1943	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad/RAF and USAAF bombed Germany/D-Day
8	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
9	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Almost 2 million Polish Slavs had been murdered/Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered/1.5 million Poles were sent to Germany as forced labourers
10	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews

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 flambéed 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.

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mineral	A chemical element that our bodies need in small amounts.
2	Vitamin	Organic compounds that are needed by the body in small amounts.
3	Antioxidant	A substance found in 'superfoods' that protects our bodies from free radicals.
4	Obesity	A condition which is dangerous to health, where the body accumulates too much fat.
5	Organic farming	A more natural method of farming without artificial pesticides or fertilisers.
6	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.
7	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
8	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.
9	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.
10	Non-residential	An establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pathogenic	Able to cause disease.
2	Anaemia	A condition caused by iron deficiency that results in a reduced number of red blood cells.
3	Rickets	A condition in children, caused by a deficiency of calcium which causes bones to be soft and weak.
4	Scurvy	A disease caused by a deficiency of Vitamin C.
5	Beriberi	A disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin B1.
6	Non-residential	An establishment in which you are unable to sleep/stay for the night.

7	Yeast	A microorganism that is used as a raising agent, but it can also spoil food.
8	Water-soluble vitamins e.g. B and C	Cannot be stored in the body so are needed daily.
9	Fat-soluble vitamins e.g. A,D,E,K	Can be stored in the fatty tissue of the body.
10	Receptionist	A member of front of house staff who welcomes the guests and checks them into their rooms.
	Toque	A chef's hat.

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pathogenic	Able to cause disease.
2	Anaemia	A condition caused by iron deficiency that results in a reduced number of red blood cells.
3	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
4	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
5	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
6	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
7	Use by date	A date mark that is a safety warning stating when the food is likely to be unsafe to eat.
8	Unsaturated fat	A group of fats that come mainly from vegetables which are liquid at room temperature.
9	Best before date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.
10	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C).

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations
2	Peak bone mass	When bones have the maximum amount of minerals and are at their strongest and most dense.
3	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk, milk products and eggs but no meat, poultry or fish.
4	Lacto vegetarian	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and milk products but no eggs, meat, poultry or fish.
5	Vegan	A person who chooses to eat only plant foods and no animal foods.
6	Cross contamination	The transfer of potentially harmful microorganisms from one item to another.
7	Ambient food	A food that can safely be stored at room temperature.
8	Halal	Meat slaughtered or prepared using a method demanded by Islamic dietary laws.

9	Garnish	A small addition to a dish that adds extra colour or flavour e.g. coriander.
10	Micronutrient	A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	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 flambéed bananas.
10	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	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.

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Pathogenic	Able to cause disease.
2	Anaemia	A condition caused by iron deficiency that results in a reduced number of red blood cells.
3	Food Hygiene regulations	Regulate the production and sale of food to ensure that it is safe to sell.
4	HACCP	Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points
5	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations
6	Factory farmed	A method of intensive farming where animals have little room to move.
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9	Best before date	A date mark that tells you when the food is expected to deteriorate in quality.
10	Danger zone	The range of temperatures at which bacteria multiply very quickly (5°C to 63°C).

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
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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; TTSTTTT
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

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ostinato	Is a motif or phrase that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, frequently in the same pitch.
2	Motif	A short musical idea—shorter than a phrase—that occurs often in a piece of music.
3	Leitmotif	A short, recurring musical phrase" associated with a particular person, place, or idea.
4	String instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that have strings attached to the instruments; often made up of Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass.
5	Brass instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra is made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Tuba.
6	Percussion instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
7	Major	Is a major sounding tonality.
8	Minor	Is a sad sounding tonality.

9	Drone	A harmonic or monophonic effect or accompaniment where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece.
10	Pedal Note	Is a note that is held through changing harmonies, starting as a chord tone before becoming a non-chord tone.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Orchestra	A large group of musicians who play many different instruments together and are led by a conductor.
2	Sound effects	A sound other than speech or music made artificially for use in a play, film, or other broadcast production.
3	Diegetic	Music that is part of the fictional world portrayed in a piece of narrative media.
4	Non-diegetic	Any sound in a film that doesn't originate from the world of the film.
5	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
6	Perfect 5th	The interval from the first to the last of the first five consecutive notes in a diatonic scale. e.g. C to G or D to A.
7	Perfect 4th	an interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.
8	Woodwind instruments	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet and Bassoon.
9	Anacrusis	An unstressed pickup or lead-in note or group of notes that precedes the first accented note of a phrase.
10	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger.

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chorus	A repeated section in a song. It is usually the most memorable part of the song.
2	Rhyming Couplet	Using the same number of syllables or different number of syllables to rhyme.
3	Beat	A unit of time in music; also named the pulse.
4	Synthesisers	An electronic musical instrument that generates audio signals. Synthesisers typically create sounds by generating waveforms through methods
5	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers.
6	Layers	When you combine multiple individual sounds to create a single, more complete sound.
7	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.
8	Cadence and flow	The rhythm of the words against the beat.
9	Freestyling	Rap improvisation.
10	Rap battle	Where two rappers freestyle in competition to see who's the best.

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	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	A hook 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	Veres	A repeated section of a song that typically features a new set of lyrics on each repetition

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Keyboard	A musical instrument similar to a piano, which has a row of levers which are pressed by the fingers
2	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
3	Chord Progression	A sequence of chords.
4	Triad	A set of three notes played at the same time, played in thirds
5	Melody	A sequence of single notes that uses a combination of rhythm and pitches; a tune
6	Treble Clef	A symbol that you use when writing music in order to show that the notes on the staff are above middle C
7	Bass Note	The lowest note played in a chord
8	Accidental	A symbol which shows a note is played sharper or flatter than the regular note
9	Dynamics	The volume of the music
10	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly
2	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
3	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
4	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar made popular in Hawaii
5	Chord Chart	A symbol which shows a section of the fretboard, demonstrating where to put your fingers on the strings and frets
6	String	A vibrating element on an instrument that produces sound; found on guitars and violins
7	Fret	A series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument
8	Strum	To play a stringed instrument by brushing the fingers over the strings
9	Pluck	To cause the strings on a stringed instrument to vibrate by pulling them

10	Tab	A method of music notation for guitar-like instruments, used to play melodies
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Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time Signature	A symbol which informs the musician how many beats in a bar there are in the music.
2	$\frac{3}{4}$	A time signature that informs the musician that there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
3	$\frac{4}{4}$	A time signature that informs the musician that there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
4	Bar	A section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line.
5	$\frac{6}{8}$	A time signature that informs the musician that there are six quaver beats in a bar.
6	Pitch	Pitch is how high or low the sound is.
7	Dynamics	In music they show how loud or quiet the music is.
8	Texture	Musical texture refers to how different layers of a piece of music are combined to produce the overall sound.
9	Tempo	The speed of the music.
10	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart
8	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries
9	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs
10	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
3	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs
4	Bronchioles	Air passages inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel
6	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of blood vessels to increase blood flow through that vessel
7	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries
8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood
2	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high intensity work
4	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue
5	Lung capacity	The amount of air the lung can hold
6	Tidal volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest
7	Heart attack	Medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
8	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place
2	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
3	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
4	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
5	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
6	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
7	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
8	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
9	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
10	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart
8	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries
9	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs
10	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
3	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs
4	Bronchioles	Air passages inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel
6	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of blood vessels to increase blood flow through that vessel
7	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries
8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
7	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
8	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
9	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
10	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
2	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
3	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
4	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
5	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.
6	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
7	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy.
8	Overload	Working harder than normal.
9	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
10	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
2	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
3	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
4	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
5	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
6	High intensity interval training	Training that involves period of very high-intensity work and rest.
7	Repetition (rep)	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
8	Set of repetitions (set)	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
9	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
10	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resist the movement.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
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9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
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Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood
2	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high intensity work
4	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue
5	Lung capacity	The amount of air the lung can hold
6	Tidal volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest
7	Heart attack	Medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
8	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
7	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
8	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
9	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
10	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En la foto	In the photo
2	puedo ver	I can see
3	a mi familia	my family
4	y me parezco	and I look like
5	a mi <u>hermano</u>	my <u>brother</u>
6	En primer plano	In the foreground
7	veo a mi madre	I see my mother
8	tiene el <u>pelo</u> castaño	she has brown <u>hair</u>
9	y los <u>ojos</u> marrones	and chestnut brown <u>eyes</u>
10	parece contenta	she seems happy

Week 2 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi padre	My father
2	lleva	wears
3	un <u>pantalón</u> azul	blue <u>trousers</u>
4	y una <u>camisa</u> blanca	and a white <u>shirt</u>
5	está sonriendo	he is happy
6	Estamos	We are
7	en el salón	in the living room
8	celebrando mi cumpleaños	celebrating my birthday
9	y comiendo	and eating
10	tarta de manzana	apple tart

Week 3 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi personalidad favorita es	My favourite celebrity is
2	un atleta	an athlete
3	porque	because
4	lucha por la justicia	he/she fights for justice
5	y por la <u>paz</u>	and for <u>peace</u>
6	Mi modelo a seguir es	My role model is
7	un streamer	a streamer
8	dado que	because
9	lucha contra el racismo	he/she fights against racism
10	y ayuda a otra gente	and helps other people

Week 4 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sigo	I follow
2	muchos canales de cocina	lots of cooking channels
3	puesto que	because/since
4	quiero tener inspiración	I want to be inspired
5	y aprender más	and learn more
6	Soy fanático de	I am a fan of
7	la música latina	Latin music
8	puesto que	because/since
9	la música es mi <u>vida</u>	music is my <u>life</u>
10	desde hace dos años	for two years

Week 5 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Por lo general	In general
2	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
3	mi mejor amigo	my best friend
4	porque	because
5	es <u>fuerte</u> y responsable	he/she is <u>strong</u> and responsible
6	Normalmente	Normally
7	no me llevo bien con	I don't get on well with
8	mi hermano	my brother
9	porque	because
10	a veces discutimos	sometimes we argue

Week 6 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi	For me
2	una buena amiga	a good friend
3	te ayuda cuando tienes problemas	helps you when you have problems
4	te escucha	he/she listens to you
5	y no te critica	and doesn't criticise you
6	En mi opinión	In my opinion
7	un buen amigo	a good friend
8	te da buenos consejos	gives you good advice
9	te acepta como eres	accepts you as you are
10	y te respeta	and respects you

Week 7 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi lo más importante	For me the most important thing
2	es mi familia	is my familia
3	y mi educación	and my education
4	mi <u>sueño</u> es	my <u>dream</u> is
5	tener éxito	to be successful
6	Lo que me interesa	what interests me
7	son los derechos de los animales	are animals rights
8	y la justicia	and justice
9	mi objetivo es	my goal is
10	luchar por un mundo mejor	to fight for a better world

Week 8 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mis amigos y yo	My friends and I
2	usamos	use
3	las redes sociales	social media
4	para compartir ideas	to share ideas
5	y chatear en línea	and to chat online
6	Uso	I use
7	mi ordenador portátil	my laptop
8	para hacer mis <u>deberes</u>	to do my <u>homework</u>
9	ver programas	to watch programs
10	y escuchar música	and to listen to music

Week 9 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Uso	I use
2	mi ordenador portátil	my laptop
3	para hacer mis <u>deberes</u>	to do my <u>homework</u>
4	ver programas	to watch programs
5	y escuchar música	and to listen to music
6	Mis amigos y yo	My friends and I
7	usamos	use
8	las redes sociales	social media
9	para compartir ideas	to share ideas
10	y chatear en línea	and to chat online

Week 10 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi opinión	In my opinion
2	las redes sociales son	social media is
3	útiles para	useful for
4	compartir ideas	sharing ideas
5	y mostrar opiniones diferentes	and showing different opinions
6	Diría que	I would say that
7	las redes sociales son	social media is
8	buenas para	good for
9	leer los comentarios de otras personas	reading other people's comments
10	y compartir videos	and sharing videos

Week 11 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diría que	I would say that
2	las redes sociales son	social media is
3	buenas para	good for
4	leer los comentarios de otras personas	reading other people's comments
5	y compartir videos	and sharing videos
6	En mi opinión	In my opinion
7	las redes sociales son	social media is
8	útiles para	useful for
9	compartir ideas	sharing ideas
10	y mostrar opiniones diferentes	and showing different opinions

Week 12 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi problema es que	My problem is that
2	siempre	always
3	me siento	I feel
4	nervioso	nervous
5	y diferente	and different
6	Ahora	Now
7	no me relaciono con nadie	I don't interact with anyone
8	no tengo amigos y	I don't have friends and
9	me siento solo	I feel alone
10	y enfadado	and angry

Week 13 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En mi opinión	In my opinion
2	debes ser fuerte	you must be strong
3	y hablar con un profesor	and talk to a teacher
4	puedes	you can
5	cambiar la situación	change the situation
6	Mi problema es que	My problem is that
7	siempre	always
8	me siento	I feel
9	nervioso	nervous
10	y diferente	and different

RS Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 31/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
2	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
3	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
4	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
5	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being , or a human who is given power by God.
6	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
9	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
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	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
3	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
7	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.

Week 3 w/c 28/04/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
2	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
5	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
6	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
7	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
8	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
9	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
10	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2

Week 4 w/c 05/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
2	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
3	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
4	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
7	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
8	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
9	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
10	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6

Week 5 w/c 12/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	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.
5	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.
6	Eric Liddell	He was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith. He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
7	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	This Christian man experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple. During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.
8	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	Betel UK	This is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
10	Brother Andrew	This man helped to smuggle Bibles into Communist countries where Christianity was illegal. He was arrested several times and suffered rejection because of his faith.

Week 6 w/c 19/05/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
2	Son of God	This is a Hebrew title showing a special relationship between Jesus and God the Father, and not a literal 'son' or child.
3	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
4	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
5	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
6	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
7	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
8	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
9	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
10	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'

Week 7 w/c 02/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mystical experience	This is a religious event where people see and feel things that create a sense of awe and fascination.
2	Commission	This is the occasion after the resurrection of Jesus when he gave his disciples instructions about their future mission.
3	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God the Father, in heaven.
4	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
5	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
6	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
7	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
8	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
9	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
10	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.

Week 8 w/c 09/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Universalism	This is the belief that God's Kingdom is for all, including those who are looked down upon by others.
2	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
3	Good Friday	This is the day Christians remember the execution and death of Jesus.
4	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
5	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
6	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
7	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
8	Anoint	This is to put oil on the head to show that God has chosen a person.
9	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
10	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2

Week 9 w/c 16/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Passion narrative	This is the part of Mark's Gospel that deals with the last week of Jesus' life and his suffering.
2	Lourdes	This is a town in France where the Virgin Mary appeared. Catholics visit as a place of pilgrimage.
3	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
4	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
5	Parable	This is a story that is told with a spiritual meaning. Jesus often used them to teach people about their relationship with God.
6	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
7	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
8	Christ/Messiah	These are the Greek and Hebrew titles given to Jesus meaning 'the anointed one'. A leader of the Jews who is expected to live on the earth at some time in the future.
9	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
10	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6

Week 10 w/c 23/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
2	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
3	Ransom	This is usually a payment made to release a hostage; in Roman times, a payment made to get someone out of prison.
4	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.
5	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.
6	Eric Liddell	He was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith. He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
7	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	This Christian man experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple. During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.
8	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
9	Betel UK	This is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
10	Brother Andrew	This man helped to smuggle Bibles into Communist countries where Christianity was illegal. He was arrested several times and suffered rejection because of his faith.

Week 11 w/c 30/06/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
2	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
3	Son of Man	This is a title that could refer to either just a human being, or a human who is given power by God.
4	Bat qol	This is the audible voice of God the Father. For example, heard at the baptism of Jesus.
5	Holy Spirit	This is the third person of the Trinity, God's presence in the world.
6	Ascension	This is the event, 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God the Father, in heaven.
7	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
8	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
9	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
10	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'

Week 12 w/c 07/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
2	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
3	Martyr	This is one who suffers or dies for their belief.
4	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
5	Kingdom of God	This is a teaching of Jesus: the reign of God on earth now and in heaven and the afterlife.
6	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
7	Passion prediction	This is a passage in Mark's Gospel where Jesus explains that he will suffer and die.
8	Transfiguration	This is an event in Mark's Gospel where Jesus is described as glowing dazzling white.
9	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
10	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.

Week 13 w/c 14/07/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Eric Liddell	He was a famous Olympic athlete who refused to run on a Sunday because of his faith. He eventually became a missionary in China. WW2 broke out, Japan invaded, he was arrested but still continued to preach.
2	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	This Christian man experienced the cost of being a modern-day disciple. During WW2, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazi regime and was eventually executed.
3	Vocation	This is the feeling of being called by God to undertake an action, work or to follow a particular career.
4	Gentile	This is someone who is not Jewish.
5	'Lo, your king comes to you, ...humble and riding on a donkey.'	Zechariah 9:9 - Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
6	Betel UK	This is a Christian organisation that helps those with addiction, homelessness and long term unemployment.
7	Shema	This is the Jewish statement of faith: 'Hear O Israel: The Lord is our God, the Lord alone...'
8	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2
9	Blasphemy	This is a religious offence which includes claiming to be God.
10	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6