



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 2*

*Year 8*

*Knowledge Organiser*

**Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.**

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# Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

<https://www.gloucesteracademy.com/students/homework-and-revision-guidance/knowledge-organisers>

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

**look □ repeatedly say aloud □ cover □ write □ check**

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

# Homework Timetable:

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

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
Knowledge Organiser in your practice book <b>30 minutes</b>	Science	MFL	English	History & Maths	Geography	Vocational
Online session <b>30 minutes</b>	Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths		Sparx Maths	

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

You will get one [sparx.co.uk](http://sparx.co.uk) 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:

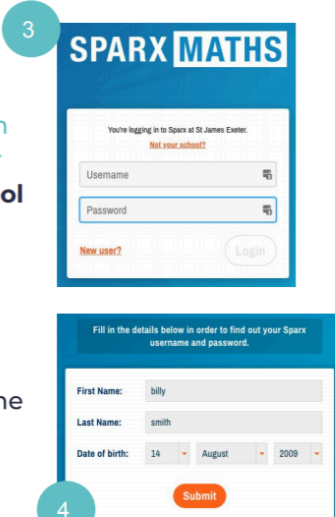
- Written down the bookwork code
- Written down your workings and answers
- Marked your own work in a purple pen, made corrections, and written down your score at the end.

**Don't forget every lunchtime there is homework support!**

### How to log in to Sparx - new students


1. Go to [sparx.co.uk](http://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

4



# Self-tracker:

<b>Week</b>	<b>Homework</b>	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Weekend</b>
<b>1</b> w/c 09/12/24	KO Online						
<b>2</b> w/c 16/12/24	KO Online						
<b>3</b> w/c 06/01/25	KO Online						
<b>4</b> w/c 13/01/25	KO Online						
<b>5</b> w/c 20/01/25	KO Online						
<b>6</b> w/c 27/01/25	KO Online						
<b>7</b> w/c 03/02/25	KO Online						
<b>8</b> w/c 10/02/25	KO Online						
<b>9</b> w/c 24/02/25	KO Online						
<b>10</b> w/c 03/03/25	KO Online						
<b>11</b> w/c 10/03/25	KO Online						
<b>12</b> w/c 17/03/25	KO Online						
<b>13</b> w/c 24/03/25	KO Online						

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays

Week 1 09/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

Week 2 16/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 3 06/01/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 4 13/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proton	Positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
2	Neutron	Neutral particle found in the nucleus.
3	Electron	Negatively charged particle found outside of the nucleus in shells.
4	Ionic bond	Forms between a metal and a non-metal.
5	Stable elements	Have full outer shells.
6	Metallic bond	Bonding found in metals between free-moving electrons and positive metal ions.
7	Malleable	Bent and shaped without breaking.
8	Ductile	Drawn and pulled into wires.
9	Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound.
10	Good conductors	Rapidly transfer energy.

Week 5 20/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Week 6 27/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart	An organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system, to the lungs, and to the rest of the body.
2	Red blood cells	The component of the blood which carries oxygen.
3	Pulmonary Artery	A blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs.
4	Cardiac muscle	The main type of tissue in the heart wall.
5	Hormones, Carbon dioxide & Glucose.	Three chemical substances transported by blood plasma.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 7 03/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
2	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.
3	Capillary	A blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
4	Nicotine	The addictive drug in cigarette smoke.
5	Tar	A cancer causing chemical in cigarette smoke.
6	Ribs	A set of bones which surround the lungs to form a ribcage.
7	Intercostal muscles	Contract to cause the ribcage to move upwards and outwards for inhalation.
8	Diaphragm	A muscle that sits underneath the ribcage.
9	Trachea	A tube lined with cartilage which leads from the mouth to the lungs.
10	Alveoli	Small air sacs where gas exchange takes place.

Week 8 10/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protein	Made up of amino acids that contain nitrogen.
2	Magnesium ions	The mineral needed for chlorophyll.
3	Chlorophyll	A green pigment which captures light for photosynthesis.
4	Fertiliser	This is added to the soil to boost mineral levels for healthy plant growth.
5	Nitrates	A mineral needed for protein synthesis.
6	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
7	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.
8	Capillary	A blood vessel adapted for gas exchange.
9	Nicotine	The addictive drug in cigarette smoke.
10	Tar	A cancer causing chemical in cigarette smoke.

Week 9 24/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 10 03/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 11 10/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical change	The properties of a substance change but no new substance is made E.g. ice melting or water freezing.
2	Chemical change	Bonds are broken and remade forming one or more new substances.
3	Acid	A solution with a pH from 0 to 6. Universal Indicator will be red, orange or yellow.
4	Alkali	A solution with a pH from 8-14. Universal Indicator will be dark green, blue or purple.
5	Base	An insoluble chemical that reacts with an acid to neutralise it.
6	Neutral	A solution which is pH7 e.g. pure water and is neither acid or alkali. Universal Indicator stays green.
7	pH Scale	A numerical scale from 0 - 14 that measures how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
8	Acid + Alkali → Salt + Water	A neutralisation reaction.
9	Exothermic	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases.
10	Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases.

Week 12 17/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Bar chart	Used to show discontinuous discrete data.
2	Line graph	Used to show continuous data
3	X-axis	Horizontal line along the bottom of the graph.
4	Y-axis	Vertical line along the side of the graph.
5	Scale	Even values placed on the X/Y axis e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
6	Linear	A straight section of a graph.
7	Non-linear	A curved section of a graph.
8	Positive correlation	One variable increases as the other variable increases. Upward trend in plots.
9	Negative correlation	If one variable increases as the other variable decreases. Downwards trend in plots.
10	Anomaly	A piece of data which does not fit with the rest of the data set on the line of best fit.

Week 13 24/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risk assessment	The identification and evaluation of potential harm.
2	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
3	Apparatus	The equipment used in a practical/investigation
4	Method	A sequence of instructions detailing how to complete an experiment/investigation which lead to valid results and are repeatable.
5	Experience and scientific ideas	Are used to inform predictions
6	Control variable	A factor that we keep the same.
7	Independent variable	A factor that we change.
8	Dependent variable	A factor that we measure.
9	Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or controlled
10	Precaution	A measure taken to prevent harm

## Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 10/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De vez en cuando	From time to time
2	<b>voy de compras</b>	<b>I go shopping</b>
3	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
4	en tiendas <i>de</i> diseño	in designer shops
5	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>
6	ya que	because
7	<b>es barato</b>	<b>it is cheap</b>
8	<b>está de moda</b>	<b>it is</b> in fashion
9	<b>hay ofertas</b>	<b>there are offers</b>
10	<b>hay gangas</b>	<b>there are bargains</b>

Week 2 17/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recientemente	Recently
2	<b>compré</b>	<b>I bought</b>
3	un regalo	a gift
4	<u>un sombrero azul</u>	<u>a blue hat</u>
5	<u>un vestido rojo</u>	<u>a red dress</u>
6	unas zapatillas <i>de</i> deporte	some trainers
7	un libro	a book
8	<u>una camiseta blanca</u>	<u>a white t-shirt</u>
9	ropa <i>de</i> marca	designer clothes
10	una revista	a magazine

Week 3 07/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mañana	Tomorrow
2	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next week</u>
3	<b>voy a comprar</b>	<b>voy a comprar</b>
4	<u>un paquete de</u>	<u>a packet of</u>
5	arroz	rice
6	De vez en cuando	From time to time
7	<b>voy de compras</b>	<b>I go shopping</b>
8	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
9	en tiendas <i>de</i> diseño	in designer shops
10	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>

Week 4 14/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	una botella	a bottle
2	<i>de</i> agua	<i>of</i> water
3	una caja	a box
4	<i>de</i> pescado	<i>of</i> fish

5	un kilo <i>de</i> verduras	a kilo <i>of</i> vegetables
6	ya que	because
7	<b>es barato</b>	<b>it is cheap</b>
8	<b>está de moda</b>	<b>it is</b> in fashion
9	<b>hay ofertas</b>	<b>there are offers</b>
10	<b>hay gangas</b>	<b>there are bargains</b>

Week 5 21/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Voy a pagar	I am going to pay
2	<i>con</i> tarjeta	<i>with</i> card
3	<i>con</i> moneda	<i>with</i> cash/coins
4	en libras	in pounds
5	en dólares	in dollars
6	Recientemente	Recently
7	<b>compré</b>	<b>I bought</b>
8	un regalo	a gift
9	<u>un sombrero azul</u>	<u>a blue hat</u>
10	<u>un vestido rojo</u>	<u>a red dress</u>

Week 6 28/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<b>siempre escucho</b>	<b>I always listen</b>
2	la música latina	Latin music
3	el reggaetón	reggaeton
4	<b>porque me gusta</b>	<b>because I like</b>
5	<u>sus</u> letras	<u>their</u> lyrics
6	unas zapatillas <i>de</i> deporte	some trainers
7	un libro	a book
8	<u>una camiseta blanca</u>	<u>a white t-shirt</u>
9	ropa <i>de</i> marca	designer clothes
10	una revista	a magazine

Week 7 04/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi madre <b>escucha</b>	My mums <b>listen to</b>
2	el cantante	the singer
3	Rosalía <i>porque</i>	Rosalía <i>because</i>
4	a mi madre <b>le gusta</b>	my mum ( <b>she</b> ) <b>likes</b>
5	su <u>voz</u>	her <u>voice</u>
6	Mañana	Tomorrow
7	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next</u> week
8	<b>voy a comprar</b>	<b>voy a comprar</b>
9	<u>un paquete de</u>	<u>a packet of</u>
10	arroz	rice

Week 8 11/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
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1	El fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	<u>Last</u> weekend
2	<b>fui</b>	<b>I went</b>
3	un festival <i>de</i> música	to a music festival
4	<i>con</i> mis amigos	<i>with</i> my friends
5	<b>era emocionante</b>	<b>it was exciting</b>
6	una botella	a bottle
7	<i>de</i> agua	<i>of</i> water
8	una caja	a box
9	<i>de</i> pescado	<i>of</i> fish
10	un kilo <i>de</i> verduras	a kilo <i>of</i> vegetables

Week 9 25/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Voy a pagar	I am going to pay
2	<i>con</i> tarjeta	<i>with</i> card
3	<i>con</i> moneda	<i>with</i> cash/coins
4	en libras	in pounds
5	en dólares	in dollars
6	<b>siempre escucho</b>	<b>I always listen</b>
7	la música latina	Latin music
8	el reggaetón	reggaeton
9	<b>porque me gusta</b>	<b>because I like</b>
10	<u>sus</u> letras	<u>their</u> lyrics

Week 10 04/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi madre <b>escucha</b>	My mums <b>listen</b> to
2	el cantante	the singer
3	Rosalía <i>porque</i>	Rosalía <i>because</i>
4	a mi madre <b>le gusta</b>	my mum ( <b>she</b> ) likes
5	su <u>voz</u>	her <u>voice</u>
6	El fin de semana <u>pasado</u>	<u>Last</u> weekend
7	<b>fui</b>	<b>I went</b>
8	un festival <i>de</i> música	to a music festival
9	<i>con</i> mis amigos	<i>with</i> my friends
10	<b>era emocionante</b>	<b>it was exciting</b>

Week 11 11/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	De vez en cuando	From time to time
2	<b>voy de compras</b>	<b>I go shopping</b>
3	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
4	en tiendas <i>de</i> diseño	in designer shops
5	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>
6	ya que	because
7	<b>es barato</b>	<b>it is cheap</b>
8	<b>está de moda</b>	<b>it is</b> in fashion
9	<b>hay ofertas</b>	<b>there are offers</b>
10	<b>hay gangas</b>	<b>there are bargains</b>

Week 12 18/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Recientemente	Recently
2	<b>compré</b>	<b>I bought</b>
3	un regalo	a gift
4	<u>un sombrero azul</u>	<u>a blue hat</u>
5	<u>un vestido rojo</u>	<u>a red dress</u>
6	unas zapatillas <i>de</i> deporte	some trainers
7	un libro	a book
8	<u>una camiseta blanca</u>	<u>a white t-shirt</u>
9	ropa <i>de</i> marca	designer clothes
10	una revista	a magazine

Week 13 25/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mañana	Tomorrow
2	la semana <u>próxima</u>	<u>next</u> week
3	<b>voy a comprar</b>	<b>voy a comprar</b>
4	<u>un paquete de</u>	<u>a packet of</u>
5	arroz	rice
6	De vez en cuando	From time to time
7	<b>voy de compras</b>	<b>I go shopping</b>
8	en <u>la ciudad</u>	in <u>the city</u>
9	en tiendas <i>de</i> diseño	in designer shops
10	en <u>el mercado</u>	in <u>the market</u>

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 11/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Humane	To show kindness, care, and sympathy toward others, especially those who are suffering
2	Flaw	A fault, mistake, or weakness, especially one that happens while something is being planned or made, or that causes something not to be perfect
3	Hamartia	a character fault or a mistake that causes someone to fail or be destroyed
4	Jealous	To be unhappy and angry because someone has something that you want
5	Love	The feeling of liking another person very much and being romantically attracted to them
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
7	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
8	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
9	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
10	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern ( <i>unsettled</i> )

Week 2 18/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
2	Antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something
3	Conflicted	Having or showing confused and mutually inconsistent feelings
4	Justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
5	Betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
6	Personification	Giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects.
7	menacing	suggesting the presence of danger ( <i>threatening</i> )
8	ominous	giving the worrying impression something bad will happen ( <i>gloomy</i> )
9	foreboding	a feeling that something bad will happen ( <i>apprehensive</i> )
10	Symbolism	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts e.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.

Week 3 08/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Power	The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events
2	Relationship	The way in which two or more people or things are connected, or the state of being connected
3	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
4	Conceit	An excessively favorable opinion of one's own ability and importance
5	Rejection	The act of pushing someone or something away
6	Humane	To show kindness, care, and sympathy toward others, especially those who are suffering
7	Flaw	A fault, mistake, or weakness, especially one that happens while something is being planned or made, or that causes something not to be perfect
8	Hamartia	a character fault or a mistake that causes someone to fail or be destroyed
9	Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc
10	Antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something

Week 4 15/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Turmoil	A state of confusion, disturbance or anxiety
2	Ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something: her ambition was to become a vet
3	Guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined
4	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
5	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
6	Jealous	To be unhappy and angry because someone has something that you want
7	Love	The feeling of liking another person very much and being romantically attracted to them
8	Conflicted	Having or showing confused and mutually inconsistent feelings
9	Justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
10	Betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down

Week 5 22/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
2	Patriarchal	A system of society or government controlled by men.
3	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.
4	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
5	Gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
6	Power	The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events
7	Relationship	The way in which two or more people or things are connected, or the state of being connected
8	Turmoil	A state of confusion, disturbance or anxiety
9	Ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something: her ambition was to become a vet
10	Guilt	A feeling of responsibility or remorse for some offense, crime, wrong, etc, whether real or imagined

Week 6 29/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Moral	A lesson that can be learned from a story or experience. The principles of right and wrong.
2	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
3	Fragile	Not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable.
4	Revenge	The action of harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands.
5	Manipulation	Controlling someone or something to your own advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly
6	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
7	Conceit	An excessively favorable opinion of one's own ability and importance
8	Rejection	The act of pushing someone or something away
9	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
10	Analyse	To look closely at and understand

Week 7 05/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
2	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
3	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other character on stage cannot hear them
4	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
5	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.
6	Morality	The principles that help us understand what is right and wrong, bad and good.
7	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
8	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
9	Psyche	A term to describe the human soul, body or mind.
10	perturbed	feeling anxiety of concern ( <i>unsettled</i> )

Week 8 12/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
2	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
3	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero
4	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist in order to highlight their flaws
5	Suffering	The state of experience stress, difficulty or hardship
6	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
7	Patriarchal	A system of society or government controlled by men.
8	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.
9	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
10	Gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.

Week 9 26/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this suggests</i>	when a writer offers an idea beneath the surface that is not explicit/obvious
2	<i>this illustrates</i>	when a writer tries to create an image or picture of something in your mind
3	<i>this symbolises</i>	when a writer uses one thing in a text to represent another
4	<i>this exaggerates</i>	when a writer makes something sound more extreme than it actually is
5	<i>this emphasises</i>	when a writer places stress or importance on something in a text
6	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
7	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
8	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero
9	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist in order to highlight their flaws
10	Suffering	The state of experience stress, difficulty or hardship

Week 10 05/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	<i>this evokes</i>	when a writer brings to mind a particular feeling for the reader
2	<i>this hints</i>	when a writer gives an indication or clue of something else
3	<i>this exposes</i>	when a writer reveals something by uncovering it
4	<i>this highlights</i>	when a writer draws special attention to something in a text
5	<i>this constructs</i>	when a writer builds or makes something, such as a character or idea
6	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
7	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
8	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other character on stage cannot hear them
9	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
10	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.

Week 11 12/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
2	Tragic hero	The lead character of high status is brought down by his own flaws
3	Hamartia	A fatal flaw that leads to the downfall of the tragic hero
4	Foil	A character who contrasts with the protagonist in order to highlight their flaws
5	Suffering	The state of experience stress, difficulty or hardship
6	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
7	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
8	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other character on stage cannot hear them
9	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
10	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.

Week 12 19/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Objectification	The action of degrading someone to the status of a mere object.
2	Patriarchal	A system of society or government controlled by men.
3	Marginalised	To put someone into an unimportant or powerless position.
4	Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.
5	Gullible	Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
6	Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play, film or poem.
7	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage
8	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other character on stage cannot hear them
9	Disempower	To make (a person or group) less powerful or confident.
10	Oppression	The malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority.

Week 13 26/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
2	Conceit	An excessively favorable opinion of one's own ability and importance
3	Rejection	The act of pushing someone or something away
4	Madness	The state of having a serious mental illness
5	Analyse	To look closely at and understand
6	Jealous	To be unhappy and angry because someone has something that you want
7	Love	The feeling of liking another person very much and being romantically attracted to them
8	Conflicted	Having or showing confused and mutually inconsistent feelings
9	Justice	The idea that people are to be treated impartially, fairly, properly, and reasonably by the law
10	Betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
2	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
3	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
4	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
5	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
2	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
3	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
4	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
5	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union
10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
2	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
3	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
4	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
5	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive
6	Which term means the making of goods on a large scale using machines?	Manufacturing
7	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
8	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
9	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
10	What is the practice of farming and cultivating goods such as food?	Agriculture

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
2	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
3	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
4	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
5	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera
6	Who invented the Spinning Frame?	Richard Arkwright
7	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
8	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
9	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
10	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900

Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
6	This means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes.	Capital Punishment
7	In which country did the Industrial Revolution start?	Britain
8	What percentage of people lived in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution?	80%
9	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
10	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
2	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
3	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows
4	Where did Britain send convicts during the Industrial Revolution?	Australia
5	This was the process of sending convicts abroad so that they were no longer in Britain.	Transportation
6	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
7	This word means changes in society.	Reform
8	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
9	What is the name for unions of workers who share the same job?	Trade Union
10	What did trade unions seek to improve?	Working Conditions

Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
2	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
3	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
4	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving the lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry
5	In which part of London did Jack the Ripper's murders take place?	Whitechapel
6	What was the term used to describe coal during the Industrial Revolution?	Black Gold
7	This was an act of Parliament which aimed to extend the voting rights in the UK	1832 Reform Act
8	This means employing children, sometimes as young as 4 years old, to work in industry.	Child Labour
9	What is the name for a long and narrow man-made stream of water	Canal
10	What is the name for a steam engine that moves on a set of rails?	Locomotive

Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
2	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
3	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
4	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
5	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
6	A person who sets up a business or businesses.	Entrepreneurs
7	Rows of houses built next to each other.	Back-to-back Housing
8	This was a publicly supported movement that fought for social change in Britain after the failures of the 1832 Reform Act	The Chartist Movement
9	Who was an English physician who made the link between cholera and unhygienic water pumps.	John Snow
10	This is a bacterial disease that struck the cities of England in the second half of the 19th Century. It resulted in thousands of deaths.	Cholera

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
2	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
3	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
4	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
5	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination
6	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
7	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
8	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows
9	Where did Britain send convicts during the Industrial Revolution?	Australia
10	This was the process of sending convicts abroad so that they were no longer in Britain.	Transportation

Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
2	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
3	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
4	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry
5	In which part of London did Jack the Ripper's murders take place?	Whitechapel
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8	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
9	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
10	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials

Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Using manufactured goods to produce goods in factories.	Industry
2	What is the overthrow of a government or social system in favour of a new one?	Revolution
3	This was the period from 1750-1900 where Britain drastically changed from a society based upon agriculture, to one which centred around industry and	Industrial Revolution
4	Which system meant people working at home, making goods by hand?	Domestic System
5	Which system meant people working in factories?	Factory System
6	What did Richard Arkwright invent?	Spinning Frame
7	When was the Industrial Revolution?	1750-1900
8	What is the name for the system of upper, middle, and working classes in Britain?	The Social Pyramid
9	What means being put to death by the state for the most serious crimes?	Capital Punishment
10	What is the name for the platform upon which people were hanged?	Gallows

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who invented the first commercially used steam-engine?	Thomas Savery
2	He is credited with greatly developing the steam-engine, allowing it to be used for trains on railways.	James Watt
3	Underground networks where raw materials are extracted from the earth	Mines
4	What machines uses steam as a source of power?	Steam Engine
5	This word means changes in society.	Reform
6	A series of laws passed by Parliament.	Act
7	What was the name of the first professional police force?	Bow Street Runners
8	What did Robert Peel help to create in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
9	How much did a Met Police officer earn per day?	5 pence
10	Who spent most of her life reforming prisons and improving the lives of prisoners?	Elizabeth Fry

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	This banned factories employing children under 12 years of age and made further rules around safety equipment.	1901 Factory Act
2	A national survey that counts the population of a country.	Census
3	He was a Chartist leader in Victorian London, and is considered to be one of the founders of the Chartist Movement.	William Cuffay
4	A system of relief for the poor population of Britain, during the Industrial Revolution.	Poor Law
5	These are natural resources provided and taken from the earth.	Raw materials
6	A disease carried by fleas, and in food and water contaminated by faeces.	Typhoid
7	A disease spread by moisture from person to person.	Tuberculosis (TB)
8	What is the name for a period of time where thousands of people die of the same disease?	Epidemic
9	What is the general health and wellbeing of a society?	Public Health
10	The process of using vaccines to cure a disease or illness.	Vaccination

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 12/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	16	$4^2$
2	100	Percentages are out of?
3	5	To find 20% divide by
4	700	How many pence are in £7?
5	169	$13^2$
6	60	How many minutes are in one hour?
7	9	$3^2$
8	$a^{m+n}$	$a^m \times a^n$
9	4	To find 25% divide by
10	4	$2^2$

Week 2 19/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12	How many minutes is 0.2 hours?
2	8	$2^3$
3	100	To find 1% divide by
4	$a^{m-n}$	$a^m \div a^n$
5	49	$7^2$
6	2	To find 50% divide by
7	27	$3^3$
8	a	$a^1$
9	25	$5^2$
10	24	How many seconds is 0.4 minutes?

Week 3 09/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1000	How many mm are in 1 m?
2	64	$4^3$
3	1 mile, 1 mile ~ 1.6 km	What's longer; 1 km or 1 mile?
4	36	$6^2$
5	10	To find 10% divide by
6	16	$4^2$
7	100	Percentages are out of?
8	5	To find 20% divide by
9	700	How many pence are in £7?
10	169	$13^2$

Week 4 16/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	64	$8^2$
2	Divide by 100	To change a percentage in to a multiplier, you
3	125	$5^3$
4	121	$11^2$
5	1	$a^0$
6	60	How many minutes are in one hour?
7	9	$3^2$
8	$a^{m+n}$	$a^m \times a^n$
9	4	To find 25% divide by
10	4	$2^2$

Week 5 23/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	$10^2$
2	225	$15^2$
3	100% and add the given %	When you are calculating a percentage increase, to find the multiplier you take
4	$1 / a^m$	$a^{-m}$
5	81	$9^2$
6	12	How many minutes is 0.2 hours?
7	8	$2^3$
8	100	To find 1% divide by
9	$a^{m-n}$	$a^m \div a^n$
10	49	$7^2$

Week 6 30/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	7	What is the positive square root of 49?
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ or 0.125	What is the value of $2^{-3}$
3	Subtraction	What is the inverse operation of addition?
4	1000	$10^3$
5	400	$20^2$
6	2	To find 50% divide by
7	27	$3^3$
8	a	$a^1$
9	25	$5^2$
10	24	How many seconds is 0.4 minutes?

Week 7 06/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	144	$12^2$
2	100% and subtract the given %	When you are calculating a percentage decrease, to find the multiplier you take
3	$1/25$ or 0.04	What is the value of $5^{-2}$
4	196	$14^2$
5	-3	What is the cube root of -27?
6	1000	How many mm are in 1 m?
7	64	$4^3$
8	1 mile, 1 mile ~ 1.6 km	What's longer; 1 km or 1 mile?
9	36	$6^2$
10	10	To find 10% divide by

Week 8 13/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1 unit	When using the unitary method, you are finding the value of
2	4	What is the positive square root of 16?
3	1	What is the value of $77^0$
4	10	What is the cube root of 1000?
5	Dividing	What is the inverse operation of multiplying?
6	64	$8^2$
7	Divide by 100	To change a percentage in to a multiplier, you
8	125	$5^3$
9	121	$11^2$
10	1	$a^0$

Week 9 27/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	100	$10^2$
2	225	$15^2$
3	100% and add the given %	When you are calculating a percentage increase, to find the multiplier you take
4	$1 / a^m$	$a^{-m}$
5	81	$9^2$
6	7	What is the positive square root of 49?
7	$1/8$ or 0.125	What is the value of $2^{-3}$
8	Subtraction	What is the inverse operation of addition?
9	1000	$10^3$
10	400	$20^2$

Week 10 06/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	144	$12^2$
2	100% and subtract the given %	When you are calculating a percentage decrease, to find the multiplier you take
3	$1/25$ or 0.04	What is the value of $5^{-2}$
4	196	$14^2$
5	-3	What is the cube root of -27?
6	1 unit	When using the unitary method, you are finding the value of
7	4	What is the positive square root of 16?
8	1	What is the value of $77^0$
9	10	What is the cube root of 1000?
10	Dividing	What is the inverse operation of multiplying?

Week 11 13/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	16	$4^2$
2	100	Percentages are out of?
3	5	To find 20% divide by
4	700	How many pence are in £7?
5	169	$13^2$
6	60	How many minutes are in one hour?
7	9	$3^2$
8	$a^{m+n}$	$a^m \times a^n$
9	4	To find 25% divide by
10	4	$2^2$

Week 12 20/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	12	How many minutes is 0.2 hours?
2	8	$2^3$
3	100	To find 1% divide by
4	$a^{m-n}$	$a^m \div a^n$
5	49	$7^2$
6	2	To find 50% divide by
7	27	$3^3$
8	a	$a^1$
9	25	$5^2$
10	24	How many seconds is 0.4 minutes?

Week 13 27/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	1000	How many mm are in 1 m?
2	64	$4^3$
3	1 mile, 1 mile ~ 1.6 km	What's longer; 1 km or 1 mile?
4	36	$6^2$
5	10	To find 10% divide by
6	16	$4^2$
7	100	Percentages are out of?
8	5	To find 20% divide by
9	700	How many pence are in £7?
10	169	$13^2$

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
2	Tourist	This describes a person travelling for the purpose of pleasure.
3	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
4	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
5	Services	This describes something that is performed e.g. working as a nurse.
6	Domestic tourism	This involves a person visiting a place within the country that they live in.
7	Inbound tourism	This involves entering another country for example, travelling from the USA to Spain.
8	Outbound tourism	This involves going from your own country to another one.
9	Tourist resort	This describes a place that offers different opportunities e.g. relaxation, amusement and experiences.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 2 20/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
2	Convict	This means criminal.
3	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
4	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
5	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
10	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.

Week 3 10/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
2	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
3	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
4	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
5	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.
6	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.
7	Tourist	This describes a person travelling for the purpose of pleasure.
8	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
9	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
10	Services	This describes something that is performed e.g. working as a nurse.

Week 4 17/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
2	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
3	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
4	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	Domestic tourism	This involves a person visiting a place within the country that they live in.
7	Inbound tourism	This involves entering another country for example, travelling from the USA to Spain.
8	Outbound tourism	This involves going from your own country to another one.
9	Tourist resort	This describes a place that offers different opportunities e.g. relaxation, amusement and experiences.
10	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.

Week 5 24/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
2	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
3	Economic	This refers to money and jobs.
4	Social	This refers to people.
5	Environmental	This refers to nature.
6	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
7	Convict	This means criminal.
8	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
9	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
10	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
2	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
3	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
4	Rainwater capture	This is when rain is collected and used instead of freshwater.
5	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
6	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
7	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
8	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.
9	Hot desert biome	This describes extremely dry areas that are found 15-30 degrees north and south of the equator.
10	Tropical biome	This describes areas with high rainfall and hot temperatures that are found between the tropics.

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
2	Social unrest	This includes riots and demonstrations that may be disruptive or violent.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
4	Direct employment	This describes a job that was created to fulfil the demand for a product or service i.e. within tourism.
5	Indirect employment	This describes a job that was created to produce goods and services needed by those that are directly employed.
6	Savanna biome	This describes an area of grassland which is hot and seasonally dry.
7	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
8	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
9	Algae	This lives inside coral and provides nutrients to the coral.
10	Great Barrier Reef	This is the world's largest coral reef.

Week 8 14/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poverty	This is the state of being extremely poor.
2	Partnership	An arrangement between two or more people to work together.
3	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
4	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
5	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.
6	Salinity	This describes the amount of salt something contains.
7	Habitat	This describes a place where an organism makes its home.
8	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
9	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

Week 9 28/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
2	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
3	Economic	This refers to money and jobs.
4	Social	This refers to people.
5	Environmental	This refers to nature.
6	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
7	Sustainable tourism	This is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts.
8	Renewable energy	This is energy that will not run out e.g. solar, wind and hydro.
9	Rainwater capture	This is when rain is collected and used instead of freshwater.
10	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.

Week 10 07/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Corruption	This describes dishonest or fraudulent behaviour.
2	Social unrest	This includes riots and demonstrations that may be disruptive or violent.
3	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
4	Direct employment	This describes a job that was created to fulfil the demand for a product or service i.e. within tourism.
5	Indirect employment	This describes a job that was created to produce goods and services needed by those that are directly employed.
6	Poverty	This is the state of being extremely poor.
7	Partnership	An arrangement between two or more people to work together.
8	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
9	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
10	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	NEE	A newly emerging economy is a country that is rapidly developing from a LIC to become a HIC in the near future.
2	Services	This describes something that is performed e.g. working as a nurse.
3	Deforestation	This is the cutting down and removal of trees on a large scale.
4	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
5	Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem made up of individual corals called polyps.
6	Convict	This means criminal.
7	Poverty	This is the state of being extremely poor.
8	Disposable income	Income left after all financial commitments e.g. rent and bills have been paid.
9	Biome	This describes an area that has a specific climate, vegetation and animal species.
10	Indirect employment	This describes a job that was created to produce goods and services needed by those that are directly employed.

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conservation	This means to carefully protect or preserve something i.e. an animal species.
2	Photosynthesis	This is the process where organisms absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
3	Tourist	This describes a person travelling for the purpose of pleasure.
4	Indigenous population	These are people that inhabited a place before the arrival of colonists.
5	Eco tourism	This describes travel that is responsible and conserves the natural environment.
6	Marine wildlife	This describes plants or animals that live in the oceans or seas.
7	Penal colony	A settlement for criminals.
8	Trade surplus	This is when the exports are greater than its imports creating a profit.
9	Sustainability	This describes something that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
10	Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within an ecosystem.

Week 13 28/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Climate change	This describes the long-term change in the climate.
2	Tourist attraction	This describes a place of interest that tourists visit offering leisure and amusement.
3	Multiplier effect	The "snowballing" effect of economic activity.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry where employment is in services e.g. nurses, teachers and shop workers.
5	Tourist resort	This describes a place that offers different opportunities e.g. relaxation, amusement and experiences.
6	Trade deficit	This is when the imports are greater than its exports creating debt.
7	Coral bleaching	This is when coral forces out algae living in it, and as a result turns white.
8	Colonialism	When one country establishes rule over another.
9	Ecosystem	This describes an area where living and nonliving things work together.
10	Tourism	This describes travelling for pleasure.

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

## Religious Studies

Week 1 13/12/24	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
2	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
3	Evolution	The theory or idea about the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms.
4	Expansion	The action of becoming larger or covering a larger area.
5	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
6	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
7	Creation	The process of making or bringing into existence the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
8	Creationist	The belief that God created the world in six days (with God resting on the seventh) as the Book of Genesis says.
9	Immanent	This is the idea that God is at work in the world, for example, performing miracles.
10	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).

## Music

Week 2 20/12/24	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.

## Drama

Week 3 10/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Proxemics	Non-verbal communication that explains how people use space to achieve communication goals.
2	Betrayal	The act of deceiving someone or letting them down
3	Blocking	The process of positioning the actors on stage and planning their movements to maintain good sightlines for the audience.
4	Ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something: her ambition was to become a vet
5	William Shakespeare	A famous writer from the 1600's who wrote many plays and sonnets.
6	Macbeth	The name of a play written in 1606, the play is about a man named Macbeth
7	Lady Macbeth	A scheming lady who tries to help her husband become king
8	Duncan	The King Macbeth kills
9	Paranoia	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.
10	Atmosphere	The feeling given to the audience about the performance. Achieved through acting, lights and sound.

## Art

Week 4 17/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cropped Image	A specific section of an image or artwork.
2	Linear	When an artwork is created through mostly solid lines or colours.
3	Artist Study	The act of recreating a well known artwork.
4	Harmonious Colour	Colours which are next to each other on the colour wheel.
5	Complimentary Colour	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel.
6	Experiment	To use relevant and purposeful skills to explore outcomes.
7	Mixed media	A variety of materials used in one artwork.
8	Surface	The uppermost layer of something.
9	Texture	How a surface looks or feels e.g fluffy, rough or smooth.
10	Mark-Making	Creating a series of lines or patterns to create texture or tone.

## Food

Week 5 24/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooling rack	A wire frame that cooked food can be left on to cool.
2	Food processor	An electric appliance which speeds up the preparation and mixing of ingredients.
3	Juicer	A kitchen appliance used for extracting juice from fruit and veg.
4	Tongs	Used for picking up objects, consisting of 2 long pieces joined at one end.
5	Bain-marie	Equipment and a process of cooking that involves placing a container of food into a pan of hot water.
6	Cookie cutter	A sharp metal or plastic tool used to cut dough into shapes before cooking.
7	Wok	Bowl shaped pan used, mainly, in Chinese cooking.
8	Spiralizer	An appliance used for cutting vegetables into ribbons or spaghetti.
9	Blender	An appliance with blades used for pureeing fruit and vegetables and blending liquids.
10	Al dente	Food, typically pasta cooked so as to be still firm when bitten.

## DT

Week 6 31/01/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Composite Material	A material made by combining two or more different materials, e.g., fiberglass.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be stretched into a thin wire.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be shaped or bent without breaking.
4	Conductivity	The ability of a material to transfer heat or electricity.
5	Biodegradable	A material that breaks down naturally over time, such as some plastics.
6	Casting	Pouring liquid material into a mould to create a solid object when it hardens.
7	Injection Moulding	A manufacturing process for producing parts by injecting molten material into a mould.
8	Vacuum Forming	A process where a plastic sheet is heated and formed over a mould by suction.
9	Soldering	A process for joining metals using a filler metal with a low melting point.
10	Brazing	Joining metals by melting a filler metal between them at high temperatures.

## Religious Studies

Week 7 07/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
2	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
3	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
4	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
5	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern-day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
6	Thomas Aquinas	Believed that faith and science could work together; his main ideas: The Cosmological argument and the Teleological argument.
7	Science	This is the collection of knowledge gathered from observation and testing.
8	Cosmological Argument	An argument to prove the existence of God by the fact that things exist. Things have a cause, and that the chain of causes can only end by a supernatural event.
9	Miracles	These are good events which are considered impossible, so should not have been able to happen.
10	Ex Nihilo	From or out of nothing.

## Music

Week 8 14/02/25	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.

## Drama

Week 9 28/02/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
2	Gait	The way a character walks which expresses how they feel or who they are
3	Pace	The speed at which things are done
4	Tone	The emotion an actor puts into their voice
5	Pitch	How high or low an actor is speaking
6	Costume	Items of clothing actors wear to tell the audience which character they are
7	Tragedy	A genre of drama (play) which focuses on stories of human suffering
8	Aside	When the actor shares their feelings with the audience and other character on stage cannot hear them
9	Symbolism	An image, icon or object used to represent ideas, feelings or concepts e.g. a snake represents evil due to the story of Adam and Eve in the bible.
10	Soliloquy	A long speech by one actor in a play when alone on stage

## Art

Week 10 07/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rural Landscape	An artwork where the subject is a countryside, woodland area, or similar.
2	Urban Landscape	An artwork where the subject is a city, industrial area, or similar.
3	Abstracted	An image that is recognised, but is simplified.
4	Man-made forms	Objects that have been created by humans.
5	Concept	An idea which informs your artwork.
6	Monochromatic	When an artwork only has one colour but in different tones.
7	Gradient	The rate of change in a colour.
8	Production	The creation of artwork.
9	Detail	A minute part of an artwork.
10	Depth	The impression of space by using a foreground and background.

## Food

Week 11 14/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Temperature danger zone	Temperatures between 5-63°C where most bacteria can multiply.
2	Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating poisonous or contaminated food, and accompanied by vomiting, diarrhoea, and weakness.
3	Creaming method	Involves beating fat/s and sugar together until the mixture is light in colour and has increased in volume, it is important for creating air.
4	Obesity	The state of being grossly fat or overweight.
5	Energy balance	The relationship between intake of food and output of exercise, that is positive when the body stores extra food as fats and negative when the body draws on stored fat to provide energy for exercise.
6	Balanced diet	A diet that contains all the nutrients in the correct amounts.
7	Rubbing in method	A technique where flour is rubbed into a fat to make dishes such as shortcrust pastry, crumbles and scones.
8	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
9	Protein	A nutrient found in food (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) is needed in the body for growth, repair and energy.
10	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.

## DT

Week 12 21/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aesthetics	The visual appeal or beauty of a product.
2	Functionality	How well a product performs its intended purpose.
3	Ergonomics	The study of designing products to fit the needs of the user.
4	User-Centered Design	A design approach focused on meeting the needs of the end-user.
5	Innovation	The process of creating new ideas, methods, or products.
6	Evaluation	Assessing a product or process to determine its success and areas for improvement.
7	Hardwood	Wood from broad-leaved trees, often durable and strong, e.g., oak.
8	Softwood	Wood from coniferous trees, typically lighter and faster-growing, e.g., pine.
9	Thermoplastic	A type of plastic that can be reshaped when heated.
10	Thermosetting Plastic	A plastic that sets permanently when heated and cannot be reshaped.

## Religious Studies

Week 13 28/03/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament in the Holy Bible.
2	Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people and/or supernatural beings or events.
3	Cosmic inflation	A period of extremely rapid expansion of the universe during its first few moments after the Big Bang, and its gradual expansion throughout its history.
4	Universe	All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
5	Apologist	A person who offers an argument in defence of a subject.
6	William Paley	An English theologian (someone who studies God) who had the belief that God could be understood by looking at the design of the natural world.
7	Design Argument	To create, make or fashion; the idea that the world exists as the result of an intelligent designer.
8	Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God or, more generally, for an intelligent creator based on the evidence of "intelligent design" in the natural world.
9	Dr William Lane Craig	This is an American apologist who gives a modern-day defence of the Kalam Cosmological argument, an argument for the existence of God.
10	Cause and effect	The relationship between two objects in which one object is the reason behind the other e.g.: eating too much fast food (cause) without any physical activity leads to weight gain (effect).

# 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
<b>Culture</b> <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.		
<b>Academia</b> <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.		
<b>Futures</b> <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.		
<b>Literacy</b> <i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i>	Bronze	To read 25 books and complete book reviews.		
	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
<b>Sport</b> <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.		
<b>Community</b> <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.		
<b>Leadership</b> <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.		
<b>Adventure</b> <i>This is a demonstration of excellence because you have challenged yourself.</i>	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

<h1>Pride</h1>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	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.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	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.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	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.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	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.		