



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 11

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
3	Assessment Objectives	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
4	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
5	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Final Design	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
2	Etching	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
3	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
4	Light Source	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
5	Organic Form	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	Golden Ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
2	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
5	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
8	Assessment Objectives	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
9	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
10	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
2	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
3	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
4	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
5	Symbolism	Representing experiences or meaning through colour, line and shape.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	Monoprint	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
6	Final Design	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
7	Etching	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
8	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
9	Light Source	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
10	Organic Form	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
2	Translucent	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
3	Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.
4	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
5	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	Golden Ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GSM number	'Grains per Square Meter' refers to the quality of paper.
2	Brush Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
3	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
7	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
8	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
9	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
10	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Avant-garde	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
2	Impressionism	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
3	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
4	Highlight	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
5	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.
6	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
7	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
8	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
9	Hue	A pure pigment (colour).
10	Symbolism	Representing experiences or meaning through colour, line and shape.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Concept	An idea or thought process before being developed into a final piece.
2	Light Box	A translucent illuminated surface to help transfer and trace drawings.
3	Quill Pen	A piece of drawing equipment, to be used with ink to create thin lines.
4	Dry brush	A painting technique that uses a dry paintbrush, but still holds some paint.
5	Monoprint	A form of printmaking that can only be done once.
6	Opaque	When materials can not be seen through.
7	Translucent	Allowing light to be seen through work to see elements of detail.
8	Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so that distinct details can be seen.
9	Vibrant	Colours that are bright and highly saturated.
10	Muted	Colours that have been grayed, dulled or desaturated.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	GSM number	'Grains per Square Meter' refers to the quality of paper.
2	Brush Colour	Highly pigmented watercolour ink powder.
3	Graphite transfer	The process of carboning the back of a photograph, and tracing the image.
4	Cartridge Paper	High quality paper used for drawing.
5	Canvas	A strong plain-woven fabric which is used as a surface on which to paint.
6	Avant-garde	New, experimental and sometimes controversial methods and ideas.
7	Impressionism	A movement characterised by small, thin visible brush strokes.
8	Refine	The improvement of a drawing and/or idea.
9	Highlight	A light source creates a light or reflective area of an object.
10	Calligraphy	Fine and stylised handwriting. Often done with a quill or paintbrush and ink.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
2	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
3	Assessment Objectives	The evaluation criteria: Develop, Experiment, Record and Present.
4	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
5	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.
6	Artist Transcription	A copy of an artist's work trying to replicate it by using similar materials.
7	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.
8	Experimentation	To use relevant and purposeful skills and techniques to help develop artwork.
9	Stippling	A mark-making technique made by creating a series of multiple dots.
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Final Design	A sketchbook based piece that shows your final intention of an outcome.
2	Etching	Cutting into a solid surface with tools or acid in order to engrave a design.
3	Architecture	A term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
4	Light Source	An object that creates natural or artificial light in order to see other objects.
5	Organic Form	An object with irregular form, that typically comes from nature.
6	Figurative	Artwork that is representational ie. artwork that is based on real life objects.
7	Photorealism	Artwork that has the appearance of a digital photo.
8	Positive/ Negative space	The balance between the subject and the background.
9	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up a composition into three parts.
10	Golden Ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.
2	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
3	Accuracy	Drawings or artwork that is done correctly and precisely.
4	Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a person - primarily head and shoulders.
5	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
6	Annotation	Written explanations that communicate thoughts about the artist or artwork.
7	Developing Compositions	Stages before your final design where visual ideas are resolved and refined.
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9	Research	To 'develop' a theme you must explore your artists in visual and written form.
10	Juxtaposition	An act of placing things close together for comparison or contrast.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Play:	Enjoyable activities fostering learning and skill development.
2	Children:	Individuals between birth and five years old.
3	Learning:	Gaining new skills and knowledge.
4	Development:	Progress across five key areas
5	Birth:	Beginning of life
6	Five years old:	End of the specified age range
7	Play activities:	Structured experiences encouraging children's learning.
8	Types of play:	Different ways children engage.
9	Stages of play:	Varied play experiences for children.
10	Play opportunities:	Chances for children to play and learn.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	PIESCL	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social, Communication and Language
2	Delayed Gross Motor Skills:	Challenges with large muscle movements, affecting activities like running
3	Delayed Fine Motor Skills:	Difficulties with small muscle movements, impacting tasks such as writing
4	Learning Disability	A specific neurological condition that affects how a person learns
5	Memory issues:	Challenges with retaining, storing, or retrieving information.
6	Speech delays:	Difficulties with articulation, pronunciation, or fluency (e.g., stuttering).
7	Language comprehension delays:	Trouble understanding spoken instructions, questions, or complex sentences.
8	Expressive language delays:	Difficulty forming sentences, finding words, telling stories
9	Communication delays:	Challenges with non-verbal communication, and social communication,
10	English as an additional language (EAL):	A child whose home language is not English and who is learning English

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Problem-Solving:	Figuring out how to build a tower or complete a puzzle
2	Creativity and Imagination:	Engaging in pretend play, creating stories
3	Vocabulary Expansion:	Learning new words through interactions
4	Social Skills	Learning to share, cooperate, take turns, negotiate, resolve conflicts,
5	Self-Regulation	Managing emotions, dealing with frustration
6	Developmental Delays:	When a child does not reach developmental milestones
7	Learning Difficulties:	Specific challenges in acquiring academic skills, such as dyslexia
8	Anxiety or Depression:	Exhibiting excessive worry, sadness, or withdrawal
9	Attachment Issues:	Difficulty forming secure bonds with caregivers
10	Trauma:	Experiences like abuse, neglect, or significant loss

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Medical Conditions:	Chronic illnesses, allergies, or conditions
2	Domestic Violence or Abuse:	Creates an unstable and unsafe environment
3	Cerebral Palsy:	Affects muscle movement and coordination
4	Spina Bifida:	Can affect mobility and bladder/bowel control.
5	Physical Needs	a child's gross and fine motor skills, mobility, and overall physical health
6	Visual Impairment:	Partial sight or blindness
7	Hearing Impairment:	Partial or profound deafness,
8	Chronic Health Conditions:	Asthma, severe allergies, epilepsy, diabetes, heart conditions,
9	Hypermobility/Hypotonia:	Excessive joint flexibility or low muscle tone
10	Global Developmental Delay	Significant delay in two or more developmental domains

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Attachment Difficulties:	Challenges forming secure bonds
2	Anxiety Disorders:	Excessive worry, fear, or shyness
3	Sensory Processing Disorder:	Difficulties interpreting sensory information
4	Differentiation:	Adjusting the task, environment, or support to meet individual needs
5	Child-Centred Approach	: Focus on the child's strengths and interests
6	Genetics:	Inherited traits from parents determine characteristics like physical build
7	Health and Well-being:	Access to healthcare, immunizations, and a healthy environment
8	Education and Learning Opportunities:	Access to quality early childhood education
9	Stress and Trauma	: Chronic stress, neglect, abuse, or traumatic experiences
10	Disability or Special Needs:	Children with developmental delays, disabilities, or specific learning needs

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Communication and Language Needs	children who have difficulties with speaking, listening, understanding language,
2	Social and Emotional Needs:	children's ability to form relationships, understand and manage emotions
3	Family:	Parents and guardians
4	Health Professionals:	:Doctors, nurses, and specialists (pediatricians, occupational therapists, speech therapists, etc.)
5	Early Years Practitioners:	Those working in nurseries, preschools, and other early childhood settings
6	Physical Development:	Gross and fine motor skills, physical health, sensory development.
7	Intellectual and Cognitive Development:	Thinking, problem-solving, memory, reasoning, curiosity, understanding concepts.
8	Communication and Language Development:	Expressive (speaking, writing) and receptive (understanding) language, non-verbal communication.
9	Social Development:	Forming relationships, understanding social cues, cooperating, playing with others.
10	Emotional Development:	Understanding and managing feelings, developing empathy, self-regulation, building self-esteem.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Child Development:	The scientific study of how children grow and change over time,
2	Growth:	the measurable changes in a child's size (e.g., height, weight),
3	Development:	the, progressive, and sequential changes that lead to the maturation of a child's abilities and skills.
4	Developmental Milestones:	Specific, observable behaviors or skills that most children achieve within a certain age range
5	Heredity:	The genetic traits, characteristics, and predispositions passed down from parents
6	Environment:	The natural, internal process of growth and development
7	Individual Needs:	Specific requirements or characteristics that differentiate a child from their peers,
8	Inclusion:	ensuring that all children, regardless of their individual needs or differences, are fully included
9	Resilience:	The capacity of a child to cope with and recover from difficult experiences,
10	Child Development:	The scientific study of how children grow and change over time,

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Unoccupied Play (0-3 months):	The child is not actively playing with anything specific
2	Solitary Play (0-2 years):	The child plays alone and independently,
3	Onlooker/Spectator (2 years):	The child watches other children play but does not join in.
4	Parallel Play (2+ years):	Children play alongside or near others,, but they do not directly interact
5	Associative Play (3-4 years):	Children start to interact with others during play, sharing toys etc...
6	Cooperative Play (4+ years):	Children play together with a shared goal-coordinating their actions
7	Structured Play:	Play activities that are organized and often led by adults,
8	Unstructured Play (Free Play):	Child-led play where children decide what to play,
9	Responsibility:	Taking ownership of one's actions,
10	Resilience:	The capacity to bounce back from adversity, cope with stress, and overcome challenges

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Play:	Activities involving gross motor movements
2	Constructive Play:	Building or creating something using materials
3	Symbolic Play	: Children use their imagination to create scenarios, act out roles, and use objects to represent other things
4	Object Play:	Manipulating and exploring objects,
5	Rough-and-Tumble Play	: Energetic physical play that involves chasing, wrestling, and mock fighting, typically without aggression.
6	Games with Rules:	Activities with established guidelines that must be followed
7	Exploration and Curiosity:	A natural desire to learn and explore the world.
8	Sensory Play:	Definition: Play that engages one or more of the five senses
9	Physical Development:	Improves fine and gross motor skills, coordination, and balance,
10	Language Development:	Encourages vocabulary expansion, storytelling, and communication with others.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Outdoor Play:	Engaging in free, unstructured play outdoors, such as on a playground, in a garden, or a park.
2	Ball Games:	Playing games involving balls: catch, kicking a soccer ball, or rolling a ball
3	Building with Large Blocks/Construction:	Using large, often lightweight blocks or other construction materials to build structures.
4	Fine Motor Skill Activities:	Activities that require precise hand and finger movements.
5	Cognitive Development Activities	Activities that involve fitting pieces together to form a whole
6	Memory Games:	Games that require remembering locations or sequences of items.
7	Storytelling & Reading:	Engaging with books, telling stories
8	Language Development Activities	Reading books to children daily and engaging them in conversations about the story, characters, and new word
9	Singing Songs & Nursery Rhymes:	Participating in singing, chanting, and reciting rhymes.
10	Role-Playing/Pretend Play:	Children acting out various roles and scenarios, often using props or costumes.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	"I Spy" and Describing Games:	Games where children describe objects using adjectives
2	Cooperative Play	Engaging in activities that require children to work together,
3	Helping with Chores/Responsibility:	Assigning age-appropriate tasks that contribute to the family or classroom
4	Physical Maturity	Refers to the biological and physiological development of a child's body. This includes growth in size (height, weight)
5	Cognitive Maturity	Involves the development of mental processes such as thinking, understanding, learning, problem-solving, memory, and reasoning
6	Emotional Maturity	The ability to understand, manage, and express one's own emotions in healthy and appropriate ways
7	Social Maturity	Refers to a child's ability to interact effectively with others, understand social cues and norms,
8	Moral Maturity	The development of a child's understanding of right and wrong,
9	Self-Regulation:	The capacity to control one's own thoughts, emotions, and behaviors
10	Adaptability/Flexibility:	The ability to adjust to new situations, changes, and challenges

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Developmental Disability:	Conditions that arise before adulthood (often before age 22) and result from cognitive and/or physical impairments.
2	Developmental Delay:	When a child does not reach developmental milestones at the expected age in one or more areas
3	Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD):	A neurodevelopmental condition characterized by persistent difficulties in social communication and social interaction,
4	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD):	A neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent patterns of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity
5	Specific Learning Disorders (Learning Disabilities):	Neurodevelopmental disorders that specifically affect a child's ability to learn or use academic skills
6	Dyslexia:	Specific difficulty with reading.
7	Dyscalculia:	Specific difficulty with mathematics.
8	Dysgraphia:	Specific difficulty with written expression.
9	Adaptive Equipment/Assistive Technology:	Tools, devices, or equipment designed to help individuals with disabilities perform tasks
10	Early Intervention:	A system of services and support designed for infants and young children

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cerebral Palsy (CP):	A group of disorders that affect a person's ability to move and maintain balance and posture
2	Hearing Impairment/Deafness:	A partial or total inability to hear.
3	Visual Impairment/Blindness:	A partial or total inability to see. I
4	Down Syndrome:	A genetic condition caused by the presence of an extra copy of chromosome 21.
5	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD):	A range of conditions that can occur in a person whose mother consumed alcohol during pregnancy.
6	Safeguarding Children:	Actions and measures taken to protect children from abuse, neglect, and ill-treatment,
7	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Support:	Support provided to children and young people (0-25) who have learning difficulties or disabilities
8	Looked After Children (LAC)	Children who are being looked after by their local authority
9	Adoption:	A legal process that permanently transfers all parental responsibility to new adoptive parents
10	Children's Centres:	Community-based centers that provide a range of services for families with young children

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	An Inspector Calls	A play by J.B. Priestley, first performed in 1945, set in 1912
2	Arthur Birling	A wealthy factory owner and patriarch of the Birling family, portrayed as arrogant, self-important, and capitalist.
3	Historical Drama	A play set in a historical time period.
4	Well-made play	This genre, popular in the 19th century, features a tightly constructed plot with a clear beginning, rising action, climax, and resolution
5	Sybil Birling	Arthur's wife, a social snob who is dismissive of the working class
6	Sheila Birling	The Birlings' daughter, initially naive but becomes more aware of social issues.
7	Eric Birling	The Birlings' son, portrayed as somewhat immature and struggling with his family's values.
8	Gerald Croft	Sheila's fiancé, a member of a more established upper-class family, and initially presents as confident.
9	Inspector Goole	A mysterious police inspector who investigates Eva Smith's suicide.
10	Eva Smith/Daisy Renton	A young working-class woman whose story is revealed through the investigation. She is the catalyst for the play's events.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
4	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
5	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
6	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.
7	Proxemics	The use of physical space between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
8	Gait	A manner of walking used to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stillness	A pause in physical action to convey meaning to the audience.
10	Entrance	The moment a character appears in a scene.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Vocal Skills	The way actors use their voices to convey meaning to the audience.
2	Tone	The way actors change the sound of their voice to convey meaning to the audience.
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor speaks the lines of a script.
4	Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks the lines of a script.
5	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
6	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.

7	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
8	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
9	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
10	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
2	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
3	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
4	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.
5	Cyclorama	A large, lit backdrop which can change colour throughout a performance.
6	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered up to create a sense of place.
7	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
8	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
9	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
10	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Blocking	Deliberate choices about where the performers stand and how they move on stage to bring an extract to life.
2	Catharsis	Emotional release felt by the audience at the end of a tragedy; the audience is set free from emotional hold of the action, after sharing in the protagonist's troubles.
3	Development	Progression of the plot or conflict in a play.
4	Exposition	The part of the play that introduces the theme, main characters and current circumstances.
5	Fourth Wall	The invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the play.
6	Irony	An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. When the audience perceives something that a character does not.
7	Mood	The tone or feeling of the play, often established or enhanced or by production or design elements.
8	Naturalism	Drama which attempts to represent real life on stage; actions tend to be shaped by determinism (societal or environmental forces)
9	Chorus	A group of performers who sing, move, or recite in unison/as one.
10	Conflict	The internal or external struggle between opposing forces, ideas, or interests that create dramatic tension.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
2	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
3	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
4	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
5	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
6	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.
7	Energy	Your ability to perform with enthusiasm and commitment during a performance.
8	Characterisation	Your ability to interpret and perform a fully developed character.
9	Transition	The change between two separate scenes in a play.
10	Connection	Your ability to develop a link between yourself and the other performers, as well as the audience.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Clarity	How clearly an actor's lines can be understood by an audience.
2	Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing language to reflect where a character is from.
3	Inflection	The pattern of pitch and tone in the way an actor speaks.
4	Pause	A moment of silence when speaking lines from a script.
5	Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a script.
6	Projection	Use of a strong, loud and clear voice within a performance space.
7	Backlighting	When the stage is lit from behind to produce silhouettes of the actors.
8	Blackout	When the stage lights are turned off between scenes.
9	Floodlight	A type of stage lantern which casts broad beams of light onto the stage.
10	Profile Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a sharply defined beam of light onto the stage.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not. (E.g., Mr. Birling claims the Titanic is unsinkable, but the audience knows it sank.)
2	Social Responsibility	The idea that people should care for others in society, a key theme of the play.
3	Capitalism	A system where businesses and individuals control wealth. Mr. Birling represents capitalist views.
4	Socialism	A system where wealth is shared to support society. Priestley promotes socialist ideals through the Inspector.
5	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience.
6	Gesture	A specific movement made by a part of the body to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Facial Expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.

8	Contact	Moments of touch between actors to convey meaning to the audience.
9	Stance	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing.
10	Eye Contact	Used to demonstrate a connection, or a lack of connection between characters.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fresnel Spotlight	A type of stage lantern which casts a beam with a softly defined edge.
2	Lighting Rig	A structure above the stage and wings which holds the stage lanterns.
3	Sound Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all recorded sounds for a performance.
4	Lighting Desk	The piece of equipment which controls all the lighting effects for a performance.
5	Stimulus	An object, image , piece of text , music or video that inspires devised work.
6	Plot	The events and sequences of action within a play, sometimes known as narrative or storyline.
7	Role	The character portrayed by a performer in a drama
8	Realism	An attempt in theatre to represent everyday life and characters as they are or appear to be.
9	Performance Skills	Skills used by performers including voice/ vocal skills, movement/ physical skills , use of space/proxemics and facial expression/ posture / non verbal skills.
10	Interaction	The action or relationship among two or more characters.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.
2	Diegetic Sounds	Sounds that are 'heard' by the characters on stage.
3	Gobo	A stencil allowing a pattern of light to be created on stage.
4	Strobes	Fast flashes of very bright light which create a unnatural slow motion effect.
5	Artistic Intentions	An explanation of what you set out to achieve through your performance.
6	Intended Audience	An awareness of who the members of your audience will be and how they are likely to respond to the piece.
7	Symbolism	The use of design elements to convey a deeper meaning.
8	Semiotics	The use of signs and symbols within a piece to convey a deeper meaning.
9	Mood	The atmosphere at a particular moment that creates a feeling or emotion for the audience.
10	Focus	Your ability to stay in character throughout a performance.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and actions.
2	Pitch	The particular level of a voice, instrument or tune.
3	Improvisation	The spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation; acting done without a script.
4	Mirroring	Copying the movement and / or expression or look of another performer exactly.
5	Ensemble	Unified effect achieved by all members of the cast working together, rather than a focus on individual performances. also be used to refer to the cast
6	Comic Relief	A break in the tension of a tragedy provided by a comic character, a comic episode, or even a comic line
7	Farce	An extreme form of comedy depending on quick tempo and flawless timing, based on improbable events and farfetched coincidences.
8	Form	Refers to the shape of each individual section or scene e.g movement/mime based ensemble scene, duologue, advert movements of thought-tracking
9	Dynamic	The energetic range of or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound.
10	Resolution	How the problem or conflict in a drama is solved or concluded.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Uta Hagen	Naturalistic drama practitioner who developed the '9 Questions' technique.
2	Cyclical Structure	A drama piece which starts with a dramatic end scene, then goes back to the beginning.
3	Episodic Structure	A drama piece which is made up of self-contained scenes which link, but have their own title and story.
4	Refining	Making changes to the performance piece during the rehearsal process.
5	Design Elements	Costume, sound, set and lighting choices made for a performance piece.
6	Language	The choice of vocabulary for a performance piece or character.
7	Ad-libbing	When an actor improvises some of their lines while performing.
8	Costume signifier	One item which helps represent and identify a character to an audience.
9	Soundscape	A collection of individual sounds that are layered to create a sense of place.
10	Incidental Music	Music which accompanies a performance and is used to create a certain mood or to build tension.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conscience	An inner sense of right and wrong — the Inspector awakens this in some characters.
2	Monologue	A long speech made by one performer; a monologue may be delivered alone or in the presence of others
3	Foreshadowing	Hints about future events — e.g., Birling's incorrect predictions.
4	Protagonist	The main character or hero in a play or other literary work
5	Scene	A small section or portion of a play
6	Moral	The lesson or message behind the story — in <i>An Inspector Calls</i> , the importance of social responsibility.
7	Style	Chosen theatrical approach e.g naturalist , minimalist , brechtian etc
8	Tension	Anxiety felt by the audience due to the treat to character(s) in the play
9	Setting	When and where the action of the play takes place
10	Satire	A play in which sarcasm , irony , and ridicule are used to expose or attack folly or pretension in society.

Engineering Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does hardness help a material resist?	– Deformation from impact
2	How does ductility affect a material's behaviour?	– Allows stretching
3	What does malleability allow a material to do?	– Be shaped
4	What does conductivity measure in a material?	– Heat/electricity transfer
5	How does environmental degradation affect nature?	– Causes damage
6	What happens when a material has elasticity?	– Returns to shape
7	Why is tensile strength important in materials?	– Resists stretching
8	How does toughness help a material?	– Absorbs impact energy
9	What does corrosive resistance prevent?	– Oxidation damage
10	How does compressive strength help materials?	– Withstands pressure

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which property prevents a material from denting?	– Hardness
2	Which property allows metals to be stretched?	– Ductility
3	Which property lets metals be shaped under pressure?	– Malleability
4	Which property allows electricity to flow efficiently?	– Conductivity
5	Which property describes environmental destruction?	– Environmental degradation
6	Which property enables materials to recover shape?	– Elasticity
7	Which property prevents breaking under tension?	– Tensile strength
8	Which property helps absorb sudden shocks?	– Toughness
9	Which property protects materials from rusting?	– Corrosive resistance
10	Which property resists deformation under heavy loads?	– Compressive strength

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is hardness useful in materials?	– Resists deformation
2	Why is tensile strength important in bridges?	– Prevents breaking
3	How does ductility affect manufacturing?	– Enables stretching
4	How does toughness improve material durability?	– Absorbs impacts
5	How does corrosive resistance prevent damage?	– Stops oxidation
6	What does compressive strength prevent in buildings?	– Structural failure
7	What happens when a material lacks elasticity?	– Deforms permanently
8	What does high conductivity help with?	– Transfers energy
9	Why is malleability important in metals?	– Allows shaping
10	What are effects of environmental degradation?	– Pollution

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happens to a material with low hardness?	– Deforms easily
2	How does tensile strength improve safety?	– Prevents fractures
3	What does high ductility prevent?	– Sudden breakage
4	Why is toughness useful in tools?	– Absorbs shocks
5	How does corrosive resistance affect lifespan?	– Increases durability
6	Why is compressive strength crucial for concrete?	– Supports weight
7	What affects a material's ability to spring back?	– Elasticity
8	Why is conductivity important in electronics?	– Transfers electricity
9	How does malleability help metalworkers?	– Enables shaping
10	What is one major cause of environmental degradation?	– Pollution

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What does hardness help a material resist?	– Deformation from impact
2	How does ductility affect a material's behaviour?	– Allows stretching
3	What does malleability allow a material to do?	– Be shaped
4	What does conductivity measure in a material?	– Heat/electricity transfer
5	How does environmental degradation affect nature?	– Causes damage
6	What happens when a material has elasticity?	– Returns to shape
7	Why is tensile strength important in materials?	– Resists stretching
8	How does toughness help a material?	– Absorbs impact energy
9	What does corrosive resistance prevent?	– Oxidation damage
10	How does compressive strength help materials?	– Withstands pressure

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which property prevents a material from denting?	– Hardness
2	Which property allows metals to be stretched?	– Ductility
3	Which property lets metals be shaped under pressure?	– Malleability
4	Which property allows electricity to flow efficiently?	– Conductivity
5	Which property describes environmental destruction?	– Environmental degradation
6	Which property enables materials to recover shape?	– Elasticity
7	Which property prevents breaking under tension?	– Tensile strength
8	Which property helps absorb sudden shocks?	– Toughness
9	Which property protects materials from rusting?	– Corrosive resistance
10	Which property resists deformation under heavy loads?	– Compressive strength

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why is hardness useful in materials?	– Resists deformation
2	Why is tensile strength important in bridges?	– Prevents breaking
3	How does ductility affect manufacturing?	– Enables stretching
4	How does toughness improve material durability?	– Absorbs impacts
5	How does corrosive resistance prevent damage?	– Stops oxidation
6	What does compressive strength prevent in buildings?	– Structural failure
7	What happens when a material lacks elasticity?	– Deforms permanently
8	What does high conductivity help with?	– Transfers energy
9	Why is malleability important in metals?	– Allows shaping
10	What are effects of environmental degradation?	– Pollution

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.

9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What happens to a material with low hardness?	– Deforms easily
2	How does tensile strength improve safety?	– Prevents fractures
3	What does high ductility prevent?	– Sudden breakage
4	Why is toughness useful in tools?	– Absorbs shocks
5	How does corrosive resistance affect lifespan?	– Increases durability
6	Why is compressive strength crucial for concrete?	– Supports weight
7	What affects a material's ability to spring back?	– Elasticity
8	Why is conductivity important in electronics?	– Transfers electricity
9	How does malleability help metalworkers?	– Enables shaping
10	What is one major cause of environmental degradation?	– Pollution

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which property describes environmental destruction?	– Environmental degradation
2	Which property enables materials to recover shape?	– Elasticity
3	Which property prevents breaking under tension?	– Tensile strength
4	Which property helps absorb sudden shocks?	– Toughness
5	Which property protects materials from rusting?	– Corrosive resistance
6	Which property resists deformation under heavy loads?	– Compressive strength
7	Why is hardness useful in materials?	– Resists deformation
8	Why is tensile strength important in bridges?	– Prevents breaking
9	How does ductility affect manufacturing?	– Enables stretching
10	How does toughness improve material durability?	– Absorbs impacts

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hardness	The ability of a material to resist deforming when impacted.
2	Ductility	The ability of a material to be drawn or plastically deformed without fracturing.
3	Malleability	The ability of a material to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets.
4	Conductivity	The measure of how efficiently electricity or heat can pass through a material.
5	Environmental degradation	How the environment is degraded or compromised through a range of situations such as air pollution, deforestation, water contamination etc.
6	Elasticity	The ability of a material to resist a distorting effect and to return to its original size and shape.
7	Tensile strength	The ability of a material to resist elongating or breaking when stretched.
8	Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy (impacts) before it deforms.
9	Corrosive resistance	How well a material can withstand damage caused by oxidization or other chemical reactions.
10	Compressive strength	The capacity of a material to withstand loads without deforming.

Geography Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
2	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
3	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
4	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
5	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
6	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	Convection currents	These are the circular movements within the earth's mantle.
8	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
9	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
10	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
2	Nepal earthquake key facts	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
3	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
4	Secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
5	Primary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage
6	Secondary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
7	Immediate response	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
8	Long-term response	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.

9	Immediate responses to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
10	Long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prediction		This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
2	Planning		This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
3	Protection		This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
4	Monitoring		This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
5	High pressure		Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
6	Natural hazard		A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
7	Hazard risk		The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
8	Oceanic crust		This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
9	Continental crust		This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.
10	Ridge push		This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low pressure		Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
2	Where do the winds blow?		Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
3	Tropical storm		An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
4	Conditions needed for a tropical storm to form		Low pressure Water temperature 27oC or higher The Coriolis effect
5	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 key facts		Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
6	Slab pull		These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.
7	Convection currents		These are the circular movements within the earth's mantle.
8	Destructive plate margin		This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
9	Constructive plate margin		This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
10	Collision plate margin		This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
2	Secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
3	Immediate responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
4	Long term responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
5	Extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
6	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.
7	Nepal earthquake key facts	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
8	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
9	Secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
10	Primary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	9000 people died 20,000 people injured \$5 billion cost in damage

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Somerset Levels floods 2014 key facts	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
2	Social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
3	Economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
4	Environmental effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	Floodwaters contaminated with sewage. Large amounts of debris.
5	Immediate responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
6	Secondary effects of the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Avalanche on Mount Everest Landslides blocking roads
7	Immediate response	Something that happens within the minutes, hours or days after a natural hazard.
8	Long-term response	Something that happens within the weeks and months after a natural hazard to return lives back to normal and reduce future risk.

9	Immediate responses to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Search and rescue teams 300,000 people migrated to Kathmandu
10	Long term response to the Nepal 2015 earthquake	Roads were repaired and landslides cleared. Heritage sites reopening and repairs to Everest base camp.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long term responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Long term climate change evidence	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
4	Short term climate change evidence	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
5	Natural causes of climate change	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
6	Prediction	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
7	Planning	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
8	Protection	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
9	Monitoring	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
10	High pressure	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Human causes of climate change	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
2	Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards.
3	Climate change mitigation strategies	These include: renewable energy, carbon capture, international agreements and afforestation.
4	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards.
5	Climate change adaptation strategies	These include: changing farming patterns, irrigating land and building sea defences.
6	Low pressure	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
7	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
8	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
9	Conditions needed for a tropical storm to form	Low pressure Water temperature 27°C or higher The Coriolis effect
10	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 key facts	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Primary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	6,300 killed 40,000 homes damaged 600,000 people displaced
2	Secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 2013	14 million people affected Power supplies cut off for a month Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
3	Immediate responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
4	Long term responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
5	Extreme weather?	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
6	Somerset Levels floods 2014 key facts	Date: January 2014 Wettest January since records began in 1910 High tides and storm surges
7	Social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
8	Economic effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	£10 million in damages 14,000 hectares of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks
9	Environmental effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	Floodwaters contaminated with sewage. Large amounts of debris.
10	Immediate responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Long term responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	£20 million Flood Action Plan launched by the Somerset County Council. 8km of the Rivers Tone and Parratt were dredged.
2	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
3	Long term climate change evidence	Tree rings, Pollen analysis, Ice cores
4	Short term climate change evidence	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
5	Natural causes of climate change	Orbital changes Solar activity Volcanic activity
6	Human causes of climate change	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
7	Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards.
8	Climate change mitigation strategies	These include: renewable energy, carbon capture, international agreements and afforestation.

9	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the impacts of natural hazards.
10	Climate change adaptation strategies	These include: changing farming patterns, irrigating land and building sea defences.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Prediction	This describes attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.
2	Natural hazard	A natural event eg. earthquake or flood that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage and death
3	Tropical storm	An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye.
4	Collision plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates of the same density are converging.
5	Secondary effect?	These are the after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event.
6	Ridge push	This is when gravity causes a ridge to push on the lithosphere and move the tectonic plates.
7	High pressure	Where air is sinking causing dry conditions.
8	Typhoon Haiyan 2013 key facts	Date: November 2013 Category 5 storm
9	Immediate responses to Somerset Levels floods 2014	Villages cut off by floods. Villagers have to get around by boat.
10	Slab pull	These are large and dense tectonic plates sinking into the mantle at ocean trenches.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Planning	This describes actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from a disaster.
2	Where do the winds blow?	Winds blow from high pressure to low pressure.
3	Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
4	Immediate responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	1,200 evacuation centres set up UK government sent shelter kits US aircraft helped with search and rescue
5	Constructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates are diverging.
6	Social effects of Somerset Levels floods 2014	600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated
7	Primary effect	These are the initial impacts of a natural event.
8	Low pressure	Where air is rising to form clouds causing wet conditions.
9	Monitoring	This describes recording physical changes to help forecast when and where a natural hazard may strike.
10	Continental crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of landmass that is thick, light and old.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Destructive plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where an oceanic and continental plate are converging.
2	Long term responses to Typhoon Haiyan 2013	The UN donated financial aid Cash for work programmes Cyclone shelters were built
3	Oceanic crust	This is part of the outer layer of the earth, made up of bodies of water that is thin, heavy and young.
4	Nepal earthquake key facts	Date: 25th April 2015, Magnitude: 7.9
5	Protection	This describes actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact.
6	Short term climate change evidence	Glaciers melting Rising sea levels Seasonal changes
7	Convection currents	These are the circular movements within the earth's mantle.
8	Extreme weather	Weather that is unexpected, unseasonal or different from normal.
9	Human causes of climate change	Fossil fuels Farming Factories
10	Conservative plate margin	This is a tectonic plate margin where two plates slide past each other.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health and wellbeing	A combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing, and not just the absence of disease or illness.
2	Emotional wellbeing	The feelings a person has and how they handle them.
3	Physical health	The condition of a person's body and how well it is working.
4	Social wellbeing	The person's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships with others.
5	Good physical health	Eating a healthy diet, getting enough sleep, exercising, having access to healthcare , having a safe place to keep warm.
6	Good emotional wellbeing	Positive self-image and high self-esteem, feeling positive emotions, ability to understand and express emotions, manage negative emotions.
7	Good social wellbeing	Confidence to meet new people, form new relationships, maintain supportive relationships, participate in communities, regularly socialise.
8	Physical factors	Inherited conditions, Physical ill health, Mental ill health, Physical abilities, Sensory impairments.
9	Effects of inherited conditions	P - Physical symptoms, pain, discomfort, more difficult to keep active E - Stressed and anxious about their health, poor/low self-image and self-esteem. S - Lack of confidence in forming relationships, symptoms make it difficult to join in social activities.
10	Lifestyle factors	Nutrition, Physical activity, Smoking, Alcohol, Substance misuse.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Social factors	Supportive/unsupportive relationships, Social inclusion/exclusion, Bullying, Discrimination.
2	Cultural factors	Religion, Gender roles and expectations, Gender identity, Sexual orientation, Community participation.
3	Economic factors	Employment situation (employed/ unemployed/ part-time etc.), Financial resources (income, inheritance, savings, pension)
4	Environmental factors	Housing needs/condition/location, Home environment (Parental conflict, abuse), Exposure to pollution (air, noise, light).
5	Housing	Includes housing needs (size), housing conditions (good/ poor) and housing location (urban/ rural).
6	Types of pollution	Air, noise and light.
7	Financial resources	Include income, inheritance, savings and pension.
8	Gender identity	How a person feels about their gender.
9	Gender roles and expectations	Generalised ideas people have about the characteristics men and women have and how they should behave.
10	Sexual orientation	Who a person is attracted to.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of religion	Impact lifestyle choices (diet/ exercise), sense of purpose/ belonging, discrimination, social exclusion/ isolation.
2	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.
3	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
4	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
5	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.

6	Impacts of physical disabilities and sensory impairments	Reduced fitness, pain, loss of independence, decreased self-image/esteem, social isolation.
7	Impacts of mental ill health	Short-term: Muscle tension, stomach pain, breathlessness Long-term: High blood pressure, digestion problems, difficulty breathing Unhappiness, social isolation
8	Negative impact on unsafe home environments	P: Difficulty sleeping due to arguments, injuries, malnutrition I: Lack of concentration E: Scared, stressed, low self-esteem S: social isolation, difficulty trusting others
9	Negative effects of illness/injury	P: Physical symptoms, reduce mobility I: Time off work or school, brain injury E: Fearful, anxious about recovery, frustrated, loss of independence, change in appearance = loss of self-esteem S: Social isolation
10	Positive effects of New relationships	P: Share interests and physical hobbies - motivates people I: Learn new things from relationship E: Feel loved, valued, cared for, improve self-esteem S Share social interactions

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: More motivation to exercise I: Learn to cope on their own E: Happier out of negative relationship S: More time to socialise
2	Negative effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: Appetite changes, sleeping difficulties I: no impact E: Anxiety about the future, low self-esteem S: Loss of relationship with partner
3	Positive effects of parenthood	P: no impact I: Developing skills in child care E: Sense of purpose, improved self-esteem S: Meet other parents
4	Negative effects of parenthood	P: Lack of sleep, less time to exercise I: Time off work, delayed career progressions E: Stress, anxiety S: Less time with friends, social isolation
5	Positive effects of bereavement	P: no impact I: no impact E: no impact S: Relationships may improve as people support each other through grief
6	Negative effects of bereavement	P: Sadness causes change in appetite and difficulty sleeping, drugs/ alcohol as a coping mechanism, reduce motivation to exercise I: Distracted at school or work E: Grief, sadness, depression, reduced self-esteem S: Social isolation, loneliness
7	Positive effects of moving school or job	P: Better sports facilities for exercise, higher salary to pay for healthy food I: Learn new things on the job, better teachers, better grades E: Promotion can increase self-esteem S: Form new relationships
8	Negative effects of school or job	P: Worse sports delivery or facilities I: New environment may disrupt learning E: Stressed about the move S: Loss of contact with people

9	Positive effects of moving house	P: Improvement in health due to standard of living I: Learn about new area E: Happy/ excited about the new start S: Meet new people
10	Negative effects of moving house	P: Reduction in health due to standard of living I: not able to focus on studies as sad about moving E: Stress, anxious about the move/ financial pressure S: Loss of contact with friends, social isolation

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Exclusion from school	P: Encourage them to avoid violence I: Might learn better at new school E: May be able to improve behaviour at new school S: Can make friends with people who will not influence you negatively
2	Negative effects of Exclusion from school	P: Less active as not in pe lessons I: Fall behind in grades, less career prospects E: Sadness, embarrassment, anger, negative self-image and self-esteem S: social isolation, not seeing school friends
3	Positive effects of Redundancy	P: More time to exercise I: Retrain and gain new skills E: Can be less stressed if not working S: More time to spend with family
4	Negative effects of Redundancy	P: Reduced finances - less money for exercise and healthy diet I: Miss out on learning opportunities at work E: Stress, anxiety, reduced self-esteem S: Lose relationships with work colleagues
5	Positive effects of imprisonment	P: Get balanced diet and regular exercise I: time to complete training and gain new skills E: Able to improve yourself S: Can build relationships that can be positive for your life
6	Negative effects of imprisonment	P: Victim of violence, difficulty sleeping I: Missing opportunities E: low self-esteem, poor self-image, negative contentment, negative feelings S: Build negative relationships, lose relationships with family, social isolation
7	Positive effects of retiring	P: More time to exercise I: More time to learn new skills E: Reduced stress S: More time to meet new people and with family
8	Negative effects of retiring	P: Less motivated to keep active I: No longer working, not intellectually stimulated E: Lack of purpose, low self-esteem S: Loss of friendships with colleagues
9	Effects of good housing conditions	P: No illness, outdoor space to exercise I: Quiet - increases concentration E: Proud, high self-esteem, safe and secure S: Invite others over, enough space for privacy
10	Effects of poor housing condition	P: Respiratory conditions, trigger allergies I: Overcrowding- difficulty concentrating E: Embarrassed, lower self-esteem, stress S: Relationship breakdowns

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart Rate	The number of heartbeats in a minute.
2	Resting heart rate	The heart rate at rest. Normal rate is 60-100 bpm.
3	Abnormal heart rate short term risks	Light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, fainting, high blood pressure.
4	Abnormal heart rate long term risks	Increased risk of cardiovascular problems, heart failure
5	Blood pressure	The force of blood pushing on the walls of the arteries.
6	Risk of high blood pressure	Short term: Headaches, shortness of breath, nose bleeds. Long term: Damage arteries, reduce blood flow, heart attack, stroke, vascular dementia.
7	Risk of low blood pressure	Short term: dizziness, blurred vision, fainted, feeling nauseous Long term: cold and clammy skin, rapid breathing, weak pulse.
8	Body mass index	A test used to decide whether someone is underweight, healthy weight, overweight or obese.
9	Lifestyle indicators	Nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, substance misuse.
10	Physiological indicators	Heart rate, resting heart rate, blood pressure, body mass index (BMI)

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Risks of being overweight/obese	Short term: reduced mobility, shortness of breath, high blood pressure, joint pain. Long term: Cardiovascular problems (heart attack, stroke), Joint problems (arthritis), Type 2 diabetes.
2	Risks of being underweight	Short term: Feeling weak/ tired, headaches, dizziness, irregular periods, weak immune system Long term: Slower/ abnormal growth, fertility problems, deficiency diseases (anaemia, osteoporosis)
3	Physical activity recommendations	Children and adolescents - moderate to vigorous exercise for 60 minutes a day, Adults - 150 minutes of moderate exercise or 75 minutes of vigorous exercise every week.
4	Risks of a lack of exercise	Cardiovascular problems, weak bones and muscles, joint problems, obesity, type 2 diabetes.
5	Risks of smoking	Respiratory problems, lung cancer, cardiovascular problems, complications during pregnancy, worsening asthma symptoms, reduce fertility.
6	Alcohol misuse	Drinking more than the recommended intake of (14 units per week)
7	Risks of alcohol misuse	High blood pressure, stroke, liver damage, reduced fertility, weaker immune system, weight gain, cancer, insomnia.
8	Substance misuse	Using illegal drugs, using prescription drugs incorrectly.
9	Risks of substance misuse	Coronary heart disease (CHD), heart attacks, complications during pregnancy, reduced fertility, kidney and liver damage, respiratory problems.
10	Person-centred approach	Allows the individual to be involved in their own care, treated with dignity, different services coordinating care, personalised care, support independent living.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Considerations of person-centred approach	A person's needs, wishes and circumstances.
1	Benefits of a PCA for individuals	Feel comfortable about care, more confidence, follow recommendations, more positive, motivated, independent.
2	Benefits of a PCA for care services	Saves time, saves money, fewer complaints, increased job satisfaction.
3	Examples of recommended actions	Reduce blood pressure, reduce RHR, maintain a healthy weight, eat a balanced diet, keep physically active, stop smoking, reduce alcohol consumption, stop misusing substances.
4	Formal support	Support given from trained professionals (Care professionals (nurses, doctors etc), support groups, charities and trained volunteers.
5	Informal support	Support from people you are close to (friends, partners, family, neighbours, work colleagues).
6	Sensory barriers - Hearing impairment	Making an appointment, hearing name called, communicating with provider.
7	Sensory barriers - Visual impairment	Reading appointment letters, navigating into/ around buildings, seeing your name on screen.
8	Overcoming sensory barriers	Larger print, audio announcement, Quiet waiting area, sign language interpreter, alternative ways to book appointments.
9	Examples of physical barriers	Steps at entrance, multiple floors, small/ inaccessible toilet facilities, busy walkways, narrow corridors/ doorways, Uneven pavements/ floors, No parking.
10	Considerations of person-centred approach	A person's needs, wishes and circumstances.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Definition of physical barriers	Barriers that make it difficult for people to get into and around buildings that provide health and social care services.
2	Overcoming physical barriers	Installing ramps, stair lifts, larger toilet facilities, installing hoists, less busy appointment slots, wider doorways/ corridors, maintaining pavements.
3	Social/cultural barriers	Difficulty accessing a service due to lack of awareness, differing cultural beliefs, social stigma, traditions, beliefs, gender, education.
4	Overcoming social/cultural barriers	Awareness campaigns, educate people, choice of service provider, avoid prayer times, range for dietary requirements.
5	Language barriers	Do not speak the same language, do not understand the dialect, language or speech impairment, cannot read the language.
6	Overcoming language barriers	Use of interpreters, longer appointments, holding groups in other languages, leaflets in multiple languages, avoid using slang, staff training, use of simpler terms.
7	Geographical barriers	Location does not have enough parking, travelling a long distance for a service, poor transport links, lack of services in the area, unsafe route, long distance from public transport stop.
8	Overcoming geographical barriers	Community transport schemes, home visits, community clinics, telehealth schemes, offer free parking.
9	Text barriers	Unable to read complex information, cannot read direction signs, easily distracted, difficulty reading lots of information.
10	Overcoming text barriers	Communication cards, learning disability nurses, longer appointment times, Health passports/ All about ME document, low text leaflets, quiet clinics.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Financial barriers	Cannot afford treatment, cannot afford prescription, cannot afford disability aids.
2	Overcoming financial barriers	Exemption certificates (free prescriptions), Low income scheme, NHS vouchers, NHS travel cost schemes, charities.
3	Resources barriers	Service providers do not have enough resources (equipment or staff) to meet the demand for care.
4	Overcoming resource barriers	Voluntary organisations, referrals, private healthcare, employee assistance schemes
5	Obstacle	Something personal to an individual that blocks a person moving forward or when action is prevented or made difficult.
6	Psychological/ emotional obstacles	Lack of motivation, Low self-esteem, Stress/ Anxiety, Acceptance of current state.
7	Lack of support obstacle	Surrounded by risk situations: smokers, unhealthy eaters etc.
8	Unachievable targets obstacles	Unrealistic timescale, Target is too big, Too many targets.
9	Lack of resources obstacles	Cannot afford healthy food/ equipment/ exercise class.
10	Lack of time obstacles	Work commitments, family commitments.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Impact of religion	Impact lifestyle choices (diet/ exercise), sense of purpose/ belonging, discrimination, social exclusion/ isolation.
2	Bullying	Behaviour that is intended to hurt another person.
3	Discrimination	When a group or person is treated unfairly due to particular characteristics.
4	Social inclusion	When a person is part of a group.
5	Social exclusion	When a person is left out of a group.
6	Impacts of physical disabilities and sensory impairments	Reduced fitness, pain, loss of independence, decreased self-image/esteem, social isolation.
7	Impacts of mental ill health	Short-term: Muscle tension, stomach pain, breathlessness Long-term: High blood pressure, digestion problems, difficulty breathing Unhappiness, social isolation
8	Negative impact on unsafe home environments	P: Difficulty sleeping due to arguments, injuries, malnutrition I: Lack of concentration E: Scared, stressed, low self-esteem S: social isolation, difficulty trusting others
9	Negative effects of illness/ injury	P: Physical symptoms, reduce mobility I: Time off work or school, brain injury E: Fearful, anxious about recovery, frustrated, loss of independence, change in appearance = loss of self-esteem S: Social isolation
10	Positive effects of New relationships	P: Share interests and physical hobbies - motivates people I: Learn new things from relationship E: Feel loved, valued, cared for, improve self-esteem S Share social interactions

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Exclusion from school	P: Encourage them to avoid violence I: Might learn better at new school E: May be able to improve behaviour at new school S: Can make friends with people who will not influence you negatively
2	Negative effects of Exclusion from school	P: Less active as not in pe lessons I: Fall behind in grades, less career prospects E: Sadness, embarrassment, anger, negative self-image and self-esteem S: social isolation, not seeing school friends
3	Positive effects of Redundancy	P: More time to exercise I: Retrain and gain new skills E: Can be less stressed if not working S: More time to spend with family
4	Negative effects of Redundancy	P: Reduced finances - less money for exercise and healthy diet I: Miss out on learning opportunities at work E: Stress, anxiety, reduced self-esteem S: Lose relationships with work colleagues
5	Positive effects of imprisonment	P: Get balanced diet and regular exercise I: time to complete training and gain new skills E: Able to improve yourself S: Can build relationships that can be positive for your life
6	Negative effects of imprisonment	P: Victim of violence, difficulty sleeping I: Missing opportunities E: low self-esteem, poor self-image, negative contentment, negative feelings S: Build negative relationships, lose relationships with family, social isolation
7	Positive effects of retiring	P: More time to exercise I: More time to learn new skills E: Reduced stress S: More time to meet new people and with family
8	Negative effects of retiring	P: Less motivated to keep active I: No longer working, not intellectually stimulated E: Lack of purpose, low self-esteem S: Loss of friendships with colleagues
9	Positive effects of Exclusion from school	P: Encourage them to avoid violence I: Might learn better at new school E: May be able to improve behaviour at new school S: Can make friends with people who will not influence you negatively
10	Negative effects of Exclusion from school	P: Less active as not in pe lessons I: Fall behind in grades, less career prospects E: Sadness, embarrassment, anger, negative self-image and self-esteem S: social isolation, not seeing school friends

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Positive effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: More motivation to exercise I: Learn to cope on their own E: Happier out of negative relationship S: More time to socialise
2	Negative effects of Relationship breakdowns	P: Appetite changes, sleeping difficulties I: no impact E: Anxiety about the future, low self-esteem S: Loss of relationship with partner
3	Positive effects of parenthood	P: no impact I: Developing skills in child care E: Sense of purpose, improved self-esteem S: Meet other parents
4	Negative effects of parenthood	P: Lack of sleep, less time to exercise I: Time off work, delayed career progressions E: Stress, anxiety S: Less time with friends, social isolation
5	Positive effects of bereavement	P: no impact I: no impact E: no impact S: Relationships may improve as people support each other through grief
6	Negative effects of bereavement	P: Sadness causes change in appetite and difficulty sleeping, drugs/ alcohol as a coping mechanism, reduce motivation to exercise I: Distracted at school or work E: Grief, sadness, depression, reduced self-esteem S: Social isolation, loneliness
7	Positive effects of moving school or job	P: Better sports facilities for exercise, higher salary to pay for healthy food I: Learn new things on the job, better teachers, better grades E: Promotion can increase self-esteem S: Form new relationships
8	Negative effects of school or job	P: Worse sports delivery or facilities I: New environment may disrupt learning E: Stressed about the move S: Loss of contact with people
9	Positive effects of moving house	P: Improvement in health due to standard of living I: Learn about new area E: Happy/ excited about the new start S: Meet new people
10	Negative effects of moving house	P: Reduction in health due to standard of living I: not able to focus on studies as sad about moving E: Stress, anxious about the move/ financial pressure S: Loss of contact with friends, social isolation

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What problems did Elizabeth being a woman pose?	She couldn't lead a country or an army in battle
2	What is a key feature of Catholic beliefs?	The Pope is Head of the Church
3	What is a key feature of Protestant beliefs?	The monarch is Head of the Church
4	Why was Elizabeth's Religious Settlement known as the Middle Way?	It contained Catholic and Protestant beliefs
5	What was the system of patronage used by Elizabeth?	She rewarded loyal courtiers with jobs and money and punished disloyalty
6	What was the Royal Court?	Nobles and privy councillors who surrounded the Queen at all times
7	Why was the Royal Court significant?	It was the centre of political life
8	What was the Privy Chamber?	Elizabeth's private rooms
9	Who was invited into Elizabeth Privy Chamber	Her favourite courtiers
10	What was the Privy Council?	Elizabeth's most trusted advisors

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were the lives of the gentry like in Elizabethan England?	Lived in country houses with a rich and varied diet
2	What was life like for the middling sort in Elizabethan England?	Made a living as merchants and farmers
3	What was life like for the labouring poor in Elizabethan England?	One room houses and looked for seasonal work
4	Name the THREE classes in Elizabethan society:	The gentry, the middling sort, the labouring poor
5	What were the lives of the children of the labouring poor like?	Started to work as soon as they were old enough
6	What % of the population lived in poverty?	30%
7	How did the population increase in Elizabeth's reign?	The population rose from 2.4 million to 4.1 million
8	What was the 1601 Poor Law?	It divided the poor into deserving and undeserving poor
9	Who were the deserving poor?	People who wanted to work but couldn't
10	What was life like for the labouring poor in Elizabethan England?	One room houses and looked for seasonal work

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Name the THREE classes in Elizabethan society:	The gentry, the middling sort, the labouring poor
2	What were the lives of the children of the labouring poor like?	Started to work as soon as they were old enough

3	What % of the population lived in poverty?	30%
4	How did the population increase in Elizabeth's reign?	The population rose from 2.4 million to 4.1 million
5	What was the 1601 Poor Law?	It divided the poor into deserving and undeserving poor
6	Who were the deserving poor?	People who wanted to work but couldn't
7	Who were the undeserving poor?	People who could work but didn't
8	How did Puritan ministers attack popular pastimes?	Persuaded JPs to ban maypoles and introduce licences for selling ale
9	Why did Puritan ministers attack popular pastimes?	To stop pagan practices
10	Who were the Lord Chamberlain's Men?	A theatre company, William Shakespeare was their playwright.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the yard?	Where the poor stood to watch plays
2	What was the gallery?	Covered seating where the rich sat
3	Who opposed the theatre?	Puritan ministers and city authorities
4	What did the Elizabethans believe about witchcraft?	They had a relationship with the devil
5	Who were the Algonquian?	One of the largest Native American peoples
6	Who was Wingina?	Chief of an Algonquian village
7	What was the Mughal Empire?	The most powerful and wealthy empire in India
8	Who ruled the Mughal Empire?	Akbar the Great
9	Why was Walter Raleigh motivated to establish Roanoke?	He hoped to earn patronage
10	How did the Algonquian respond to the Roanoke settlers?	Wingina attacked the colony

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was Walter Raleigh's attempts to establish a colony in Roanoke a success?	Led to a successful colony in Jamestown
2	What motivated English adventurers to make journeys east?	Elizabeth supported trade with the East
3	What was the East India Company:	A company set up to trade with India
4	What was the impact of merchants who sailed east?	The East India Company became the most powerful company in the world
5	Why was Sir Francis Drake significant?	He was the first Englishman to sail around the world
6	Why was Walter Raleigh significant?	His various expeditions failed
7	Why was Walter Raleigh's attempts to establish a colony in Roanoke a success?	Led to a successful colony in Jamestown

8	What motivated English adventurers to make journeys east?	Elizabeth supported trade with the East
9	What law in 1559 said all worship should be the same?	Act of uniformity
10	What law stopped Catholics holding large gatherings?	Act Restraining Recusants

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was the first President of America?	George Washington
2	What was a state?	An area with a high population and stable government
3	What was a territory?	An area with a small population and controlled by Congress
4	Name one of the original 13 states?	New York/New Jersey/New Hampshire/North Carolina/South Carolina
5	What was the Louisiana Purchase?	The purchase of 530 million acres of land from France
6	Why was there conflict between the white Americans and the Native Americans?	White Americans took land inhabited by Native Americans
7	Why was there conflict between white Southern Americans and Northern Americans?	Northern businessmen thought slavery was unfair competition
8	Why was there tension between abolitionists and white Americans?	Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral
9	What was the key to the south's success?	Cotton
10	What did Eli Whitney invent?	The Cotton Gin

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was there an increase in plantations in the south?	Banks loaned plantation owners money to expand or build new ones
2	What happened to the children of slaves?	They automatically became slaves
3	By 1838 how many slaves lived in the south?	Over 2 million
4	What were people in the north worried about?	That slaves holders were becoming too powerful
5	When was the Missouri Compromise?	1820
6	What was the Missouri Compromise?	For every slave state added a free state would be added and vice versa
7	Who were the five civilised tribes?	Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
8	What did the Cherokee do?	They tries to use the same political structure as the USA
9	Why did the white Americans want the Native Americans moved?	To free up the land to build plantations and settlements
10	What did President Andrew Jackson pass in 1830?	The Indian Removal Act

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the reaction from the tribes?	The creek refused to sign/Cherokee went to the Supreme Court/Chocktaw and Chickasaw agreed to move
2	What was the reaction from the Seminole?	They refused to sign and went to war with the US government
3	What did the Creek do to white settlers on their land?	They attacked settlers and stole their livestock
4	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
5	What were the Plains?	An area of open grassland
6	Who were overlanders?	People who travelled west over the land rather than by sea
7	What was the name of the two routes taken by overlanders west?	Oregon Trail and California Trail
8	Name one push factor that made people travel west	Banking system collapsed/land in the east was filling up
9	Name one pull factor that made people travel west	safe routes were mapped out/some people believed they need to convert people/Mexico became US land
10	Why did the white Americans dislike the Mormons?	Their belief in polygamy/ they were against slavery/ they were sympathetic to Native Americans

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Where did Brigham Young choose to settle?	Salt Lake City, Utah
2	Why was Salt Lake City successful?	They created irrigation ditched that allowed for farming
3	How was land distributed to the Mormons?	The church distributed land depending on their needs
4	Where did the California Gold Rush start?	Sutter's Mill
5	What impact did the Gold Rush have on California?	California became a state
6	What were mining settlements like?	Male dominated, rough and violent
7	Where was the Pike's Peak Gold Rush?	Kansas territory
8	What was the impact of Pike's Peak Gold Rush?	Thousands of people moved to Kansas and established farms
9	When was the American Civil War?	1861 - 1865
10	What were the northern and southern states known as during the war?	Northern states - Union Southern states - Confederacy

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the 1850 compromise?	A law that said free states had to return escaped slaves to their holders
2	What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act?	States could decide if they wanted to be free or slave states
3	Who was elected President in 1860?	Abraham Lincoln
4	What happened in 1860-1861?	States voted to succeed from the USA

5	Who was the President of the Confederacy?	Jefferson Davis
6	What was the Emancipation Proclamation?	It made all slaves in the Confederacy states free
7	What did the Emancipation Proclamation become?	13th Amendment
8	What was the Freedmen's Bureau?	A charity that gave ex slaves confiscated land
9	What were the Black Codes?	Laws that removed the rights of Black Americans
10	What was the 14th Amendment?	Anyone born in the USA was a US citizen whatever the colour of their skin

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the 15th Amendment?	It gave all Black Americans the right to vote
2	What was a sharecropper?	Black American farmers that did not own their land
3	What was the railroad that crossed the whole of the country?	Transcontinental Railroad
4	What grew due to the railroads?	The Cattle Industry
5	What were the people who settled on the Plains called?	Homesteaders
6	What was the Homesteaders Act?	It offered people 160 acres of land for free for five years
7	What were some of the difficulties Homesteaders faced?	Isolation/disease/the weather/poor farming/wild animals
8	How did the Homesteaders overcome their difficulties?	houses built of sod/windpumps/dry farming/turkey red crops/barbed wire
9	Why was Little Crow's war fought?	As a protest against government policy
10	What was the impact of Red Cloud's war?	The government had to give the Sioux more land

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the cause of the Great Sioux War?	Gold was discovered in the Black Hills
2	What was the impact of the Great Sioux War?	The Sioux was forced into reservations
3	Name one way Plains culture was destroyed in reservations	Tribes split up/converted to christianity/sent to boarding schools/live in houses
4	What was the last main form of Native American resistance?	The Ghost Dance movement
5	What kept living conditions poor for Black Americans?	The Jim Crow Laws
6	What led to the increase in political violence for Black Americans?	Ku Klux Klan
7	What big businesses grew after 1877?	Minerals/Cotton and tobacco/ Farms and ranches
8	Why did immigration increase after 1877?	A booming economy/Persecution/Freedom of religion
9	What is a Republic?	A country without a king or queen
10	Who was the leader of America?	The President

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the trail of tears?	When the Cherokee were forced to march to Indian Territory and 4000 died
2	What was the 14th Amendment?	Anyone born in the USA was a US citizen whatever the colour of their skin
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Hospitality and Catering Knowledge Organiser:


Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
7	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
8	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
9	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
10	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
2	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
3	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
4	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
5	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of


		the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Silver service	A type of service where a waiter serves each item onto your plate individually.
2	Gueridon service (trolley service)	A type of service where food is cooked at your table e.g.: a steak or flambeed bananas.
3	Front of house staff	A member of staff that deals directly with customers both when they arrive and throughout their stay.
4	Concierge	A member of front of house staff that can assist customers with additional services. e.g.: by booking taxis/tickets and advising on local attractions.
5	Kitchen brigade	A tiered staff system that sets out and explains the roles and responsibilities of those who work in the kitchen.
6	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
7	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
8	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
9	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
10	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Michelin Star	
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten

		there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
2	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
3	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
4	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
5	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.
6	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
7	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
8	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
9	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
10	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.


Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Toque	A tall type of hat worn by a chef.
2	Front of house operations	An area of an establishment operated by the front of house staff. This includes the entrance or reception area, waiting area, bar and dining room.
3	Mise en place	Preparation that takes place before starting to cook. This includes weighing ingredients, preheating ovens and washing your hands.
4	Full-time	A type of employment contract. Usually 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay.
5	Part-time	A type of employment contract. Usually less than 5 days a week. Days and hours are stated within the contract. The employee is entitled to sick pay and holiday pay but the time is reduced compared to a full time contract.
6	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
7	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
8	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
9	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
10	Michelin Star	

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
7	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
2	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
3	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
4	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
5	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.
2	Non-Commercial	A service provider whose aim is not to make a profit from their work e.g.: hospital
3	Residential	A business or company whose services involve accommodation/somewhere to stay.
4	Accommodation	Establishment that provides overnight facilities e.g.: a hotel, Bed and Breakfast, caravan park.
5	Client	A customer that uses services or products.
6	Function	An event that involves gathering people together e.g.: wedding, conference, prom.
7	A la carte menu	A menu that offers a wide choice of dishes. Dishes are individually priced.
8	Table d'hote menu	A limited menu with 4-5 choices at a set price.
9	Table service	A type of service where the waiter takes your order at the table and brings your food to you.
10	Counter service	A type of service where you order and collect your own food from the counter.
	Buffet	A type of service where you help yourself to as much food as you want from a counter.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Zero hour contract	A type of employment contract in which no minimum hours are given and the worker does not have to accept work offered. The employee is not entitled to sick pay or holiday pay.
2	Service charge	A charge that is automatically added to the customer's bill for the service provided by the staff. The charge is optional for customers and is calculated as a percentage of the total bill. The money received from the service charge is divided between the staff on shift at the time of the bill.
3	National minimum wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid depending on your age. This is set by the government.
4	National living wage	The minimum amount per hour that you should be paid, once you reach 25. This is set by the government.
5	A cover	A diner at a restaurant who orders food and drink.
6	Workflow	A system used to order the way food passes through the kitchen from delivery to the dining room.
7	Kitchen layout	The design of a kitchen including the way work surfaces, storage and cooking are organised into different sections.
8	FIFO	A method of stock rotation used in the industry. Stock is used on a First In First Out basis. This helps to prevent wastage.
9	Hot holding	A method of keeping food warm. The temperature must remain above 63°C for no longer than 2 hours.
10	Dress code	A policy that outlines the uniform requirements. It usually specifies it should be clean, ironed and changed daily with no jewellery worn.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Food hygiene rating	A measure used to rank food establishments for cleanliness, correct food storage and preparation. Issued by an Environmental Health Officer (EHO).
2	Michelin star	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-3 stars. This is the highest level of rating.
3	AA rosettes	A rating system used to grade restaurants on their quality. A restaurant can be awarded 1-5 rosettes. Once an establishment has received three rosettes they can then go on to try to obtain a Michelin star.
4	AA stars	A rating system used to rate the accommodation provided. Hotels are awarded 1-5 stars depending on the quality of service and facilities they have available. The rating is issued by an inspector.
5	Michelin Star	
6	Event	A special function e.g.: a concert, the races, football match where a range of food is often available.
7	Contract caterer	A business from outside of the organisation that provides food and drink at a hospitality venue e.g.: burger van at Cheltenham Racecourse.
8	Café	An establishment that sells snacks, cakes and smaller meals.
9	Fast food restaurant	An establishment that sells 'quick-to-cook' food that can be taken away or eaten there, usually served in disposable packaging.
10	Fine dining restaurant	An establishment that sells high quality food that has taken skill and time to prepare by a chef. The food is usually made from fresh ingredients.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Executive chef/ Head chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is in charge of the kitchen. Responsibilities include planning menus and ordering stock.
2	Sous chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is second in command. Responsibilities include food production and day to day running of the kitchen.
3	Chef de partie	A member of the kitchen brigade who is responsible for a section or area in the kitchen.
4	Commis chef	A member of the kitchen brigade who is a trainee or apprentice chef, learning all basic skills required.
5	Housekeeper	A member of front of house staff who is responsible for looking after cleanliness of the bedrooms in a hotel.
6	Hospitality	The industry that provides accommodation, food and drinks in a variety of places away from home.
7	Catering	The industry that provides food and drink in a range of settings.
8	Establishment	The premises (place) of a business or company e.g.: hotel, café
9	Provider - supplier	The company or business that supplies items such as food or delivers a service.
10	Commercial	A service provider whose aim is to make a profit from their work.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 School	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante la semana	During the week
2	llevamos una chaqueta negra	we wear a black jacket
3	y las clases empiezan	and the lessons start
4	a las nueve y cuarto	at 9:15
5	cada clase dura 45 minutos	each lesson lasts 45 minutes
6	Cuando las clases terminan	When lessons finish
7	soy miembro de	I am a member of
8	un club de teatro	a theatre club
9	lo que me permite	which allows me
10	desarrollar mis talentos	to develop my talents

Week 2 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todavía no hemos	We still haven't
2	visitado el acuario	visited the aquarium
3	pero hemos ido	but we have been to
4	al barrio histórico	the old town
5	y a <u>varios</u> restaurantes	and <u>various</u> restaurants
6	También he probado	Also I have tried
7	un <u>plato</u> tradicional	a traditional <u>dish</u>
8	y he bebido	and I have drunk
9	una <u>bebida</u> popular	a popular <u>drink</u>
10	he hecho muchas cosas	I have done lots of things

Week 3 Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ahora mi <u>ciudad</u>	Now my <u>city</u>
2	es más moderna	is more modern
3	está <u>limpia</u>	It's <u>clean</u>
4	tiene menos <u>violencia</u>	it has less <u>violence</u>
5	and transporte <u>sostenible</u>	and <u>sustainable</u> transport
6	Antes mi <u>barrio</u>	Before my <u>neighbourhood</u>
7	era más <u>peligroso</u>	was more <u>dangerous</u>
8	y menos <u>seguro</u>	and less <u>safe</u>
9	había mucha basura	there was lots of rubbish
10	ha mejorado mucho	it has improved a lot

Week 4		
Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Normalmente	Normally
2	Suelo comprar	I tend to buy
3	en tiendas de <u>segunda</u> mano	in <u>second</u> hand shops
4	porque es más <u>económico</u>	because it is more <u>economical</u>
5	y no tengo que hacer cola	and I don't have to queue
6	Por un lado	On one hand
7	prefiero comprar	I prefer to buy
8	en la ciudad	in the city
9	porque está de moda	because it is in fashion
10	y hay <u>gangas</u>	and there are <u>bargains</u>

Week 5		
Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ayer compré	Yesterday I bought
2	este traje	this suit
3	y quiero devolverlo	and I want to return it
4	porque es demasiado	because it is too
5	ajustado	tight
6	Y también me gustaría	And I would also like
7	cambiar estos <u>pantalones</u>	to change these <u>trousers</u>
8	porque son muy <u>largos</u>	because they are too <u>long</u>
9	odio comprar en línea	I hate to buy on line
10	no se puede probar la ropa	You can't try the clothes on

Week 6		
Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Diría que prefiero vivir	I would say that I prefer to live
2	en un <u>pueblo</u>	in a <u>town</u>
3	porque es <u>más</u>	because it is <u>more</u>
4	tranquilo	peaceful
5	<u>que</u> la ciudad	<u>than</u> the city
6	<u>Lo mejor de</u> vivir en	<u>The best thing about</u> living in
7	mi ciudad	my city
8	es que tiene	is that it has
9	posibilidades de <u>trabajo</u>	<u>employment</u> possibilities
10	y hay poca polución	and there is little pollution

Week 7		
Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cuando tenga más dinero	When I have more money
2	me encantaría vivir	I would love to live
3	en una casa <u>más grande</u>	in a <u>bigger</u> house
4	<u>cerca</u> de la costa	<u>near</u> the coast
5	en una ciudad <u>más limpia</u>	in a <u>cleaner</u> city
6	Si pudiera	If I could
7	mejoraría	I would improve
8	el transporte público	public transport
9	y cambiaría	and I would change
10	los autobuses	the buses

Week 8		
Mi barrio y yo	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desde mi punto de vista	From my point of view
2	mi <u>lugar</u> favorito es	my favourite <u>place</u> is
3	la fuente	the fountain
4	tuve la oportunidad de ir	I had the opportunity to go
5	a un concierto	to a concert
6	Primero	First
7	iré	I will go
8	a la <u>playa</u>	to the <u>beach</u>
9	luego saldré a comer	later I will go out for a meal
10	y visitaré a mis abuelos	and I will visit my grandparents

Week 9		
Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para ayudar a mi comunidad	To help in my community
2	elijo	I choose
3	productos de comercio justo	fairtrade products
4	y compro	and I buy
5	ropa de segunda mano	Second hand clothes
6	Para apoyar buenas causas	To support good causes
7	participo	I participate
8	en proyectos sociales	In social projects
9	Y llevo	And I take
10	<u>Comida</u> a los bancos de alimentos	<u>food</u> to food banks

Week 10 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hace falta hacerlo	It is important to do it
2	porque	because
3	hace falta ayudar	It is necessary to help
4	a las personas <u>sin hogar</u>	<u>homeless</u> people
5	y apoyar buenas causas	and to support good causes
6	Lucha contra el racismo	Fight against racism
7	Respeta <u>la igualdad</u>	Respect <u>equality</u>
8	Levanta tu voz	Raise your voice
9	contra la falta de justicia	against the lack of justice
10	Vota por un <u>futuro mejor</u>	Vote for a <u>better future</u>

Week 11 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me parece que	It seems to me that
2	el problema más grave	the most serious problem
3	es el <u>hambre</u>	as <u>hunger</u>
4	y la <u>falta de</u>	and the <u>lack of</u>
5	acceso a <u>agua limpia</u>	access to <u>clean water</u>
6	Lo que me preocupa	What worries me
7	es el medio ambiente	is the environment
8	ya que afecta	because it affects
9	a la producción de alimentos	food production
10	y a millones de <u>personas</u>	and millions of <u>people</u>

Week 12 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para ayudar	To help
2	al medioambiente <u>en casa</u>	The environment <u>at home</u>
3	reciclo	I recycle
4	las <u>botellas</u> de plástico	plastic <u>bottles</u>
5	y separo la basura	And I separate the rubbish
6	Para ayudar	To help
7	al medioambiente en el colegio	The environment <u>at school</u>
8	apagamos	we turn off
9	las luces	the lights
10	y reciclamos papel	and we recycle paper

Week 13 Un mundo mejor	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Me preocupa que	I am worried that
2	el gobierno	the government
3	no haga <u>acciones</u> positivas	doesn't take positive <u>action</u>
4	y que la sociedad	and that society
5	no sea <u>responsable</u>	isn't <u>responsible</u>
6	Espero que	I hope that
7	la juventud	young people
8	vaya a <u>manifestaciones</u>	go to <u>demonstrations</u>
9	<u>contra</u> el cambio climático	<u>against</u> climate change
10	y lucha <u>contra</u> el racismo	and fight <u>against</u> racism

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chamber	Sections of the heart that allows blood flow through
2	Ventricles	Lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out through arteries
3	Atria	Upper chambers of the heart that collect blood from veins
4	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not carry oxygen
5	Oxygenated blood	That carries oxygen
6	Valves	Prevent the backflow of blood
7	Carbon dioxide	Gas that is produced as a waste product during internal respiration
8	Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle causing inhalation and exhalation
9	Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute
10	Radial pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the wrist

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Carotid pulse	Heart rate that can be felt at the neck
2	Cardiac output	The volume of blood that the heart is able to pump in one minute
3	Stroke volume	The volume of blood that leaves the heart during each contraction
4	Inhalation	Breathing in
5	Exhalation	Breathing out
6	ROM	Range of movement
7	Arteries	Blood vessels that mainly carry oxygenated blood away from the heart
8	Capillaries	Tiny, thin-walled blood vessels that join arteries
9	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs
10	Veins	Blood vessels that mainly carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Trachea	Tube connecting the mouth and nose to the lungs
2	Lungs	Large spongy organs in chest; used for gas exchange
3	Bronchi	Airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs
4	Bronchioles	Air passages inside the lungs that connect the bronchi to the alveoli
5	Vasoconstriction	Reduction in the diameter of a blood vessel to reduce blood flow through that vessel
6	Vasodilation	Widening in the diameter of blood vessels to increase blood flow through that vessel
7	Vascular shunt	How the body directs blood to where it is needed by widening or reducing the diameter of arteries
8	Intercostal muscle	Muscle located between the ribs
9	Systolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is contracting
10	Diastolic blood pressure	Blood pressure when the heart is relaxed

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Internal respiration	The exchange of gases between the cells of body and the blood
2	Diffusion	The movement of a gas from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Fast twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high force; used during high intensity work
4	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue
5	Lung capacity	The amount of air the lung can hold
6	Tidal volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest
7	Heart attack	Medical emergency in which the supply of blood to the heart is suddenly blocked
8	Technology	Putting scientific knowledge into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools
9	Wearable technology	Technology worn on the body during exercise to provide data
10	Laboratory-based technology	The use of technology inside a laboratory to provide data

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Field-based technology	Technology that can be used to provide data outside of a laboratory in the setting where sports take place
2	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
3	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
4	Intensity	How hard you train.
5	Time	How long you train for in each session.
6	Type	The method of training you use.
7	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
8	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
9	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
10	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
2	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
3	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
4	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
5	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
6	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.
7	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
8	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy.
9	Overload	Working harder than normal.
10	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Electromyography (EMG)	A technique used to monitor the electrical activity within skeletal muscles.
2	Anticipatory Rise	Slight increase in heart rate before exercise.
3	ROM	Range of movement
4	Fast Twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract quickly and/or with high; used during high-intensity work.
5	Slow Twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that contract with a low force but do not fatigue quickly
6	Bradycardia	Decrease in the resting heart rate because of training.
7	Goniometer	Device used to measure flexibility (range of movement at a joint).
8	Lung Capacity	The amount of air the lungs can hold.
9	Tidal Volume	The amount of air breathed in and out at rest.
10	Bone Density	The amount of bone mineral in bone tissue.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ribcage	Comprised of the ribs and sternum
2	Clavicle	The collarbone.
3	Scapula	The shoulder blade.
4	Radius	Bone of the forearm; attaches to the thumb side of the wrist.
5	Rotation	Turning part of the body around its axis
6	Circumduction	Conical movement of an extended limb
7	Abduction	Taking a limb away from the midline of the body
8	Adduction	Bringing a limb towards the midline of the body
9	Flexion	Angle between bones decreases (bending)
10	Extension	Angle between bones increases (straightening)

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cranium	Skull bone, which surrounds the brain.
2	Ribs	Bones surrounding the heart and lungs, forming the chest cavity.
3	Sternum	Flat bone at the front of the chest, sometimes called the breastbone.
4	Vertebrae	Many single bones joined together to form the backbone.
5	Ulna	Bone of the forearm; forms the point of the elbow.
6	Femur	Long bone of the thigh or upper leg, which extends from the hip to the knee.
7	Tibia	The shin bone; forms knee joint with the femur.
8	Fibula	Bone in the lower leg that forms the ankle.
9	Patella	The kneecap covers the knee joint.
10	Pelvic girdle	Legs are attached to the pelvic girdle.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Deltoids	Muscles on the shoulder joint that move the upper arm.
2	Trapezius	Muscles at the top of the back that moves the scapula and head.
3	Latissimus dorsi	Muscle at the side of the back that moves the upper arm.
4	Pectorals	Muscles in the chest that move the upper arm.
5	Biceps	Muscles at the front of the upper arm that causes bending at the elbow joint.
6	Triceps	Muscles at the back of the upper arm that cause straightening at the elbow joint.
7	Abdominals	Stomach muscles that protect internal organs.
8	Gluteals	Buttock muscles, which are used when running.
9	Hamstrings	Muscles at the back of the upper leg, they bend the knee.
10	Quadriceps	Muscles at the front of the upper leg, they straighten the leg.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gastrocnemius	One of the calf muscles, used in walking.
2	Soleus	One of the calf muscles, used in walking.
3	Synovial joint	A freely moveable joint.
4	Ball and socket joint	Ball shaped end of one bone fits into the socket of another.
5	Hinge joint	End of the bone fits against another bone allowing movement in only one direction.
6	Gliding joint	One bone can slide over another,
7	Pivot joint	Rounded end of one bone fits into a ring formed by the other bone.
8	Connective tissue	White tissue providing support
9	Cartilage	Elastic tissue forms padding at the ends of long bones.
10	Tendons	Joins muscles to bone to cause movement.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
2	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to a resting condition.
3	Contusion (Bruises)	Happens when a blood vessel leaks blood into the surrounding area.
4	Blister	Small bags of fluid that develop under the skin to protect the underlying tissue from damage caused by friction.
5	Fracture	A partial or complete break in a bone.
6	Open fracture	When there is considerable damage to the tissues because the fractured bone has broken through the skin.
7	Closed fracture	A broken bone with no break in the skin.
8	Dislocation	When a bone is dislodge from its position in a joint.
9	Concussion	Head injury in which the brain is shaken inside the skull.
10	Nausea	Uneasiness of the stomach that often accompanies the urge to vomit, but doesn't always lead to vomiting.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chronic injuries	Injuries caused by continuous stress.
2	Tendonitis	Inflammation of the tendons.
3	Shin splints	Pain along the shinbone (tibia) that is common in long distance runners and dancers.
4	Epicondylitis	Inflammation of an epicondyle of a bone.
5	Rotator cuff tendonitis	Inflammation of the tendons that help move the shoulder joint.
6	Stress fracture	Tiny cracks in a bone caused by repetitive force, often from overuse.
7	SALTAPS	An Acronym for see, ask, look, touch, active, passive and strength.
8	DRABC	Acronym for danger, response, airway, breathing and circulation; these are the steps that should be followed when initially attending a casualty.
9	Recovery position	Position For an unconscious person that keeps their airway clear and open.
10	X-ray	Commonly used to detect fractured bones.

Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sunni Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that the Caliph should be elected after the death of Muhammad. The larger of the two branches of Islam.
2	Shi'a Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.
3	Tawhid	The belief in one, indivisible God.
4	Transcendent	The idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world.
5	Immanent	The idea that Allah is present everywhere in the world and universe, is in all things and involved with life on earth.
6	Qur'an	The main holy book in Islam.
7	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.
8	The Five Pillars	The 5 most important duties for all Muslims, the key to living a perfect Muslim life: 1. Shahadah; 2. Salah - prayer; 3. Zakah - charitable giving; 4. Sawm - fasting; 5. Hajj - pilgrimage.
9	Salah	Muslim prayers.
10	The Shahadah	The declaration of faith, 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.'

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rak'ah	A set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).
2	Wudu	Muslims perform ritual washing before prayers to make themselves spiritually clean.
3	Jummah prayer	Friday prayers are held at midday, all men are expected to attend the mosque, women can attend if they wish.
4	Zakah	This is the 2.5% charitable tax or almsgiving given by Muslims at the end of the month of Ramadan.
5	Ramadan	The most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
6	Beneficent	The idea that Allah is all-loving and all-good.
7	Sawm	This is the Muslim fast during Ramadan. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
8	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
9	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is merciful.
10	Makkah (Mecca)	Islam's holiest city in Saudi Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammed.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'	This is a quote to support the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj.
2	Ka'aba	This is a stone building covered in a black cloth at the centre of Islam's most holy mosque. It is known as the 'House of Allah'.
3	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
4	Predestination	The idea that Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
5	Day of Judgement	Islamic belief that after the world is destroyed everyone who has lived will be resurrected from the dead and face the judgement of Allah according to their good and bad deeds.
6	Prophethood	Someone who is a messenger of God's word.
7	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
8	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
9	The Seal of the Prophets	Muslims believe that no prophet will come after Muhammad, and his message is the final and complete revelation of Allah's will. Surah Al-Ahzab 33:40
10	Sunnah	The writings contain the traditional social and legal customs and practices of the Islamic community.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth.
2	Angel Jibril	The angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.
3	'This is the scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.'	This is a quote to support the importance of the Qur'an to a Muslim.
4	Muhammad	Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was a prophet.
5	Imamate	The leadership of the Imams - The leader of Shi'a Islam is called the Imam.
6	'Read! In the name of your Lord who created.'	This is a quote to support the idea that Muhammad received the revelation of the Qur'an from the angel Jibril.
7	Fair and Just	The idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.
8	Mika'il	The angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning.
9	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.
10	Jahannam	Hell.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Barzakh	After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement .
2	Akhirah	The belief in everlasting life after death.
3	Al-Qadr	Allah's knowledge and preordained (beforehand) plan for the universe.
4	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
5	I am here, O Husayn!	This is a phrase used by Shi'a Muslims to express their devotion to Imam Husayn (Hussain), the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad. The Day of Ashura.
6	'They dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim idea of hell, otherwise known as Jahannam.
7	Greater Jihad	Jihad is the struggle against evil. The Greater Jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam
8	Lesser Jihad	The outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from threat.
9	Tawaf	The circling of the Ka'aba, seven times, anti-clockwise as part of Hajj.
10	Al-Safa and Al-Marwa	These are two small hills that Muslims walk in between seven times during Hajj.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sunni Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that the Caliph should be elected after the death of Muhammad. The larger of the two branches of Islam.
2	Shi'a Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.
3	Tawhid	The belief in one, indivisible God.
4	Transcendent	The idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world.
5	Immanent	The idea that Allah is present everywhere in the world and universe, is in all things and involved with life on earth.
6	Qur'an	The main holy book in Islam.
7	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.
8	The Five Pillars	The 5 most important duties for all Muslims, the key to living a perfect Muslim life: 1. Shahadah; 2. Salah - prayer; 3. Zakah - charitable giving; 4. Sawm - fasting; 5. Hajj - pilgrimage.
9	Salah	Muslim prayers.
10	The Shahadah	The declaration of faith, 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.'

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rak'ah	A set of sequences of actions and recitations (words repeated aloud).
2	Wudu	Muslims perform ritual washing before prayers to make themselves spiritually clean.
3	Jummah prayer	Friday prayers are held at midday, all men are expected to attend the mosque, women can attend if they wish.
4	Zakah	This is the 2.5% charitable tax or almsgiving given by Muslims at the end of the month of Ramadan.
5	Ramadan	The most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
6	Beneficent	The idea that Allah is all-loving and all-good.
7	Sawm	This is the Muslim fast during Ramadan. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
8	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.
9	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is merciful.
10	Makkah (Mecca)	Islam's holiest city in Saudi Arabia and the birthplace of Muhammed.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'	This is a quote to support the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj.
2	Ka'aba	This is a stone building covered in a black cloth at the centre of Islam's most holy mosque. It is known as the 'House of Allah'.
3	The Six Articles of Faith	Sunni Islam: Tawhid, Angels, The holy books, The prophets, The Day of Judgement, The supremacy of Allah's will.
4	Predestination	The idea that Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
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7	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
8	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
9	The Seal of the Prophets	Muslims believe that no prophet will come after Muhammad, and his message is the final and complete revelation of Allah's will. Surah Al-Ahzab 33:40
10	Sunnah	The writings contain the traditional social and legal customs and practices of the Islamic community.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth.
2	Angel Jibril	The angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.
3	'This is the scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.'	This is a quote to support the importance of the Qur'an to a Muslim.
4	Muhammad	Arab religious, social, and political leader and founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine he was a prophet.
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7	Fair and Just	The idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.
8	Mika'il	The angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning.
9	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.
10	Jahannam	Hell.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Barzakh	After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement .
2	Akhirah	The belief in everlasting life after death.
3	Al-Qadr	Allah's knowledge and preordained (beforehand) plan for the universe.
4	The Five roots of 'Usul ad-Din	Shi'a Islam: Tawhid, Prophethood, The justice of Allah (Adalat), The Imamate, Resurrection.
5	I am here, O Husayn!	This is a phrase used by Shi'a Muslims to express their devotion to Imam Husayn (Hussain), the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad. The Day of Ashura.
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7	Greater Jihad	Jihad is the struggle against evil. The Greater Jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam
8	Lesser Jihad	The outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from threat.
9	Tawaf	The circling of the Ka'aba, seven times, anti-clockwise as part of Hajj.
10	Al-Safa and Al-Marwa	These are two small hills that Muslims walk in between seven times during Hajj.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'Say, he is God the one, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was he begotten.'	This is a quote to support the Muslim belief in tawhid. Tawhid is the belief that Allah is One, indivisible. Allah was not born. Allah has no children.
2	Shi'a Islam	Branch of Islam who believed that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.
3	Tawhid	The belief in one, indivisible God.
4	Transcendent	The idea that Allah is beyond and outside of the universe; not being limited by the physical world.
5	The Shahadah	The declaration of faith, 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.'
6	Jumma prayer	Friday prayers are held at midday, all men are expected to attend the mosque, women can attend if they wish.
7	Zakah	This is the 2.5% charitable tax or almsgiving given by Muslims at the end of the month of Ramadan.
8	Ramadan	The most important month in the Islamic calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an (Holy book) to Muhammad.
9	Sawm	This is the Muslim fast during Ramadan. The fast shows self-discipline, obedience and dedication to Allah.
10	Night of Power	The night when Jibril first started to recite the Qur'an to Muhammad, Muslims celebrate this night during Ramadan.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	'In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is merciful.
2	'Pilgrimage to the House is duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.'	This is a quote to support the Fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj.
3	Ka'aba	This is a stone building covered in a black cloth at the centre of Islam's most holy mosque. It is known as the 'House of Allah'.
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5	Adam	The father of the human race and the first prophet in Islam; married to Hawwa (Eve).
6	Ibrahim	Important prophet in Islam who showed faith and obedience to Allah.
7	Barzakh	After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement .
8	Akhirah	The belief in everlasting life after death.
9	'We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein.'	This is a quote to show the idea that Allah is immanent, meaning Allah is close to all things on earth.
10	Angel Jibril	The angel of revelation, who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Greater Jihad	Jihad is the struggle against evil. The Greater Jihad is the inward, personal struggle to live according to the teachings of Islam
2	Lesser Jihad	The outward, collective (group) struggle to defend Islam from threat.
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8	Fair and Just	The idea that Allah treats everyone fairly and that Allah will judge all people equally and reward or punish accordingly.
9	Mika'il	The angel of mercy, responsible for sending rain, thunder and lightning.
10	Jannah	Heaven, paradise.

Music Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	2/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are two crotchet beats in a bar.
2	3/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are three crotchet beats in a bar.
3	4/4	A time signature which informs the musician there are four crotchet beats in a bar.
4	3/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are three quaver beats in a bar.
5	9/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are nine quaver beats in a bar.
6	6/8	A time signature which informs the musician there are six quaver beats in a bar.
7	4 on the floor	The bass drum is played on each of the four beats in a 4/4 time signature.
8	Accelerando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music quicker
9	Accent	Emphasise a certain beat, note or chord
10	Acoustic	An acoustic sound refers to music that does not have electrical amplification

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Allegro	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast and lively; not as fast as presto
2	Anacrusis	An unstressed pickup or lead-in note or group of notes that precedes the first accented note of a phrase.
3	Andante	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a walking pace
4	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Writer of musicals such as Evita, Cats, Phantom of the Opera and Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat
5	Balafon	A large xylophone with hollow gourds that resonate, used in West African music
6	Bar	Is a section of written music, marked off by a vertical line called a bar line.
7	Bar Line	A vertical line which shows the end of a bar of music and the start of another bar.
8	Baroque	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1600 to 1750. J.S. Bach is a key composer of this style.
9	Bass Tone	The alignment of your palm and flat fingers near the centre of the drumhead
10	Beat	Is a unit of time in music; also named the pulse.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Beats per Minute	The Beats per Minute refers to the tempo or speed of a song. The higher the number, the faster the music.
2	Bee Gees	A disco trio, known for their groove and high flying vocals.
3	Bob Marley	A Reggae singer known for working with his band the wailers.
4	Bonang	A percussion instrument that has two rows of small gongs resting on a wooden frame, with low-pitch and high-pitch gongs. Frequently used in Gamelan music
5	Brass	A section of instruments in the orchestra made from a yellow metal; often made up of Trumpets, Trombones, French Horns and Trombones
6	British Invasion	musical movement of the mid-1960s composed of British rock-and-roll ("beat") groups whose popularity spread rapidly to the United States.
7	Caixa	A Brazilian snare drum, often playing the driving patterns in a Samba Band
8	Call and Response	A person performs a musical phrase (call), this is then copied and performed back by another (response)
9	Chord	A set of musical notes, usually three or four, played at the same time
10	Chorus Number	A whole cast song that sums up the scene going on.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Chuck Berry	A rock 'n' Roll singer famous for their songs Run Rudolph Run and Johnny B Goode.
2	classical	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1750 to 1827.
3	Compound Time	In compound time, each beat can be divided into three. 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8 are examples of compound time.
4	Crescendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play louder
5	Crotchet	A note that lasts the duration of one beat
6	Crotchet	A note with the duration of 1 beat
7	Cuica	A Brazilian drum that has a large pitch range. The pitch is changed through changing the amount of tension placed on the head of the drum. Frequently found in Samba Bands
8	Diminuendo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to gradually play softer
9	Disco	A genre of dance music from the late 60's.
10	Djembe	A goblet shaped, small-ish West African drum, that is played by the bare hands

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dotted Note	A note with a dot written after it has one and a half times the length of the same note without a dot.
2	Doumbek	A goblet-shaped drum that plays the main rhythmic idea in music from the Middle East
3	Drone	A sustained, continuous note that provides a harmonic 'ground' to a piece of music
4	Duet	Two people singing together
5	Dynamics	The volume of the music
6	Electronic	Electronic music refers to any music that involves electronic processing or manipulation
7	Elvis Presley	Known as the King of Rock and Roll.
8	Entr'acte	The opening piece of music before the second act.
9	Folk Revival	largely an urban affair, driven by a growing population of young people who embraced the nation's populist folk tradition while also protesting the injustices of modern society.
10	Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play loudly

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fortissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very loudly
2	FX	An abbreviation for sound effects used in music
3	Gloria Gaynor	An American singer, known for her disco hits "I Will Survive", "Let Me Know", "I Am What I Am", and her version of "Never Can Say Goodbye".
4	Gong	A percussion instrument that is a large circular bowl-like sheet of metal, tuned to one note. Used in Gamelan music
5	Groove	the rhythmic feel or pocket that makes music enjoyable and makes you want to move.
6	Harmony	The combination of musical notes sounding simultaneously
7	Heterophonic	A texture describing when a melody is played and then another slightly different melody is played over the top
8	Homophonic	A texture that contains two or more harmonising parts moving at the same time
9	Improvised	Creating a musical composition on the spot, by yourself
10	Instrumentation	The arrangement of instruments in a piece of music

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
2	Key	A key is a group of pitches or scale that forms a musical composition
3	Kora	A long-necked harp lute used in West African music
4	Largo	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play very slow
5	Major Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TTSTTTTS
6	Maqamat	A microtonal modal scale found in music from the Middle East
7	Metronome Marking	A metronome mark shows the speed of the music, indicated in beats per minute or bpm
8	Mezzo Forte	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately loud
9	Mezzo Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play moderately soft
10	Minim	A note that lasts the duration of two beats.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Minimalism	emphasises repetition, shifting rhythmic patterns, and composition concepts that extend beyond traditional classical music.
2	Minor Scale	A major scale consists of eight ascending notes and follows the following pattern; TSTTSTT
3	Minor Seventh	The distance between two notes of 10 semitones I.e. C to B-flat
4	Moderato	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play at a moderate speed
5	Monophonic	A texture that contains one melody
6	Motif	A theme associated with a character.
7	Motown and Soul	the sound of soul music and popularised the genre in the 1960s.
8	Open Tone	The alignment of your hands around the edge of the drumhead
9	Opera	a dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists.
10	Operetta	A short opera normally light and humorous in tone.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Overture	The opening piece of music before the opening of the musical, introducing the themes of the entire musical.
2	Parlando	delivered or performed in a style suggestive of speech. used as a direction in music.
3	Patter song	A fast song with fast-paced lyric delivery. Often having clever wordplay and rapid articulation.
4	Percussion	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you can hit, shake or scrape.
5	Perfect 4th	an interval of 5 semitones between 2 notes. e.g. C to F or D to G.
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	Pianissimo	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play very softly
8	Piano	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play softly
9	piano (<i>p</i>)	A dynamic marking telling the performer to play softly
10	Pit Band	The orchestra that plays with a musical theatre production often in front or under the stage.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Polyphonic	A texture that contains two or more melodies playing at the same time
2	Presto	A tempo marking which tells the musician to play fast very fast
3	Psychedelic	Surreal, whimsical, esoterically or literary-inspired lyrics are often used. There is often a strong emphasis on extended instrumental segments or jams.
4	Pulse	Is a unit of time in music; also named the beat.
5	Quaver	A note that lasts the duration of a quarter of a beat.
6	Raga	Is a scale that has between 5 or 8 notes - each scale represents a different time of day or season, used in Indian Classical music
7	Rallentando	A tempo marking which tells the musician to gradually play the music slower
8	Rebab	A stringed instrument that has two strings that can be bowed or plucked. Frequently found in Middle Eastern music
9	Reggae	a music genre that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s.
10	Rest	A symbol which represents a silence in the music

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rest	An unspecified duration of silence
2	Rhythm	The organisation of particular sounds depending on their length
3	Rock 'n' Roll	characterised by a heavy beat and uncomplicated melodies. It first emerged as a fusion of rhythm and blues with country music.
4	Romantic	the period or dominant style of Western classical music composed from about 1827 - 1911.
5	Sara Bareilles	Female musical theatre composer of waitress.
6	Saron	A Gamelan instrument which has seven bronze bars placed on top of a resonating frame. It is played by hitting the bars with a mallet.
7	Semibreve	A note that lasts the duration of four beats.
8	Serialism	a method of composition using a series of pitches, rhythms, dynamics, timbres or other musical elements.
9	Sforzando	A dynamic marking which tells the musician to play the note with a sudden, strong emphasis
10	Simple Time	In simple time, each beat can be divided into two. 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of simple time.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitar	A large, long-necked guitar used to play the melody and a drone. Used frequently in Indian Classical music
2	Slendro / Pentatonic Scale	A five note scale frequently used in Gamelan music
3	Stephen Sondheim	American composer and lyricist who wrote Into the Woods, Sweeney Todd and Company.
4	Strings	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	Surdo	A large bass drum that plays the lower parts in a Samba Percussion band
6	Syncopation	Accenting the off beat
7	Tabla	A pair of drums, one small high pitch drum and one large low-sounding drum
8	Tambura	A small guitar that has four to six metal strings, frequently used in Indian Classical music as an accompaniment
9	Techniques	A musical technique refers to how an instrument or vocals are played
10	Tempo	The speed of the music

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Texture	The texture describes how many layers of sound are in a piece of music
2	Through-Sung Musical	A musical that has constant singing all the way through the show.
3	Thumb Piano	African boxlike musical instrument that has tuned strips of metal or wood that vibrate when played with the thumbs
4	Timbre	The character or quality of a musical sound
5	Time Signature	Tells you how many beats are in a bar
6	Tonality	Tonality refers to how a piece of music sounds defined by the key it is played in
7	Tritone	The distance between two notes of 6 semitones I.e. C to F#
8	Underscore	Is background music that supports and enhances the emotional tone of the scene
9	Woodwind	A section of instruments in the orchestra that you must blow into to create a sound; often made up of Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Contrabassoon
10	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.