



Gloucester Academy

Unit 3

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Contents:

Homework Guidance:	2
Example page	3
Homework Timetable:	4
Maths Homework – Sparx Maths	4
Self-tracker:	6
Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays	7
Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays	12
English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays	17
History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	24
Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays	29
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays	34
Food, Art, Drama, Music & RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends	39
Character Education	45

Homework Guidance:

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

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

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

look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check

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

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

Homework Timetable:

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

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

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

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

Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!

How to log in to Sparx - new students

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

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

3



The screenshot shows the 'SPARX MATHS' login interface. At the top, it says 'You're logging in to Sparx at St James Easter. Not your school?'. Below this are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password', each with a small eye icon for toggling visibility. At the bottom left, there is a 'New user?' link, and at the bottom right, there is a 'Login' button.



The screenshot shows the registration form with the instruction 'Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.' The form has three fields: 'First Name' with the value 'billy', 'Last Name' with the value 'smith', and 'Date of birth' with a date picker set to '14 August 2009'. A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom right.

4

sparx

Self-tracker:

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

Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 2 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Light year	The distance that light travels in one year.
2	Normal	Imaginary line at right angles to a wave or the surface of an object.
3	Opaque	Material that allows no light to pass through it.
4	Oscilloscope	Displays electrical signals on a screen from sound waves detected.
5	Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Reflected ray	The outgoing ray.
7	Refraction	A change in the direction of light caused by a change in density.
8	Retina	Layer of light detecting cells at the back of the eye.
9	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
10	Transparent	Material that allows all light to pass through.

Week 3 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 4 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.
2	Cancer	Caused by cells growing and multiplying out of control. Can spread to other parts of the body.
3	Transmission	The spread of disease.
4	Antibiotics	Medicines that kill bacteria only.
5	Painkillers	Medicines that reduce pain.
6	Penicillin	The first discovered antibiotic.
7	Deficiency disease	A disease caused by a lack of a particular nutrient.
8	Mineral	Nutrients required by plants and animals for healthy growth.
9	Light microscope	A microscope that uses light to observe very small structures.
10	Electron microscope	A microscope that uses electrons to observe extremely small structures.

Week 5 Speed	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 6 Speed	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Acceleration	How quickly an object's speed increases or decreases.
2	Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
3	Correlation	A relationship between two variables.
4	Gradient	The slope of the line on a graph.
5	Outlier	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
6	Relative motion	Different observers judge speeds differently if they are in motion too.
7	Speed	How much distance is travelled in a certain time.
8	Data logger	Computers which automatically record readings.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 7 Biodiversity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.
3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 8 Biodiversity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Population	Group of the same species living in the same area.
2	Community	Different species living in the same area.
3	Producer	Green plant or algae which makes its own food by sunlight.
4	Primary data	Data collected from your own experiments.
5	Secondary data	Data not collected from your experiments e.g. from another scientist.
6	Species	Group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
7	Trophic level	A stage in a food chain or food web.
8	Variation	Differences within and between species.
9	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
10	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.

Week 9 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 10 Health	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communicable disease	A disease caused by pathogens that can be transmitted between organisms (plants and animals).
2	Non-communicable disease	A disease which cannot be transmitted between organisms (plant and animal).
3	Epidemiology	The scientific study of data and trends in health related data.
4	Pathogens	Bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.
5	Aseptic technique	Procedures to prevent contamination of pathogens
6	Phagocytes	A white blood cell capable of engulfing then absorbing pathogens.
7	Lymphocytes	A white blood cell which produces antibodies.
8	Immune response	Triggered when pathogens enter the body.
9	First Line of Defence	Skin, nose hairs, mucus, stomach acid and tears are examples.
10	Vaccination	A healthy person is given a dead or inactive pathogen to develop immunity to a disease.

Week 11 Biodiversity	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bioaccumulation	Build up of toxic chemicals in the food chain.
2	Biodiversity	Variety of all living organisms.
3	Biomass	The dry mass of an organism.
4	Consumer	An organism which eats another organism.
5	Decomposer	An organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
6	Ecosystem	The living organisms interacting with the non-living environment.
7	Environment	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
8	Food chain	Part of a food web starting with a producer to a top predator.
9	Food web	Multiple linked feeding relationships.
10	Invasive species	A species introduced into a new habitat, often by humans.

Week 12 Waves	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Absorbed	When energy is transferred into another substance or object.
2	Amplitude	The height of the wave, measured from the middle called the normal.
3	Angle of incidence	Angle measured between the normal and the incident ray.
4	Angle of reflection	Angle measured between the normal and the reflected ray.
5	Auditory range	The difference between the highest and lowest frequency that can be heard.
6	Concave	Lens is thinner in the middle and spreads out light rays.
7	Convex	Lens is thicker in the middle and bends parallel rays towards each other.
8	Echo	A sound reflecting from a surface to a detector or listener.
9	Frequency	The number of complete waves detected in one second.
10	Incident ray	The incoming ray.

Week 13 02/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Light year	The distance that light travels in one year.
2	Normal	Imaginary line at right angles to a wave or the surface of an object.
3	Opaque	Material that allows no light to pass through it.
4	Oscilloscope	Displays electrical signals on a screen from sound waves detected.
5	Period	The time taken for one complete wave to pass a point.
6	Reflected ray	The outgoing ray.
7	Refraction	A change in the direction of light caused by a change in density.
8	Retina	Layer of light detecting cells at the back of the eye.
9	Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
10	Transparent	Material that allows all light to pass through.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año próximo	Next year
2	estudiaré dibujo	I will study drawing
3	porque	because
4	será	It will be
5	divertido	fun
6	Después de mis exámenes	After my exams
7	estudiaré	I will study
8	ciencias	science
9	porque	because
10	será útil	It will be useful

Week 2 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si voy a la <u>universidad</u>	If I go to <u>university</u>
2	estudiaré	I will study
3	matemáticas	maths
4	ya que será	because it will be
5	interesante	interesting
6	El año próximo	Next year
7	aprenderé	I will learn
8	historia	history
9	porque será	because it will be
10	útil	useful

Week 3 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Después de mis exámenes	After my exams
2	tengo ganas de	I fancy
3	estudiar	to study
4	en la universidad	at university
5	en Inglaterra	In England
6	Si voy a la universidad	If I go to university
7	voy a	I am going
8	tener	to have
9	una buena carrera	a good career
10	y un buen <u>salario</u>	and a good <u>salary</u>

Week 4 Future plans	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si voy a la universidad	If I go to university
2	me gustaría	I would like
3	estudiar medicina	to study medicine
4	y trabajar	and work
5	como <u>doctor</u>	as a <u>doctor</u>
6	El año próximo	Next year
7	espero	I hope
8	tener	to have
9	un buen <u>trabajo</u>	a good job
10	y ganar mucho <u>dinero</u>	and earn lots of <u>money</u>

Week 5 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El fin de semana pasado	Last weekend
2	fui a Barcelona	I went to Barcelona
3	con mis <u>hermanos</u>	with my <u>brothers</u>
4	y viajé	and I travelled
5	en <u>avión</u>	by <u>plane</u>
6	El mes pasado	Last month
7	viajamos	we travelled
8	en <u>autobús</u>	by <u>bus</u>
9	y fue	and it was
10	aburrido	boring

Week 6 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El año pasado	Last year
2	me alojé	I stayed
3	en una caravana	in a caravan
4	en la <u>costa</u>	on the <u>coast</u>
5	de <u>Inglaterra</u>	of <u>England</u>
6	Hace dos años	Two years ago
7	nos alojamos	we stayed
8	en un <u>camping</u>	in a <u>campsite</u>
9	en el <u>campo</u>	in the <u>countryside</u>
10	con mis <u>abuelos</u>	with my <u>grandparents</u>

Week 7 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los días	Everyday
2	visité	I visited
3	el museo	the museum
4	era <u>enorme</u>	it was <u>huge</u>
5	y antiguo	and old
6	Cada día	Everyday
7	visitamos	we visited
8	la playa	the beach
9	era <u>limpia</u> y	it was <u>clean</u>
10	había mucha <u>gente</u>	there were lots of <u>people</u>

Week 8 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...la piscina?	...the swimming pool?
3	cruza	cross
4	la plaza	the square
5	está en la <u>esquina</u>	it's on the <u>corner</u>
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...la biblioteca?	...the library?
8	sigue todo recto	go straight
9	pasa	pass
10	los <u>semáforos</u>	the <u>traffic lights</u>

Week 9 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...la biblioteca?	...the library?
3	sigue todo recto	go straight
4	pasa	pass
5	los <u>semáforos</u>	the <u>traffic lights</u>
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...la piscina?	...the swimming pool?
8	cruza	cross
9	la plaza	the square
10	está en la <u>esquina</u>	it's on the <u>corner</u>

Week 10 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...el mercado?	...the mercado?
3	pasa	pass
4	el <u>puente</u> y	the <u>bridge</u> and
5	cruza la calle	cross the street
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...el restaurante?	...the restaurant?
8	está al lado de	It is next to
9	la <u>iglesia</u> y	the <u>church</u> and
10	la oficina de correos	the post office

Week 11 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...el restaurante?	...the restaurant?
3	está al lado de	It is next to
4	la <u>iglesia</u> y	the <u>church</u> and
5	la oficina de correos	the post office
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...el mercado?	...the mercado?
8	pasa	pass
9	el <u>puente</u> y	the <u>bridge</u> and
10	cruza la calle	cross the street

Week 12 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...el banco?	...the bank?
3	está delante de	it is in front of
4	el ayuntamiento	the town hall
5	de Madrid	of Madrid
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...el castillo?	...the castle?
8	está entre	it is between
9	la iglesia	the church
10	y la farmacia	and the pharmacy

Week 13 Travel	Piece of Information	Answer
1	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
2	...el castillo?	...the castle?
3	está entre	it is between
4	la iglesia	the church
5	y la farmacia	and the pharmacy
6	¿Dónde está...	Where is...
7	...el banco?	...the bank?
8	está delante de	it is in front of
9	el ayuntamiento	the town hall
10	de Madrid	of Madrid

English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions
2	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
7	Metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
8	Simile	Comparing one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g. as brave as a lion
9	Influence	The capacity to have an effect on someone or an event
10	Language	The vocabulary used within a text

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence
2	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you
3	Conformity	The act of adjusting one's behavior or beliefs to match those of a group.
4	Concrete noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
5	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings
6	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
7	Conflict	A disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
8	Idiom	Phrases which cannot be understood simply by looking at the meaning of the individual words in the phrase
9	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
10	Contrast	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
2	Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
3	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning
4	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium
5	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
6	Effect	A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.
7	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
8	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable
9	Disempower	To make a person or group less powerful or confident
10	Modal verb	A word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abstract noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
2	Concrete noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
3	Power	The capacity or ability to control or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events
4	Comparative adjective	A describing word used to compare two things (more, smaller, cheaper)
5	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis
6	Extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
7	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
8	Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
9	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone (attitude)
10	Dehumanise	To take away the positive human qualities from a person

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
2	Pronouns	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
3	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object
4	Zoomorphism	A literary device that refers to giving animal features and qualities to humans, gods, spirits, and an inanimate object
5	Chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
6	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. to represent ideas.
7	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
8	Enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
9	Imperative verb	A word which commands or orders someone to do something (Pick this up)
10	Caesura	A pause in a line of poetry, especially near the middle of a line

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions
2	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
3	Voice	The ability to express something in words
4	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
5	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
6	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence
7	Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group because they welcome you and accept you
8	Conformity	The act of adjusting one's behavior or beliefs to match those of a group.
9	Concrete noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
10	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
2	Metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
3	Simile	Comparing one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g. as brave as a lion
4	Influence	The capacity to have an effect on someone or an event
5	Language	The vocabulary used within a text
6	Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
7	Conflict	A disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
8	Idiom	Phrases which cannot be understood simply by looking at the meaning of the individual words in the phrase
9	Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
10	Contrast	To compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
2	Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
3	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning
4	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium
5	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
6	Abstract noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
7	Concrete noun	A word that refers to a physical thing, person or place (pencil, dog, Gloucester)
8	Power	The capacity or ability to control or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
9	Comparative adjective	A describing word used to compare two things (more, smaller, cheaper)
10	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Effect	A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause
2	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
3	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable
4	Disempower	To make a person or group less powerful or confident
5	Modal verb	A word indicating possibility of necessity (will, could, should, might, must)
6	Extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text.
7	To discriminate	To make an unfair distinction between people based on a particular category
8	Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
9	Perspective	A particular way of considering something or a feeling or opinion about something or someone (attitude)
10	Dehumanise	To take away the positive human qualities from a person

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Direct address	The act of speaking to (rather than of or about) a person, a thing, or an idea
2	Pronouns	A word that replaces a noun to refer to a person/place/thing (me, it, us, them)
3	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object
4	Zoomorphism	A literary device that refers to giving animal features and qualities to humans, gods, spirits, and an inanimate object
5	Chremamorphism	A type of metaphor where something alive is presented as an object
6	Poetry	A type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions
7	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
8	Voice	The ability to express something in words
9	Stanza	A section of a poem, like a paragraph
10	Tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. to represent ideas.
2	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work
3	Enjambment	No punctuation used at the end of a line of poetry
4	Imperative verb	A word which commands or orders someone to do something (Pick this up)
5	Caesura	A pause in a line of poetry, especially near the middle of a line
6	Adverb	A word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb (loudly, very, never)
7	Effect	A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.
8	Abstract noun	A word indicating an idea or emotion, rather than a concrete noun (joy, danger)
9	Simile	Comparing one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g. as brave as a lion.
10	Disempower	To make a person or group less powerful or confident

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conflict	A disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
2	Semantic field	A group of words from across a text about a similar subject/theme
3	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object
4	Repetition	An instance where a word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis
5	Plural pronoun	Used to refer to a group of people or things (we, they, us, them, ours)
6	Influence	The capacity to have an effect on someone or an event
7	Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
8	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. to represent ideas
9	Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence
10	Dehumanise	To take away the positive human qualities from a person

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Extended metaphor	A type of metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text.
2	Zoomorphism	A literary device that refers to giving animal features and qualities to humans, gods, spirits, and an inanimate object
3	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning.
4	Power	The capacity or ability to control or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
5	Duality	Refers to having two parts, often with opposite meanings
6	Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
7	Connotations	A meaning suggested by a word or an expression in addition to its exact meaning.
8	Influence	The capacity to have an effect on someone or an event
9	Identity	The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterise a person or a group
10	Analyse	To look closely at and understand

History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
2	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
3	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
4	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
5	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance
6	What was the first colony set up in North America?	Virginia
7	When was Jamestown created?	1607
8	This was a global conflict between 1756-1763 involving Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia	The Seven Years War
9	How many original colonies did the British create in North America?	13
10	When did the USA become an independent country?	1776

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
2	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
3	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
4	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
5	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562
6	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
7	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
8	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
9	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
10	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	When was the Boston Tea Party?	1773
2	Which document formally separated the USA from British control?	Declaration of Independence
3	Who was the USA's first President?	George Washington
4	Which religions were prominent in India before the British arrived?	Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism
5	Which empire ruled India before the British?	Mughal Empire
6	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
7	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
8	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
9	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
10	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was set up along the coast of India by the East India Company?	Trading Stations
2	Which British company took control of large parts of India in the 18th and 19th Centuries?	East India Company
3	This was a famous battle in India during the Seven Years War.	Battle of Plassey
4	Who was the Governor of Bengal during the Bengal Famine?	Robert Clive
5	What is the term for Christians who travel abroad to provide aid and spread Christianity?	Missionaries
6	What was the first colony set up in North America?	Virginia
7	When was Jamestown created?	1607
8	This was a global conflict between 1756-1763 involving Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia	The Seven Years War
9	How many original colonies did the British create in North America?	13
10	When did the USA become an independent country?	1776

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How many people died during the Bengal Famine?	10 million
2	What is the name for Indian soldiers who fought for the British Empire?	Sepoy
3	When was the Indian Rebellion?	1857-1858
4	Who was the Viceroy that partitioned the Bengal region of India?	Lord Curzon
5	Who led the Indian Independence Movement from the 1920s?	Mahatma Gandhi
6	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
7	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
8	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
9	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
10	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
2	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
3	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
4	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
5	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	Trade Triangle
6	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
7	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
8	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
9	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
10	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
2	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
3	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
4	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
5	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince
6	When was the Boston Tea Party?	1773
7	Which document formally separated the USA from British control?	Declaration of Independence
8	Who was the USA's first President?	George Washington
9	Which religions were prominent in India before the British arrived?	Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism
10	Which empire ruled India before the British?	Mughal Empire

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
2	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
3	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
4	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
5	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X
6	What was set up along the coast of India by the East India Company?	Trading Stations
7	Which British company took control of large parts of India in the 18th and 19th Centuries?	East India Company
8	This was a famous battle in India during the Seven Years War.	Battle of Plassey
9	Who was the Governor of Bengal during the Bengal Famine?	Robert Clive
10	What is the term for Christians who travel abroad to provide aid and spread Christianity?	Missionaries

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How many people died during the Bengal Famine?	10 million
2	What is the name for Indian soldiers who fought for the British Empire?	Sepoy
3	When was the Indian Rebellion?	1857-1858
4	Who was the Viceroy that partitioned the Bengal region of India?	Lord Curzon
5	Who led the Indian Independence Movement from the 1920s?	Mahatma Gandhi
6	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
7	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
8	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
9	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
10	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic	Trade Triangle

	slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	
--	--	--

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
2	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
3	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
4	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
5	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince
6	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
7	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
8	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
9	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
10	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What term describes humans having ownership over other humans?	Slavery
2	Which countries were involved in the enslavement of African people, starting in the 15th Century?	Portugal, Spain, Britain, France
3	What is the name for a large farm where enslaved people were forced to work?	Plantation
4	What crops were grown on plantations in the Americas?	Cotton, sugar, tobacco
5	When did Britain become involved in the slave-trade?	1562
6	What does KKK stand for?	Ku Klux Klan
7	These were racist laws which segregated white and African Americans.	Jim Crow Laws
8	Who sparked the Bus Boycotts during the Civil Rights Movement?	Rosa Parks
9	A doctor and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement?	Martin Luther King JR
10	He was a radical Civil Rights activist and leader of the Black Panther Movement.	Malcom X

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was Britain's first slave-trader?	John Hawkins
2	What was the name for the journey from Africa to the Americas during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	The Middle Passage
3	How long was the Middle Passage?	2-3 months
4	How much money is Britain estimated to have earned from the slave-trade?	£12 million (Over £1 billion today)
5	From which UK cities were enslaved people brought to Britain?	Bristol, Liverpool, London
6	He was an Italian explorer who helped to introduce slavery to the Americas.	Christopher Columbus
7	What word means to buy and sell goods?	Trade
8	The capture, transporting, and selling of human beings as slaves, in particular the former trade in black Africans as slaves by European countries and North America.	Slave Trade
9	How many enslaved people were transported during the Transatlantic Slave-Trade?	10-12 million
10	This is the trade between three regions that were used during the transatlantic slave trade: Britain, West Africa, and the Americas.	Trade Triangle

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How were the people of North America divided before the British arrived?	Tribes and Nations
2	Which word describes groups of people that do not settle in one place?	Nomadic
3	Which animal did the indigenous people of North America follow?	Buffalo
4	How did indigenous Americans pass down their history?	Oral History
5	What time period, meaning "rebirth" launched the Age of Discovery?	Renaissance
6	What was the process by which a mark, usually a symbol, was burned into the skin of a living slave?	Branding
7	What was the term for a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder?	Auction
8	This means to deprive human status. This was institutionally conducted against African people to justify acts of slavery.	Dehumanisation
9	What is the name for a person who supports the abolition of an idea or practice, such as slavery?	Abolitionist
10	She was a former slave who travelled to Britain and shared her experiences as a slave, speaking in public and releasing her autobiography.	Mary Prince

Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	The equation of a straight line.
2	m	The gradient.
3	c	The y-intercept.
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
5	(x, y)	The order of coordinates.
6	How to calculate the gradient	The change in y divided by the change in x .
7	Right angle	An angle that is 90° .
8	Translation	In transformations, a shape that moves from one place to another.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
10	Reflected	In transformations, when using a mirror line, the shape has been ____.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are ____.
2	Acute angle	An angle that is less than 90° .
3	1, 3, 6, 10, 15	The first five triangular numbers.
4	360°	The degrees around a point
5	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers.
6	Obtuse angle	An angle that is between 90 and 180° .
7	Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180 but less than 360° .
8	Right angle	An angle that is 90° .
9	360°	Angles around a point sum to ____.
10	180°	Angles which make a straight line sum to ____.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to ____.
2	180°	The degrees on a straight line.
3	Mode	The most common, the highest frequency.
4	180°	Angles in a triangle sum to ____.
5	Parallel	Lines that are equidistant, they never meet.
6	$y = mx + c$	The equation of a straight line.
7	m	The gradient.
8	c	The y-intercept.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
10	(x, y)	The order of coordinates.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	540°	Angles in a pentagon sum to ____.
2	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at a right angle.
3	Equal	Corresponding angles are ____.
4	180°	What co-interior angles between parallel lines sum to.
5	360°	Exterior angles of a polygon sum to ____.
6	How to calculate the gradient	The change in y divided by the change in x.
7	Right angle	An angle that is 90°.
8	Translation	In transformations, a shape that moves from one place to another.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
10	Reflected	In transformations, when using a mirror line, the shape has been ____.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Formula for finding the sum of interior angles, where n is the number of sides.
2	Midpoint	In the middle of two values.
3	Equal	Alternate angles are ____.
4	Mean	The sum of values divided by the number of values.
5	$360^\circ / n$	Formula for finding the size of an exterior angle, where n is the number of sides.
6	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are ____.
7	Acute angle	An angle that is less than 90°.
8	1, 3, 6, 10, 15	The first five triangular numbers.
9	360°	The degrees around a point
10	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Position of median	The number of data points +1, then divided by 2
2	Stem and leaf diagram	Each value is split into a leaf (last digit) and a stem.
3	Median	Middle of an ordered list.
4	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range.
5	Pie chart	Sectors represent the relative size of data.
6	Obtuse angle	An angle that is between 90 and 180°.
7	Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180 but less than 360°.
8	Right angle	An angle that is 90°.
9	360°	Angles around a point sum to ____.
10	180°	Angles which make a straight line sum to ____.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Order	In a stem and leaf diagram the leaves must be put in ____.
2	>	Greater than
3	Key	In a stem and leaf diagram there must be a ____.
4	<	Less than
5	\geq	Greater than or equal to.
6	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to ____.
7	180°	The degrees on a straight line.
8	Mode	The most common, the highest frequency.
9	180°	Angles in a triangle sum to ____.
10	Parallel	Lines that are equidistant, they never meet.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	\leq	Less than or equal to.
2	Denominator	The bottom part of the fraction, the total number of parts.
3	Same	When adding fractions, the denominator must be the ____.
4	Numerator	The top part of the fraction, how many parts are being represented out of the total.
5	Same	When subtracting fractions, the denominator must be the ____.
6	540°	Angles in a pentagon sum to ____.
7	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at a right angle.
8	Equal	Corresponding angles are ____.
9	180°	What co-interior angles between parallel lines sum to.
10	360°	Exterior angles of a polygon sum to ____.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$180^\circ \times (n - 2)$	Formula for finding the sum of interior angles, where n is the number of sides.
2	Midpoint	In the middle of two values.
3	Equal	Alternate angles are ____.
4	Mean	The sum of values divided by the number of values.
5	$360^\circ / n$	Formula for finding the size of an exterior angle, where n is the number of sides.
6	Position of median	The number of data points +1, then divided by 2
7	Stem and leaf diagram	Each value is split into a leaf (last digit) and a stem.
8	Median	Middle of an ordered list.
9	Maximum - Minimum	How to calculate the range.
10	Pie chart	Sectors represent the relative size of data.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Order	In a stem and leaf diagram the leaves must be put in ____.
2	>	Greater than
3	Key	In a stem and leaf diagram there must be a ____.
4	<	Less than
5	\geq	Greater than or equal to.
6	\leq	Less than or equal to.
7	Denominator	The bottom part of the fraction, the total number of parts.
8	Same	When adding fractions, the denominator must be the ____.
9	Numerator	The top part of the fraction, how many parts are being represented out of the total.
10	Same	When subtracting fractions, the denominator must be the ____.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$y = mx + c$	The equation of a straight line.
2	m	The gradient.
3	c	The y-intercept.
4	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
5	(x, y)	The order of coordinates.
6	How to calculate the gradient	The change in y divided by the change in x.
7	Right angle	An angle that is 90° .
8	Translation	In transformations, a shape that moves from one place to another.
9	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144	First twelve square numbers.
10	Reflected	In transformations, when using a mirror line, the shape has been ____.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Equal	Vertically opposite angles are ____.
2	Acute angle	An angle that is less than 90° .
3	1, 3, 6, 10, 15	The first five triangular numbers.
4	360°	The degrees around a point
5	1, 8, 27, 64, 125	First five cube numbers.
6	Obtuse angle	An angle that is between 90° and 180° .
7	Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180° but less than 360° .
8	Right angle	An angle that is 90° .
9	360°	Angles around a point sum to ____.
10	180°	Angles which make a straight line sum to ____.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	360°	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to ____.
2	180°	The degrees on a straight line.
3	Mode	The most common, the highest frequency.
4	180°	Angles in a triangle sum to ____.
5	Parallel	Lines that are equidistant, they never meet.
6	540°	Angles in a pentagon sum to ____.
7	Perpendicular	Lines that meet at a right angle.
8	Equal	Corresponding angles are ____.
9	180°	What co-interior angles between parallel lines sum to.
10	360°	Exterior angles of a polygon sum to ____.

Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
2	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
3	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
6	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
7	Interception	This is when vegetation absorbs precipitation.
8	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
9	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
2	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
3	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
4	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
5	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
6	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
7	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by water.
8	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity.
9	Upper course	This is a steep-sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload, e.g. large rocks found at the source of the river.
10	Gradient	This describes a slope.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
2	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
3	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
4	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
5	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
6	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
7	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
8	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
9	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
10	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
2	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
3	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
4	More resistant rock	This is hard rock i.e. limestone.
5	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.
6	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
7	Interception	This is when vegetation absorbs precipitation.
8	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
9	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
2	Oxbow lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
3	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
4	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
5	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
6	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
7	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
8	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
9	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
10	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Meander neck	This is created when there is increased erosion on the outside bends.
2	The coast	This is where the land meets the sea.
3	Fetch	The distance travelled by waves or wind over open water.
4	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.
5	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.
6	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
7	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by water.
8	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity.
9	Upper course	This is a steep-sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload, e.g. large rocks found at the source of the river.
10	Gradient	This describes a slope.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
2	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
3	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
4	Beach	This is an area of sediment (sand or shingle) formed due to deposition.
5	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
6	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
7	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
8	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
9	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
10	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Saturated	This describes soil when it can no longer allow water to infiltrate.
2	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
3	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
4	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through e.g. concrete and shale rock.
5	Geology	This is the study of rock.
6	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
7	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
8	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
9	More resistant rock	This is hard rock i.e. limestone.
10	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Meander	This is a bend in a river.
2	Oxbow lake	This is a u-shaped lake.
3	Friction	This occurs between water and the riverbed slowing the river velocity down.
4	Outer bend	This is where erosion takes place forming a river cliff.
5	Inner bend	This is where deposition takes place forming a slip off slope.
6	Meander neck	This is created when there is increased erosion on the outside bends.
7	The coast	This is where the land meets the sea.
8	Fetch	The distance travelled by waves or wind over open water.
9	Destructive wave	These are waves with a strong backwash and weak swash.
10	Constructive wave	These are waves with a strong swash and weak backwash.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prevailing wind	These are the strongest winds.
2	Backwash	This describes waves retreating from the shore.
3	Swash	This describes waves travelling up the beach.
4	Beach	This is an area of sediment (sand or shingle) formed due to deposition.
5	Relief	This describes the height and shape of the land.
6	Saturated	This describes soil when it can no longer allow water to infiltrate.
7	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
8	Urbanisation	This is when an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
9	Impermeable	A surface that water cannot pass through e.g. concrete and shale rock.
10	Geology	This is the study of rock.

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Water cycle	This shows the continuous movement of water around the earth and atmosphere.
2	Evaporation	This is the process of a liquid turning into a gas and rising as a result of heat.
3	Abrasion	The material within the river, scraping against the bed and banks causing them to erode.
4	Transportation	The process by which material is moved by water.
5	Surface run-off	This is the process of water travelling over land.
6	Velocity	This is the speed of the discharge in a river channel.
7	Interception	This is when vegetation absorbs precipitation.
8	Discharge	This is the amount of water that flows through a river channel, in a given time.
9	Gorge	This is a steep sided valley created by a retreating waterfall.
10	Tributary	This is a small river or stream that joins a larger river.

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Waterfall	This is a cascade of water falling from a height.
2	Solution	When slightly acidic discharge erodes sediment e.g. limestone and chalk.
3	Condensation	This is the process of a gas cooling down and turning into a liquid.
4	Infiltration	This is the process of water soaking into the soil.
5	Middle course	This is a gently sloping valley, with a wider and deeper channel with small bedload e.g. small stones.
6	Gradient	This describes a slope.
7	Channel capacity	This is how much water the river can hold.
8	Precipitation	Any form of moisture falling from the atmosphere e.g. rain, snow.
9	Attrition	When material within the river collides together becoming smaller and more rounded.
10	More resistant rock	This is hard rock i.e. limestone.

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hydraulic action	The force of the discharge against the bed and banks, causing them to erode.
2	Deposition	The process by which material is dropped when the river loses velocity.
3	Valley	This is the area between two hills or mountains.
4	Channel	This is the part of the river that holds the water.
5	River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
6	Source	This is the start of a river, found in the upper course.
7	Mouth	This is the end of a river, found in the lower course.
8	Erosion	The process by which material is worn away by discharge.
9	Less resistant rock	This is soft rock i.e. clay.
10	Upper course	This is a steep-sided, v-shaped valley with a narrow and shallow channel with a large bedload, e.g. large rocks found at the source of the river.

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

Religious Studies

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Evil	This is the word used to describe all that is bad, sinful and wicked in the world.
2	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
3	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
4	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
5	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
7	Morals	These are standards of behaviour, truths or principles about right and wrong.
8	Suffering	This is the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
9	Garden of Eden	The place where Christians and Jews believe that Adam and Eve brought suffering into the world when they disobeyed God.
10	Omnibenevolent	This is the belief that God is all loving and all good.

Music

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

Drama

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Scriptwriting	The process of writing stories in the screenplay medium.
2	Characterisation	The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture when in role.
3	Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers without preparing first.
4	Devising	A group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance.
5	Collective creation	The technique of devising a play as a group, with or without the aid of playwright or dramaturge.
6	Interactive theatre	A presentational or theatrical form or work that breaks the fourth wall.
7	Audience participation	The audience are often spoken to directly (breaking the fourth wall) and asked to participate in parts of the performance.
8	Stimulus	A starting point to generate ideas when devising theatre.
9	Stimuli	More than one stimulus.
10	Forum theatre	A form of theatre that encourages audience interaction and explores different options for dealing with a problem or issue.

Art

Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artist Response	To create artwork directly inspired by an artist
2	Graphite Transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image onto another surface
3	Watercolour	A paint pigment which is suspended in water.
4	Technique	How an artist uses their tools and materials.
5	Bleeding	One media, merging with another.
6	Highlight	The light area of an object when drawn.
7	Colour Wash	A subtle layer of colour.
8	Dilution	When paint is thinned using a water-based solution.
9	Wet-on-wet	The process of adding a wet material into a wet surface.
10	Palette	A surface on which to mix paint.

Food

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carbohydrates	A nutrient found in food (such as flour, potatoes, rice and pasta) needed in the body for energy and to help aid the digestive system.
2	Coagulation	Is defined as the change in the structure of protein (from a liquid form to solid or a thicker liquid) brought about by heat, mechanical action or acids.
3	Contaminate	Food that has come into contact with microbes and become unsafe to eat.
4	Energy expenditure	Refers to the amount of energy a person uses in the form of calories. Calorie intake must be balanced with energy expenditure to maintain a healthy weight.
5	Bridge hold	A technique used when chopping food. The thumb and index finger are placed either side of the food item to hold it thus forming a kind of bridge shape.

6	Claw grip	A technique used when chopping food. Create a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape. Press the tips of your fingers (nails) against the food to be gripped.
7	Fat	A nutrient found in food (such as oil, butter and lard) it is needed in the body for warmth, protection of organs and energy.
8	High risk foods	Ready to eat, moist foods, usually high in protein.
9	Mortar	Used with a pestle.
10	Pestle	Used for crushing substances in a mortar.
	Baking tray	A flat, metal tray used to cook food in the oven.

DT

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Steel rule	For accurate measuring.
2	Try square	For marking and checking right angles.
3	Marking gauge	For scribing lines parallel to edges.
4	Coping saw	For cutting curves in wood or plastic.
5	Tenon saw	For straight cuts in wood.
6	Hacksaw	For cutting metal and plastic.
7	Chisels	For shaping and carving wood.
8	Files	For smoothing and shaping materials.
9	Claw hammer	For driving and removing nails.
10	Mallet	For striking chisels or assembling joints.

Religious Studies

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Adolf Hitler	This person was the leader of Germany during World War 2 (WW2).
3	Concentration camps	These are the camps where Jews were sent as a punishment to work or be exterminated (killed).
4	Bergen-Belsen and Auschwitz	These are two well-known concentration camps where large numbers of people were persecuted and imprisoned, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
5	The Problem of evil	This is the challenge of how there can be an all-powerful, all-loving and all-knowing God, with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Extermination	This is the removal or killing of a species (such as humans).
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate

		six million Jewish people during World War Two.
--	--	---

Music

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

Drama

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stanislavski	A Russian theatre practitioner.
2	Given circumstance	the who, what, when, where, and why of any character you plan to take on for a role.
3	Naturalism	A style of theatre pioneered by Stanislavski.
4	Method acting	A style of acting that has branched from Stanislavski's method.
5	Magic if	A technique in acting where the actor puts themselves into the character's situation.
6	Emotion memory	When the actor finds a real past experience where they felt a similar emotion to inform their acting
7	The System	A systematic approach to training actors that Stanislavski developed.
8	Realism	A 19th-century theatrical movement, seeking to portray real life on the stage
9	Proxemics	Non-verbal communication that explains how people use space to achieve communication goals.
10	Transitioning	The process of moving from one scene or set to the next.

Art

Week 10	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	Still Life	Displays of inanimate objects, e.g. bottles, shells and food.
10	Composition	The layout and arrangement of components within a work of art.

Food

Week 11	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
2	Mandoline	A tool with adjustable blades, used for slicing foods thinly and evenly.
3	Ramekin	Small, round fireproof dish used for deserts.
4	Sieve	A device for aerating and separating powdered food.
5	Whisk	A utensil used for whipping and blending ingredients.
6	Eatwell Guide	Is the UK government's healthy eating model. It is divided into five sections. These sections show how much food from each food group is needed to have a well balanced, healthy diet.
7	Grater	A metal device with holes surrounded by sharp edges used to cut food into small pieces.
8	Enzymic Browning	Is an oxidation reaction that takes place in some foods, mostly fruit and vegetables, causing the food to turn brown.
9	Photosynthesis	The process where green plants trap energy from the sun and form carbohydrates.
10	Absorb	To take in or soak up a liquid.

DT

Week 12	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Screwdrivers	For driving screws (flathead and Phillips).
2	Pliers	For gripping and bending materials.
3	Wire cutters	For cutting wire and small metal pieces.
4	Hand drill	For drilling holes manually.
5	Spanner	For tightening nuts and bolts.
6	Utility knife (craft knife)	For precise cutting.
7	G-clamps/Quick clamps	For holding workpieces securely.
8	Pillar drill	For drilling accurate vertical holes.
9	Band saw	For cutting curves and straight lines in wood/plastic.
10	Scroll saw	For intricate cutting.

Religious Studies

Week 13	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Moral evil	This describes the behaviours of human beings that cause suffering such as murder, lying and stealing.
2	Natural evil	This describes the things that cause suffering that humans have no control over, such as illnesses, tsunamis and hurricanes.
3	Freewill	This is the human ability to act or say things by choosing to do so.
4	Subjective	This is when something is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
5	Objective	This is when something is not based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.
6	Prejudice	This is the unfair judging of others before you know them.
7	Discrimination	These are the actions of one person towards another based on prejudice.
8	Anti-Semitism	This is an act of prejudice against Jewish people.
9	Genocide	This is the deliberate killing of large numbers of people.
10	Holocaust	This was the Nazi campaign, led by Adolf Hitler, to use genocide to eliminate six million Jewish people during World War Two.

Character Education

Our vision

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

How to earn and record your badges

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

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

Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

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