



GLOUCESTER  
ACADEMY



GREENSHAW  
LEARNING TRUST

# Gloucester Academy

*Unit 1*

*Year 9*

*Knowledge Organiser*

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

# Contents:

<b>Homework Guidance:</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Example page</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Homework Timetable:</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Maths Homework – Sparx Maths</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Self-tracker:</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Food, Art, Drama, Music &amp; RS Knowledge Organisers - Weekends</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Character Education</b>	<b>48</b>

# Homework Guidance:

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

A demonstrational video can be found here:

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

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

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

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

## Example page

H/W Science week 3

21 September 2020

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

## Homework Timetable:

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

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

## Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

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

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

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

# Self-tracker:

Week	Homework	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
<b>1</b> w/c 01/09/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>2</b> w/c 08/09/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>3</b> w/c 15/09/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>4</b> w/c 22/09/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>5</b> w/c 29/09/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>6</b> w/c 06/10/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>7</b> w/c 13/10/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>8</b> w/c 20/10/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>9</b> w/c 03/11/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>10</b> w/c 10/11/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>11</b> w/c 17/11/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>12</b> w/c 24/11/25	KO						
	Online						
<b>13</b> w/c 01/12/25	KO						
	Online						

## Science Knowledge Organiser - Mondays


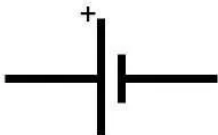


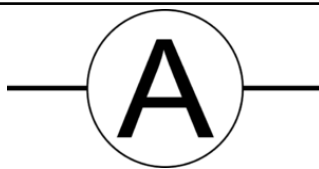
Week 1 Human Systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insoluble	Cannot dissolve.
2	Soluble	Can dissolve.
3	Enzyme	Biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions without being used up.
4	Bile	Produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.
5	Substrate	The molecule on which an enzyme acts.
6	Product	Released from an enzyme.
7	Active site	The region of an enzyme which binds to the substrate.
8	Denatured	A permanent change to an enzyme as a result of extreme pHs or high temperatures.
9	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
10	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.


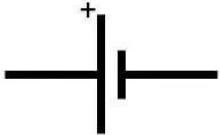
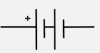

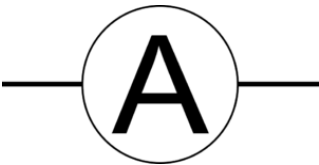
Week 2 Human systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Capillary	Blood vessels where gas exchange take place.
2	Atrium	Upper chamber in the heart
3	Ventricle	Lower chamber in the heart
4	Deoxygenated	Without oxygen.
5	Plasma	The liquid part of the blood.
6	Oxygenated	Rich in oxygen.
7	Haemoglobin	The protein in red blood cells which attaches to oxygen.
8	Coronary arteries	Arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the heart.
9	Stent	A wire mesh that holds arteries open.
10	Statins	Medication which lowers blood cholesterol.

Week 3 Human systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heart bypass	An operation to remove blockages from the coronary arteries.
2	Non-communicable	A disease that is not passed from person to person.
3	Malignant	A cancerous tumour that can spread to other parts of the body.
4	Benign	A non-cancerous tumour that does not spread.
5	Risk factor	An aspect of lifestyle that increases the risk of disease developing.
6	Carcinogen	A cancer causing substance.
7	Causation	The act of making something happen.
8	Correlation	An action and an outcome show a similar pattern but the action does not necessarily cause the outcome.
9	Secondary tumour	A tumour that develops when malignant cancer spreads.
10	Smoking	A risk factor which increases the chance of lung cancer.

Week 4 Separating mixtures	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
2	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
3	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
4	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
5	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 5 Separating mixtures	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
2	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
3	Fractional Distillation	The method used to separate mixtures of miscible liquids.
4	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
5	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.

Week 6 Electrical circuits	Piece of Information	Answer
1		Circuit symbol for a bulb
2		Circuit symbol for a cell.
3		Circuit symbol for a battery.
4		Circuit symbol for a voltmeter to measure potential difference in parallel.
5		Circuit symbol for an ammeter to measure current in series.
6	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
7	Mass Number	Number of protons + neutrons in an atom.
8	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
9	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
10	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.

Electrical circuits	Piece of Information	Answer
1		Circuit symbol for a bulb
2		Circuit symbol for a cell.
3		Circuit symbol for a battery.
4		Circuit symbol for a voltmeter to measure potential difference in parallel.
5		Circuit symbol for an ammeter to measure current in series.
6	Atomic Number	Number of protons in an atom.
7	Mass Number	Number of protons + neutrons in an atom.
8	Isotope	Same number of protons, different number of neutrons.
9	Electronic structure	The arrangement of electrons in shells in an atom.
10	Ion	An electrically charged particle containing different numbers of protons and electrons.

Week 8 Rates	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
2	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.
3	Control variable	A factor kept the same.
4	Rate of reaction	The speed at which a reaction takes place.
5	Gas syringe	Used to measure the volume of gas product made.
6	Mass balance	Used to measure the mass of a substance in grams.
7	Mean	Add up all the values and divide by the number of values.
8	Anomalous result	Does not fit the trend or is not similar to other results.
9	Method	Step by step instructions with values to explain a practical.
10	Reactants	Used up in the chemical reaction

Week 9 Rates	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independent variable	A factor which is changed.
2	Dependent variable	A factor which is measured.
3	Control variable	A factor kept the same.
4	Rate of reaction	The speed at which a reaction takes place.
5	Gas syringe	Used to measure the volume of gas product made.
6	Mass balance	Used to measure the mass of a substance in grams.
7	Mean	Add up all the values and divide by the number of values.
8	Anomalous result	Does not fit the trend or is not similar to other results.
9	Method	Step by step instructions with values to explain a practical.
10	Reactants	Used up in the chemical reaction

Week 10 Human systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Insoluble	Cannot dissolve.
2	Soluble	Can dissolve.
3	Enzyme	Biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions without being used up.
4	Bile	Produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.
5	Substrate	The molecule on which an enzyme acts.
6	Product	Released from an enzyme.
7	Active site	The region of an enzyme which binds to the substrate.
8	Denatured	A permanent change to an enzyme as a result of extreme pHs or high temperatures.
9	Artery	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
10	Vein	A blood vessel which brings blood back to the heart.

Week 11 Human systems	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Capillary	Blood vessels where gas exchange take place.
2	Atrium	Upper chamber in the heart
3	Ventricle	Lower chamber in the heart
4	Deoxygenated	Without oxygen.
5	Plasma	The liquid part of the blood.
6	Oxygenated	Rich in oxygen.
7	Haemoglobin	The protein in red blood cells which attaches to oxygen.
8	Coronary arteries	Arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the heart.
9	Stent	A wire mesh that holds arteries open.
10	Statins	Medication which lowers blood cholesterol.

Week 12 Separating mixtures	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mixture	More than one substance that are not chemically joined together.
2	Solute	The solid substance that dissolves in a solvent.
3	Solvent	The liquid that a solute dissolves into.
4	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent.
5	Insoluble	When a substance does not dissolve.
6	Soluble	When a substance will dissolve.
7	Filtrate	The liquid that passes through the filter paper.
8	Residue	The solid that remains on the filter paper.
9	Filtration	The method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
10	Evaporation	The method used to separate a dissolved solid from the solvent.

Week 13 Separating mixtures	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Crystallisation	The method used to separate a dissolved substance from the solvent in a saturated solution.
2	Simple Distillation	The method used to separate the solvent from a solution.
3	Fractional Distillation	The method used to separate mixtures of miscible liquids.
4	Miscible liquids	Liquids that mix together.
5	Immiscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix together.
6	Chromatography	The method to separate mixtures of substances dissolved in a solvent.
7	Saturated	No more solute can dissolve at that temperature.
8	Separating Funnel	Glass container with a tap used to separate immiscible liquids.
9	Compound	Substance made from different elements chemically bonded together.
10	Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.

# Spanish Knowledge Organiser - Tuesdays

Week 1 Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante la <u>semana</u>	During the <u>week</u>
2	<b>me despierto</b>	<b>I wake up</b>
3	a las seis y cuarto	at quarter past six
4	después	after
5	<b>me visto</b>	<b>I get dressed</b>
6	Los fines de semana	At the weekend
7	<b>me ducho y</b>	<b>I shower</b>
8	desayuno	I have breakfast
9	a las siete y media	at half past seven
10	luego <b>me maquillo</b>	then <b>I put make up on</b>

Week 2 Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los días	Every day
2	<b>me acuesto</b>	<b>I go to bed</b>
3	a las nueve y <u>media</u>	at <u>half</u> past nine
4	y <b>me levanto</b>	and <b>I get up</b>
5	a las <u>cinco</u> y media	at half past <u>five</u>
6	Normalmente	Normally
7	<b>salgo</b> de casa	<b>I leave</b> my house
8	a las siete menos cuarto	at six forty-five
9	después	after
10	<b>voy</b> al colegio	<b>I go</b> to school

Week 3 Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para llevar una vida sana	To lead a healthy lifestyle
2	al mediodía	at midday
3	<b>me muevo</b>	<b>I move</b>
4	y por la <u>tarde</u>	and in the <u>afternoon</u>
5	<b>me divierto</b>	<b>I have fun</b>
6	Por la mañana	In the morning
7	<b>me lavo</b> los <u>dientes</u>	<b>I brush</b> my <u>teeth</u>
8	por la noche	in the evening
9	<b>juego</b> en el <u>ordenador</u>	<b>I play</b> on the <u>computer</u>
10	y <b>me relajo</b>	and <b>I relax</b>

Week 4		
Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	No me encuentro bien	I don't feel well
2	<b>estoy enfermo</b>	<b>I am sick</b>
3	tengo dolor de	I have pain of
4	<u>garganta</u>	the <u>throat</u>
5	desde hace un día	since one day ago
6	<b>Me he roto</b>	<b>I have broken</b>
7	la <u>rodilla</u>	My <u>knee</u>
8	desde hace una <u>hora</u>	Since one <u>hour</u> ago
9	<b>me duele</b>	<b>It hurts</b>
10	la <u>pierna</u>	my <u>leg</u>

Week 5		
Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Tengo <u>hambre</u>	I am <u>hungry</u>
2	y tengo <u>sed</u>	I am <u>thirsty</u>
3	<b>tengo dolor of</b>	<b>I have pain of</b>
4	de espalda	my back
5	desde hace un <u>mes</u>	since a month <u>ago</u>
6	<b>Me he cortado</b>	<b>I have cut</b>
7	la mano	my hand
8	<b>Y me duelen</b>	<b>and it hurts</b>
9	los <u>dedos</u>	my <u>fingers</u>
10	desde ayer	since yesterday

Week 6		
Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Todos los días	Every day
2	<b>me acuesto</b>	<b>I go to bed</b>
3	a las nueve y <u>media</u>	at <u>half</u> past nine
4	y <b>me levanto</b>	and <b>I get up</b>
5	a las <u>cinco</u> y media	at half past <u>five</u>
6	Durante la <u>semana</u>	During the <u>week</u>
7	<b>me despierto</b>	<b>I wake up</b>
8	a las seis y cuarto	at quarter past six
9	después	after
10	<b>me visto</b>	<b>I get dressed</b>

Week 7 Well-being	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
2	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
3	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
4	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
5	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health
6	Lo que <b>más me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me the most</b>
7	<b>es</b> la polución	<b>is</b> pollution
8	<b>es</b> la violencia	<b>is</b> violence
9	<b>son</b> los animales	<b>are</b> animals
10	<u>en peligro</u> de extinción	<u>in danger</u> of extinction

Week 8 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	En <u>mi región</u>	In <u>my region</u>
2	en verano	in summer
3	<b>hace</b> buen tiempo	<b>it is</b> nice weather
4	en invierno	in winter
5	<b>hay</b> nieve	<b>there is</b> snow
6	En otoño	In autumn
7	el clima <b>es templado</b>	the climate <b>is mild</b>
8	en primavera	in spring
9	el cielo <b>está</b> despejado	the sky <b>is</b> clear
10	<b>llueve mucho</b>	<b>it rains a lot</b>

Week 9 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente	<b>To save</b> the environment
2	<u>se puede</u>	<u>you can</u>
3	<b>apagar</b> las luces	<b>to turn off</b> the lights
4	<u>hay que</u>	<u>one must</u>
5	<b>limpiar</b> las calles	<b>to clean</b> the streets
6	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
7	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
8	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
9	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
10	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health

Week 10 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>proteger</b> el medio ambiente	<b>To protect</b> the environment
2	<u>se debería</u>	<u>you should</u>
3	<b>actuar</b> ahora	<b>act</b> now
4	<u>se debe</u>	<u>you must</u>
5	<b>comprar</b> productos verdes	<b>buy</b> eco-friendly products
6	Lo que <u>más me preocupa</u>	What <b>worries me</b> the <u>most</u>
7	<b>es</b> la polución	<b>is</b> pollution
8	<b>es</b> la violencia	<b>is</b> violence
9	<b>son</b> los animales	<b>are</b> animals
10	<u>en peligro</u> de extinción	<u>in danger</u> of extinction

Week 11 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente	<b>To save</b> the environment
2	<u>se puede usar</u>	<u>you can use</u>
3	energía renovable	renewable energy
4	bolsaplástico	plastic bags
5	<u>recursos</u> naturales	natural <u>resources</u>
6	En <u>mi región</u>	In <u>my region</u>
7	en verano	in summer
8	<b>hace</b> buen tiempo	<b>it is</b> nice weather
9	en invierno	in winter
10	<b>hay</b> nieve	<b>there is</b> snow

Week 12 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>proteger</b> el medio ambiente	<b>To protect</b> the environment
2	hay que	one must
3	<b>caminar</b> en vez de conducir	<b>walk</b> instead of driving
4	<b>aprender</b> sobre el planeta	<b>Learn</b> about the planet
5	y <b>reciclar</b>	And <b>recycle</b>
6	En <u>otoño</u>	In <u>autumn</u>
7	el clima <b>es</b> <u>templado</u>	the climate <b>is</b> <u>mild</u>
8	en <u>primavera</u>	in <u>spring</u>
9	el cielo <b>está</b> despejado	the sky <b>is</b> clear
10	<b>llueve</b> <u>mucho</u>	<b>it rains</b> <u>a lot</u>

Week 13 Environment	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para <b>salvar</b> el medio ambiente	<b>To save</b> the environment
2	<u>se puede</u>	<u>you can</u>
3	<b>apagar</b> las luces	<b>to turn off</b> the lights
4	<u>hay que</u>	<u>one must</u>
5	<b>limpiar</b> las calles	<b>to clean</b> the streets
6	Lo que <b>me preocupa</b>	What <b>worries me</b>
7	<b>es</b> el hambre	<b>is</b> hunger
8	<b>es</b> el cambio climático	<b>is</b> climate change
9	<b>es</b> el medio ambiente	<b>is</b> the environment
10	<b>es</b> la salud	<b>is</b> health

## English Knowledge Organiser - Wednesdays

Week 1 03/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
3	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
4	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
6	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
7	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
8	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
9	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
10	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.

Week 2 10/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
4	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
7	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.

Week 3 17/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
2	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country ( <i>nationalism</i> )
3	jingoism	extreme and blind patriotism, often seen in propaganda ( <i>nationalism</i> )
4	Propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
5	Trench	long, deep ditches dug as protective defences during war
6	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
7	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
8	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
9	Comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
10	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text

Week 4 24/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
2	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, including atmosphere
3	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
4	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
5	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.
6	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
7	play	a script written to be performed in front of an audience
8	audience	the group of people who view a performance, such as a play
9	Stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play to the actors
10	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the characters don't know

Week 5 01/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process ( <i>perseverance</i> )
2	naivete	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement ( <i>innocence</i> )
3	Stoicism	If you display this charecteristic you endure pain or hardship without complaint ( <i>endurance</i> )
4	Courage	the ability to do something that frightens you ( <i>bravery</i> )
5	loyalty	showing form or constant support to someone or something ( <i>faithful</i> )
6	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless ( <i>pointlessness</i> )
7	patronise	to appear kind but in reality, be treating someone as if they are stupid ( <i>condescend</i> )
8	dehumanisation	to remove from a person what makes them human ( <i>degrade</i> )
9	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
10	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state

Week 6 08/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
2	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
3	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
4	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
5	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)
6	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
7	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
8	Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
9	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
10	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader

Week 7 15/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
2	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
3	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
4	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
5	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.
6	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
7	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
8	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
9	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
10	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.

Week 8 22/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
2	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country ( <i>nationalism</i> )
3	jingosim	extreme and blind patriotism, often seen in propaganda ( <i>nationalism</i> )
4	Propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
5	Trench	long, deep ditches dug as protective defences during war
6	Characterisation	The creation of a fictional person through description of their features
7	Setting	The creation of a place or surroundings, including atmosphere
8	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
9	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
10	Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.

Week 9 05/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
2	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
3	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
4	Comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
5	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text
6	foreshadowing	a hint or indication of a future event in the text
7	play	a script written to be performed in front of an audience
8	audience	the group of people who view a performance, such as a play
9	Stage directions	An instruction written in the script of a play to the actors
10	dramatic irony	when the audience knows something that some of the characters don't know

Week 10 12/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	endurance	the ability to suffer through a difficult process ( <i>perseverance</i> )
2	naivete	lack of experience, wisdom or judgement ( <i>innocence</i> )
3	Stoicism	If you display this charecteristic you endure pain or hardship without complaint ( <i>endurance</i> )
4	Courage	the ability to do something that frightens you ( <i>bravery</i> )
5	loyalty	showing form or constant support to someone or something ( <i>faithful</i> )
6	World War 1	1914-1918. Considered one of the most brutal and bloodiest conflicts in history.
7	The realities of war	Literature since WW1 seeks to emphasise the suffering faced by soldiers, rather than celebrating the honour of warfare
8	Free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
9	Regular Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. For example, every other line of a poem might rhyme.
10	metaphor	A comparison where you state one thing is another thing (he was a mouse)

Week 11 19/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	futility	A feeling of hopelessness where all possible action is useless ( <i>pointlessness</i> )
2	patronise	to appear kind but in reality, be treating someone as if they are stupid ( <i>condescend</i> )
3	dehumanisation	to remove from a person what makes them human ( <i>degrade</i> )
4	Shell Shock	Nowadays known as 'post-traumatic stress disorder.' Soldiers were effectively paralysed with fear.
5	psychological	affecting the mind; related to a person's mental or emotional state
6	In medias res	A narrative that starts in the middle of the action. E.G.: A poem starting with an explosion.
7	Caesura	When a poet uses punctuation to create a pause in the middle of a line of poetry.
8	Rhyming Couplet	When a pair of successive lines of verse, rhyme.
9	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem that form the poem's structure, otherwise called a verse.
10	Enjambment	When a poet continues a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line. When used there will not be any form of punctuation at the end of a line in the poem.

Week 12 26/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	personification	A type of metaphor where something non-human is given human features
2	simile	Where two things are compared using like or as (as quiet as a mouse)
3	Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
4	Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
5	Imagery	When the writer creates mental pictures for the reader
6	Dugout	a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
7	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
8	honour	deserving high respect or great esteem ( <i>glory</i> )
9	Comradeship	A feeling of friendliness and unity amongst people
10	theme	A central idea, such as a bigger issue, at the heart of the text

Week 13 03/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	symbolism	Something in a text which represents something bigger
2	juxtaposition	Two things being placed together which contrast each other
3	zoomorphism	A type of metaphor where something non-animal is given animal features
4	tone	The feeling or mood established by the word choice in a text
5	Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
6	Heroism	Great bravery especially when in danger
7	patriotism	Love and loyalty for your country ( <i>nationalism</i> )
8	jingosim	extreme and blind patriotism, often seen in propaganda ( <i>nationalism</i> )
9	Propaganda	information, often misleading, used to promote a political perspective
10	Trench	long, deep ditches dug as protective defences during war

## History Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 04/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for causes which go back many years or decades?	Long-term causes.
2	What is the term for causes which happen recently, within weeks or months?	Short-term causes.
3	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
4	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
5	What is the term for the desire to build empires?	Imperialism.
6	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
7	Who was part of the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.
8	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
9	Who was assassinated on 28th June 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
10	How did the government influence public opinion about World War One?	Propaganda.

Week 2 11/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
2	What did soldiers create in battlefields to protect themselves?	Trenches.
3	What was the area between two trenches known as?	No man's land.
4	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
5	What was Henry Farr found guilty of?	Cowardice.
6	Who helped to create mobile X-ray machines?	Marie Curie.
7	What is the name of the technique to heal damaged skin?	Skin graft.
8	What was introduced in Britain to combat food shortages?	Rationing.
9	What law gave the government the power to do whatever necessary to win?	Defence of the Realm Act.
10	Who abdicated the German throne in 1918?	Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Week 3 18/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for a ceasefire in a war?	Armistice.
2	Which organisation had women replace men in farming?	Women's Land Army.
3	What were soldiers who ran away from the war charged with?	Desertion.
4	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
5	What did rival towns create to show how patriotic they were?	Pals battalions.
6	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
7	What did soldiers create in battlefields to protect themselves?	Trenches.
8	What was introduced in Britain to combat food shortages?	Rationing.
9	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
10	Who was assassinated on 28th June 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Week 4 25/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the symbol of remembrance for World War One soldiers?	Poppies.
2	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
3	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
4	What international organisation was created to settle problems peacefully?	The League of Nations.
5	What did Germany have to pay after World War One?	Reparations.
6	What is the term for a ceasefire in a war?	Armistice.
7	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
8	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
9	What is the term for causes which happen recently, within weeks or months?	Short-term causes.
10	Who was part of the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.

Week 5 02/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name of the nine day strike in a range of industries, 1926?	General Strike.
2	What company was set up to provide entertainment in the 1920s?	The BBC.
3	What were fashionable young ladies of the 1920s known as?	Flappers.
4	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
5	What did high unemployment rates and poor pay cause?	Strikes.
6	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
7	What international organisation was created to settle problems peacefully?	The League of Nations.
8	Which organisation had women replace men in farming?	Women's Land Army.
9	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
10	What is the term for causes which go back many years or decades?	Long-term causes.

Week 6 09/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name for Irish people who wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom?	Unionists.
2	Which group aimed to use force to drive the British out of Ireland?	IRA.
3	Which part of Ireland remained in the United Kingdom?	Northern Ireland.
4	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
5	What is the period in history when American businesses and individuals struggled financially?	The Great Depression.
6	What was the name of the nine day strike in a range of industries, 1926?	General Strike.
7	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
8	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
9	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
10	What was the area between two trenches known as?	No man's land.

Week 7 16/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for a person who takes complete control of political power?	Dictator.
2	What is the system of power where people vote for representatives in government?	Democracy.
3	Who created the ideology of communism?	Marx and Engels.
4	Which country was the first to adopt communism?	Russia.
5	Who abdicated the Russian throne in 1917?	Tsar Nicholas II.
6	What did Germany have to pay after World War One?	Reparations.
7	What did high unemployment rates and poor pay cause?	Strikes.
8	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
9	What did rival towns create to show how patriotic they were?	Pals battalions.
10	Who helped to create mobile X-ray machines?	Marie Curie.

Week 8 23/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which political ideology has the state own everything such as houses?	Communism.
2	Who formed the Fascist Party in Italy?	Benito Mussolini.
3	Which political ideology claims that a country is stronger if everyone works together?	Fascism.
4	Which type of government did Britain, France and the USA have in the 1920s?	Democratic.
5	Which type of government did Italy, Spain and the USSR have in the 1920s?	Dictatorship.
6	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
7	What is the term for a person who takes complete control of political power?	Dictator.
8	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
9	Which part of Ireland remained in the United Kingdom?	Northern Ireland.
10	What is the system of power where people vote for representatives in government?	Democracy.

Week 9 06/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Which political ideology has the state own everything such as houses?	Communism.
2	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
3	Which group aimed to use force to drive the British out of Ireland?	IRA.
4	Which type of government did Britain, France and the USA have in the 1920s?	Democratic.
5	Who created the ideology of communism?	Marx and Engels.
6	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
7	Which political ideology claims that a country is stronger if everyone works together?	Fascism.
8	What were fashionable young ladies of the 1920s known as?	Flappers.
9	What were soldiers who ran away from the war charged with?	Desertion.
10	What is the name of the technique to heal damaged skin?	Skin graft.

Week 10 13/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the name for Irish people who wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom?	Unionists.
2	Which type of government did Italy, Spain and the USSR have in the 1920s?	Dictatorship.
3	Who formed the Fascist Party in Italy?	Benito Mussolini.
4	Which country was the first to adopt communism?	Russia.
5	Which movement shamed men into joining World War One?	White Feather Campaign.
6	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
7	How did the Government restrict information seen by the public in World War One?	Censorship
8	What company was set up to provide entertainment in the 1920s?	The BBC.
9	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.
10	What is the symbol of remembrance for World War One soldiers?	Poppies.

Week 11 20/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was part of the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
2	Which political ideology has the state own everything such as houses?	Communism.
3	What is the term for the desire to build empires?	Imperialism.
4	What is the term for a ceasefire in a war?	Armistice.
5	What was the name of the nine day strike in a range of industries, 1926?	General Strike.
6	What law meant that any man aged 18 to 41 could be forced to join the army?	Conscription.
7	What international organisation was created to settle problems peacefully?	The League of Nations.
8	Which type of government did Britain, France and the USA have in the 1920s?	Democratic.
9	Who was assassinated on 28th June 1914?	Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
10	Which political ideology claims that a country is stronger if everyone works together?	Fascism.

Week 12 27/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is the term for when countries spend money on huge armies to use aggressively?	Militarism.
2	What condition did many soldiers have after fighting in the trenches?	Shell shock.
3	What is the term for the 1920s social and economic prosperity?	The Roaring Twenties.
4	What is the system of power where people vote for representatives in government?	Democracy.
5	What is the term for when two countries formally agree to work together?	Alliance.
6	What did soldiers create in battlefields to protect themselves?	Trenches.
7	What did Germany have to pay after World War One?	Reparations.
8	Who created the ideology of communism?	Marx and Engels.
9	How did the government influence public opinion about World War One?	Propaganda.
10	What is the period in history when American businesses and individuals struggled financially?	The Great Depression.

Week 13 04/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the area between two trenches known as?	No man's land.
2	Who were the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?	France, Britain and the USA.
3	Who was part of the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.
4	What is the term for a person who takes complete control of political power?	Dictator.
5	Who formed the Fascist Party in Italy?	Benito Mussolini.
6	How did the Government restrict information seen by the public in World War One?	Censorship
7	Which type of government did Italy, Spain and the USSR have in the 1920s?	Dictatorship.
8	What is the term for when people think their country is better than others?	Nationalism.
9	What document finalised the punishment of Germany in 1919?	Treaty of Versailles.
10	Which financial crisis led to American banks going bankrupt?	The Wall Street Crash.

## Maths Knowledge Organiser - Thursdays

Week 1 04/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
2	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
3	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
4	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
5	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out $2^3$

Week 2 11/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
2	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
3	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
4	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
5	125	Work out the value of $5^3$
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets ( ) in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 3 18/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	16	Work out the value of $2^4$
3	-9 + 2	Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9 Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation.  <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-right: 10px; position: relative;"> <span style="position: absolute; bottom: 2px; left: 2px; border-top: 1px dashed black; width: 95%;"></span> </div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">+</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-right: 10px; position: relative;"> <span style="position: absolute; bottom: 2px; left: 2px; border-top: 1px dashed black; width: 95%;"></span> </div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">=</span> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">-7</span> </div>
4	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
7	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
8	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
9	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
10	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.

Week 4 25/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$3(n + 4)$	Factorise $3n + 12$
2	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
3	$7a$	Simplify $8a - 3a + 2a$
4	3.65m	Change 365 cm into metres.
5	5	Here is a list of numbers 3 5 7 12 15 18 20 From the list, write down a factor of 10
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out $2^3$

Week 5 02/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 13, 17, 19	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 10 and 20.
2	2700g	Change 2.7kg into grams.
3	$\frac{5}{9}$	Work out $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$
4	7.265	Write 7.26451 to 3 decimal places.
5	42	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 10.5$
6	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
7	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
8	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
9	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
10	125	Work out the value of $5^3$

Week 6 09/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	$\frac{3}{5}$	Work out $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
2	72	Work out $2 + 7 \times 10$
3	$56ef$	Simplify $7 \times e \times f \times 8$
4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Solve $\frac{x}{5} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
5	$\frac{1}{8}$	Write down the value of $2^{-3}$
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets ( ) in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 7 16/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
2	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$
3	$\frac{6}{35}$	Work out $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$
4	12, 24, 36, 48, 60	List the first five multiples of 12.
5	6	Write 0.1 hours in minutes.
6	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
7	16	Work out the value of $2^4$
8	$-9 + 2$	Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9 Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation.  <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>.....</p> </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>.....</p> </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">=</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">-7</div> </div>

9	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
10	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.

Week 8 23/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	23, 29	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 20 and 30.
2	$14e^2$	Simplify $7 \times e \times e \times 2$
3	$n(n + 2)$	Factorise $n^2 + 2n$
4	$\frac{6}{11}$	Work out $\frac{3}{11} \div \frac{1}{2}$
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24	List all the factors of 24.
6	$3(n + 4)$	Factorise $3n + 12$
7	0.02, 0.152, 0.2, 0.37, 0.4	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.4 0.02 0.37 0.152 0.2
8	$7a$	Simplify $8a - 3a + 2a$
9	3.65m	Change 365 cm into metres.
10	5	Here is a list of numbers 3 5 7 12 15 18 20 From the list, write down a factor of 10

Week 9 06/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11, 13, 17, 19	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 10 and 20.
2	2700g	Change 2.7kg into grams.
3	$\frac{5}{9}$	Work out $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$
4	7.265	Write 7.26451 to 3 decimal places.
5	42	Solve $\frac{y}{4} = 10.5$
6	$\frac{3}{5}$	Work out $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
7	72	Work out $2 + 7 \times 10$
8	$56ef$	Simplify $7 \times e \times f \times 8$
9	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Solve $\frac{x}{5} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
10	$\frac{1}{8}$	Write down the value of $2^{-3}$

Week 10 13/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	3 hours	Write 180 minutes in hours.
2	$12m + 66$	Expand $6(2m + 11)$
3	$\frac{6}{35}$	Work out $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$
4	12, 24, 36, 48, 60	List the first five multiples of 12.
5	6	Write 0.1 hours in minutes.
6	23, 29	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 20 and 30.
7	$14e^2$	Simplify $7 \times e \times e \times 2$
8	$n(n + 2)$	Factorise $n^2 + 2n$
9	$\frac{6}{11}$	Work out $\frac{3}{11} \div \frac{1}{2}$
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24	List all the factors of 24.

Week 11 20/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
2	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
3	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
4	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
5	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.
6	6300	Write 6324 correct to the nearest hundred.
7	$\frac{1}{5}$	Write 20% as a fraction in its simplest form.
8	80	Work out $10 \times (3 + 5)$
9	8000	Write 7829 to the nearest 1000.
10	8	Work out $2^3$

Week 12 27/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	11	Find the number that is exactly halfway between 7 and 15.
2	14	Write down the first even multiple of 7.
3	22	Work out $3 \times 5 + 7$
4	$12t$	Simplify $3 \times 4t$
5	125	Work out the value of $5^3$
6	0.078, 0.708, 0.78, 0.87	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. 0.078 0.78 0.87 0.708
7	$7 \times (2 + 3) = 35$	Write brackets ( ) in this statement to make it correct. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 35$
8	8	Write down the value of $\sqrt{64}$
9	$10m - 15$	Expand $5(2m - 3)$
10	60%	Write 0.6 as a percentage.

Week 13 04/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	14	Work out $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
2	16	Work out the value of $2^4$
3	-9 + 2	<p>Here are four numbers -9 -2 2 9</p> <p>Write one of these numbers in each box to make a correct calculation.</p> $\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = -7$
4	80%	Write $\frac{4}{5}$ as a percentage.
5	2, 3, 5, 7	Write down all the prime numbers that are between 1 and 10.
6	-6, -5, 0, 6, 12	Write the number in order of size. Start with the smallest number. -6 6 -5 0 12
7	$t = 4$	Solve $t + t + t = 12$
8	$x = 8$	Solve $x - 2 = 6$
9	73%	Write 0.73 as a percentage.
10	2 hours	Write 120 minutes in hours.

## Geography Knowledge Organiser - Fridays

Week 1 05/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Industry	The growth of factories.
5	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand, so there is more of a resource than is needed.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply, so there is less of a resource than is needed.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	High pressure	This describes sinking air

Week 2 12/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
2	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
3	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water which can be used to generate electricity.
4	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water typically from a reservoir held behind a dam.
5	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
6	Multiplier effect	The snowballing effect of where an input e.g. government spending causes a larger change in output e.g. a countries GDP.
7	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans e.g. releasing more greenhouse gases.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake normally found behind a dam.

Week 3 19/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
2	Renewable energy	Energy that will not run out such as solar or wind energy.
3	Disposable income	Income left after taxes and bills.
4	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry concerned with services e.g. teachers, doctors and firefighters.
5	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
6	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
7	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
8	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
9	Industry	The growth of factories.
10	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.

Week 4 26/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
2	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
3	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
4	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
5	Grey water	Relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks and other appliances.
6	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand, so there is more of a resource than is needed.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply, so there is less of a resource than is needed.
9	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
10	High pressure	This describes sinking air

Week 5 03/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Stakeholder	A person or group of people who have an invested interest in a place.
4	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
5	Geology	This is the study of the earth's structure.
6	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
7	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
8	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water which can be used to generate electricity.
9	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water typically from a reservoir held behind a dam.
10	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.

Week 6 10/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
2	Energy reserves	This is an energy resource that has been discovered, of a known quantity that can be extracted
3	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
4	Export	To sell goods and services to other countries
5	Import	To buy goods and services to other countries
6	Multiplier effect	The snowballing effect of where an input e.g. government spending causes a larger change in output e.g a countries GDP.
7	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
8	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans e.g. releasing more greenhouse gases.
9	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.
10	Reservoir	A man-made lake normally found behind a dam.

Week 7 17/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
2	Conflict	A disagreement between people, groups of people or countries.
3	Civil war	A war within a country.
4	Monarchy	A form of government where the sovereign head of state (monarch) is at the head.
5	Economic monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
6	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
7	Renewable energy	Energy that will not run out such as solar or wind energy.
8	Disposable income	Income left after taxes and bills.
9	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry concerned with services e.g. teachers, doctors and firefighters.
10	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.

Week 8 24/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Finite	Something that will run out.
2	Fluctuating prices	When prices are going up and down.
3	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
4	Vision 2030	A project in Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy by focusing on tourism, renewables and enterprises.
5	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.
6	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
7	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
8	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
9	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
10	Grey water	Relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks and other appliances.

Week 9 07/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Xeriscaping	The process of landscaping and gardening in a way that limits the need for irrigation.
2	Irrigation	The artificial watering of land.
3	Stakeholder	A person or group of people who have an invested interest in a place.
4	Climate	The average weather over 30 years.
5	Geology	This is the study of the earth's structure.
6	Fossil fuels	Energy formed in the geological past e.g. coal, oil and gas.
7	Energy reserves	This is an energy resource that has been discovered, of a known quantity that can be extracted
8	Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
9	Export	To sell goods and services to other countries
10	Import	To buy goods and services to other countries

Week 10 14/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
2	Conflict	A disagreement between people, groups of people or countries.
3	Civil war	A war within a country.
4	Monarchy	A form of government where the sovereign head of state (monarch) is at the head.
5	Economic monoculture	Where a country's economy is mainly built upon one resource.
6	Finite	Something that will run out.
7	Fluctuating prices	When prices are going up and down.
8	Diversify	To change or increase the variety.
9	Vision 2030	A project in Saudi Arabia to diversify its economy by focusing on tourism, renewables and enterprises.
10	Renewable energy	This is energy from a source that will not run out e.g. solar energy.

Week 11 21/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Resource	A stock or supply of something that is essential to life.
2	Tourism	Travelling for the purpose of leisure.
3	Demand	The amount of a resource that is needed.
4	Reservoir	A man-made lake normally found behind a dam.
5	Manufacturing	The turning of raw materials into products, usually within a factory.
6	Hydro-electric power	The generation of electricity using flowing water typically from a reservoir held behind a dam.
7	Tertiary sector	The sector of industry concerned with services e.g. teachers, doctors and firefighters.
8	Deficit	When demand for a resource exceeds supply, so there is less of a resource than is needed.
9	Multiplier effect	The snowballing effect of where an input e.g. government spending causes a larger change in output e.g a countries GDP.
10	Grey water	Relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks and other appliances.

Week 12 28/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded.
2	Water conservation	The practice of reducing the amount of water used by using it more efficiently
3	Supply	The amount of a resource available.
4	Water transfer	The movement of water from an area of water surplus to an area of water deficit.
5	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out.
6	Enhanced greenhouse effect	This is a natural warming of the earth which is being increased by humans e.g. releasing more greenhouse gases.
7	Low pressure	This describes rising air.
8	Disposable income	Income left after taxes and bills.
9	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
10	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate.

Week 13 05/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dam	A concrete wall that stops the flow of water which can be used to generate electricity.
2	High pressure	This describes sinking air
3	Arid	This describes extremely dry areas.
4	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
5	Desalination	The process of removing salt from water.
6	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall.
7	Surplus	When supply of a resource exceeds demand, so there is more of a resource than is needed.
8	Renewable energy	Energy that will not run out such as solar or wind energy.
9	Concentration of sunlight	This describes the amount of sunlight reaching an area.
10	Industry	The growth of factories.

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

## Religious Studies

Week 1 05/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subjective	These are ideas based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
2	Objective	These are ideas not influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. They exist as a fact.
3	Morality	This is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong.
4	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
5	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
6	Sanctity of life	This is the belief that all life is special; life is created by God.
7	Vegetarian	This is a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
8	Values	These are a person's principles; the code of conduct, behaviour and beliefs, that they choose to live by.
9	Atheist	This is a person who does not believe in a God, gods or the supernatural e.g. Ghosts.
10	Theist	This is a person who believes in the existence of God or gods.

## Music

Week 2 12/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Jukebox Musical	a musical that features hit songs of a popular music group or genre. Like Mamma Mia or Little Shop of Horrors.
2	Opera	a dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists.
3	Overture	The opening piece of music before the opening of the musical, introducing the themes of the entire musical.
4	Operetta	A short opera normally light and humorous in tone.
5	Pit Band	The orchestra that plays with a musical theatre production often in front or under the stage.
6	Tritone	The distance between two notes of 6 semitones i.e. C to F#
7	Motif	A theme associated with a character.
8	Stephen Sondheim	American composer and lyricist who wrote Into the Woods, Sweeney Todd and Company.
9	Action Song	This song moves the plot forward.
10	Entr'acte	The opening piece of music before the second act.

## Drama

Week 3 19/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Interpretation	.The act of analysing and presenting the meaning,emotion and intention behind a script.
2	Direct address	Characters acknowledge and talk to the audience, often asking for their advice.
3	Corpsing	Breaking character on stage through laughing or loss of concentration.
4	Exploration	The process of actively investigating and experimenting with an extract.
5	Rehearsal	The practice and refinement phase where actors develop and polish their performance
6	The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime	A play that offers a unique perspective on the human experience, exploring the challenges and triumphs of a young man navigating a complex world
7	Motivation	What drives a character to act in a certain way or make specific decisions.
8	Prompt	A person or a cue that helps an actor remember their next line.
9	Multi role	Actors play more than one part.
10	Characterisation	The process of developing and portraying a believable character

## Art

Week 4 26/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Portraiture	The art of creating a likeness to a person
2	Portfolio	A collection of artworks
3	Assessment Objectives	The objectives which GCSE Art is assessed by
4	Develop	When you take a visual idea and alter it into a new piece
5	Observational drawing	Drawing objects that are directly in front of you
6	Present	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created
7	Experiment	To take risks with new materials
8	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
9	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions
10	Realism	Creating an accurate likeness to the real thing

## Food

Week 5 03/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Microorganism	Tiny forms of life that can only be seen under a microscope which include bacteria, fungi and yeast.
2	Hygiene	The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.
3	Bacteria	Microscopic single-celled organisms without a nucleus.
4	Hazard	Something that causes danger or risk.
5	Contaminate	Make a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms.
6	Food Poisoning	An illness caused by microorganisms contaminating food.
7	Cross-contamination	How bacteria are spread from one source onto food.
8	Toxins	Another name for a poison
9	Pathogenic	Something that causes illness
10	Mould	Microorganisms related to mushrooms

## DT

Week 6 10/10/25	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.

## Religious Studies

Week 7 17/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Abortion	This is the deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with the intention to destroy it.
2	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of women to decide what happens to their own body.
3	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of all human life as created equal regardless of size, level of development, education, and degree of dependency
4	Euthanasia	This is known as a mercy killing, the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.
5	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.
6	Genesis	This is the first book of the Holy Bible. It means origin, beginning.
7	The Ten Commandments	These are a set of Biblical laws given to Moses, a leader of the Jewish people, relating to ethics and worship in Judaism and Christianity.
8	Ensoulment	This is the Muslim belief about the moment at which a human or other being gains a soul.
9	Conception	This is when the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
10	Assisted suicide	This is when a patient in the final stages of a terminal illness receives help to end their life, usually by taking lethal drugs provided by a doctor.

## Music

Week 8 24/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Through-Sung Musical	A musical that has constant singing all the way through the show.
2	Minor Seventh	The distance between two notes of 10 semitones I.e. C to B-flat
3	Duet	Two people singing together
4	Interval	A difference in pitch between two sounds.
5	Chorus Number	A whole cast song that sums up the scene going on.
6	Underscore	Is background music that supports and enhances the emotional tone of the scene
7	Parlando	delivered or performed in a style suggestive of speech. used as a direction in music.
8	Patter song	A fast song with fast-paced lyric delivery. Often having clever wordplay and rapid articulation.
9	Sara Bareilles	Female musical theatre composer of waitress.
10	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Writer of musicals such as Evita, Cats, Phantom of the Opera and Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat

## Drama

Week 9 07/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monologue	A speech made by one character, either to another character or to the audience.
2	Duologue	A section of dialogue which only involves two actors.
3	Split Stage	When the performance space is split into different areas representing different places or times.
4	Episodic Structure	When the chronology of a performance is mixed up.
5	Proxemics	The use of the physical space between the actors on stage to convey meaning to the audience.
6	Facial expressions	The way an actor uses their face to convey meaning to the audience.
7	Physical Skills	The way actors use their bodies to convey meaning to the audience. (convey = to communicate or share)
8	Stage Directions	Instructions in the script telling actors how to move, speak, or behave.
9	Script Annotation	Marking the script with notes about delivery, pauses, emotion, or movement.
10	Evaluation	Considering what has gone well and what could be improved about a performance piece.

## Art

Week 10 14/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sitter	The person/people within an artwork
2	Frame	To position visually within a fixed boundary
3	Depict	To show/present in an artwork
4	Bust	The portrayal of a person's head and shoulders
5	Renaissance	A period of art famous in European history
6	Contemporary	The art of today (21st century)
7	Sketch	A brief and basic drawing
8	Muse	A person who serves as an inspiration to an artist
9	Foreshortening	To show an object as closer than it is
10	Gallery	A building or room for the exhibition of art

**Food**

Week 11 21/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Micronutrient	A type of food that is required in small amounts in the diet.
2	Macronutrient	A type of food that is required in large amounts in the diet.
3	Protein	Required for growth and repair e.g. meat and fish
4	Carbohydrate	Required for energy e.g. rice, pasta and starchy vegetables.
5	Fat	Required for insulation and protection e.g. butter and olive oil.
6	Vitamins	Organic compound essential for health.
7	Minerals	Inorganic substance essential for health.
8	Dietary Fibre	Indigestible part of a plant that passes through the digestive system without being absorbed.
9	Deficiency	.Not enough of something
10	Excess	.Too much of something.

**DT**

Week 12 28/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Hacksaw	A saw with a fine-toothed blade for cutting metal
2	Safety Goggles	Protective eyewear to protect the eyes from hazards
3	Screwdriver	Tool with a flat or Phillips head for turning screws
4	Hammer	Tool for driving nails and applying impact force
5	Pliers	Hand tool with jaws for gripping, bending, and cutting
6	Allen Key (Hex Key)	L-shaped tool for turning hexagonal socket screws
7	Chisel	Cutting tool with a sharp blade for shaping and carving
8	Hand Saw	Manual saw for cutting wood and other materials
9	Mallet	Hammer-like tool with a large, soft head for striking
10	File	Tool with abrasive surface for shaping and smoothing surfaces

## Religious Studies

Week 13 05/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subjective	These are ideas based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.
2	Objective	These are ideas not influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions. They exist as a fact.
3	Morality	This is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong.
4	Quality of life	This is how good or comfortable someone's life is.
5	Right to die	This is the belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
6	Abortion	This is the deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with the intention to destroy it.
7	Pro-choice	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of women to decide what happens to their own body.
8	Pro-life	These are pressure groups which campaign for the rights of all human life as created equal regardless of size, level of development, education, and degree of dependency
9	Euthanasia	This is known as a mercy killing, the ending of life for someone who is terminally ill.
10	Hospice	This is a place that cares for the dying usually from an incurable disease.

# Character Education

## Our vision

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

## How to earn and record your badges

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

## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

Ambition				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
<p style="text-align: center;">Culture</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are working outside of your comfort zone.</i></p>	Bronze	Perform your creative talent at school.		
	Silver	Take part in three different events within the following: school drama performance, dance performance, art exhibition, orchestra/ band or a sporting tournament.		
	Gold	Take part in ten or more different events listed above.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Academia</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are exploring opportunities available to you after Gloucester Academy.</i></p>	Bronze	Attend 3 external Higher Academic Events (careers lectures/college/sixth form/university visit).		
	Silver	Visit a Russell Group University.		
	Gold	Successfully secure an offer at a sixth form or college to complete A-Levels / Apprenticeship.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Futures</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are climbing your own personal mountain to the very best universities and professions.</i></p>	Bronze	Take part in a one-to-one interview with a career's advisor.		
	Silver	To produce a high-quality CV checked by SLT/Careers adviser.		
	Gold	To secure a professional work experience placement.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Literacy</p> <p><i>This is a demonstration of ambition because you are expanding your vocabulary.</i></p>	Bronze	To read 25 books and complete book reviews.		
	Silver	To read 50 books and complete book reviews.		
	Gold	To read 150 books and complete book reviews.		

# Ambition - Excellence - Pride

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

## Ambition - Excellence - Pride

<b>Pride</b>				
Badge	Badge Level	You must...	Achieved?	Staff Signature
Charity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have helped others.</i>	Bronze	Volunteer 10 hours to the local community or charity.		
	Silver	Organise a charity event and raise more than £100.		
	Gold	Organise a charity event and raise more than £500.		
Commitment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have dedicated time and effort to something you enjoy.</i>	Bronze	Visit one of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at an enrichment activity for a unit.		
	Silver	Visit two different places from the above list. Or have 100% attendance at two different enrichment activities for two units.		
	Gold	Visit five of the following; art gallery, theatre, museum, concert, ballet, or similar. Or have 100% attendance at three different enrichment activities for three units.		
Environment <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you are making the world more eco friendly.</i>	Bronze	Take part in an event which improves your school environment.		
	Silver	Organise an event which improves your local environment.		
	Gold	Contribute to a national event, or movement which aims to improve the environment.		
Diversity <i>This is a demonstration of pride because you have celebrated all things that make us unique.</i>	Bronze	Take part in one event; assembly or festival which celebrates diversity (race, religion, LGBTQI+).		
	Silver	Take part in two events that celebrate two different types of diversity.		
	Gold	Organise an event, festival or assembly which celebrates diversity.		