



Gloucester Academy

Unit 1

Year 10

Knowledge Organiser

OPTIONS SUBJECTS

Knowledge is power. Information is liberating.

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Art Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
7	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
2	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
3	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
4	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
5	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
7	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
8	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
9	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
10	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
2	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
3	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
4	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
5	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.

7	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
8	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
9	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
10	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
2	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
3	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
4	Genre	A style or category of art.
5	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.
6	Typography	The technique of creatively presenting visually appealing writing.
7	Wet-on-wet	Wet paint that is applied onto wet paper or added to a wash of fresh paint.
8	Chiaroscuro	An effect of contrasted light and shadow used a lot in Renaissance painting.
9	Impasto	Thickly applied acrylics or oils in painting layered to create texture.
10	Layering	When materials are placed on top of each other for effect.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Colour Swatch	The process of exploring the quality of colour when wet and dry.
2	Taking Risks	To make decisions where the outcome is unknown.
3	Composition	Refers to the layout and arrangement of elements within an artwork.
4	Golden ratio	Mathematical proportion used for aesthetic effect.
5	Easel	An upright support, used by artists to hold a painting while working on it.
6	Contour	The basis of a drawing. It is the outline of a form and without the shading.
7	Abstract	Art that is non representational - often linked to music.
8	Decorative	Artwork that focuses on detail to make it look more beautiful.
9	Form	The shape or structure of an object or human.
10	Expressive	Art that uses mark-making and colour to symbolise emotions or movement.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Contact Sheet	A print out of the total photographs taken in one session.
2	Photo Resolution	The number of pixels in any given digital photo or piece of work.
3	Focal Point	The area in which your eye is first drawn to within an artwork.
4	Photoshop	A digital piece of software (app) used to manipulate and adjust photographs.
5	View Point	The position of the viewer to the subject.
6	Analyse	To examine methodically and in detail, in order to explain and interpret it.
7	Interpret	The explanation of the possible meaning of a piece of art.
8	Scale	The size of an artwork or objects in an artwork in relation to the human body.
9	Genre	A style or category of art.
10	Art mind map	A visual exploration of ideas surrounding a chosen topic.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
2	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
3	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
4	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
5	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.
6	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media.
7	Tonal Shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions.
8	Natural Forms	Objects found in nature, in their original form.
9	Mixed-Media	To use different materials and different media in one piece of work.
10	Perspective	A drawing from a certain viewpoint to show depth or scale.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Monochromatic	Only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades.
2	Geometric Shapes	Square, triangle or other mathematically correct shapes used in Art.
3	Formal Elements	Components that make up art line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture.
4	Continuous Line	An unbroken mark, made with a drawing implement.
5	Pigment	The colourant in paint. This can be natural or synthetic.
6	Hog Brush	A paintbrush that has rough bristles and is used with acrylic to create texture.
7	Close up	To zoom in on, or crop a specific part of a piece of art or photograph.
8	Foreshortening	An effect of perspective or the angle of vision within an artwork.
9	Symmetry	Two halves of the piece are the same and reflect one another.
10	Observational Drawing	Creating drawings based on primary or secondary sources.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Assessment Objectives	Four criteria that work is assessed by; develop, refine, experiment, present.
2	Developing Ideas	When you take a visual idea and expand it into a series of different pieces.
3	Refining Ideas	Improving and developing a piece based on feedback and personal reflection.
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together.
5	Presenting	The unveiling of the final piece that has been created.
6	Collections	A carefully chosen set of objects or items used to inspire or represent.
7	Still Life	A work of art depicting natural or man-made objects.
8	Rule of Thirds	Splitting up the composition into three parts.
9	Positive/ Negative Space	The balance between the subject and the background.
10	Proportions	The accurate balance between different parts i.e the human face.

Child Development Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
2	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
3	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
4	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
5	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
2	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
3	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
4	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
5	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
2	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
3	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
4	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the

		body.
5	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)
6	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
7	Processes for measuring growth	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book, The 2-year-old's check, The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
8	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
9	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
10	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rooting reflex	When a finger, breast or teat is brushed across the baby's cheek, they will turn their head towards it.
2	Full term	A baby that is born at or around 40 weeks of pregnancy.
3	Gestation	The period of time during which the baby develops in the womb.
4	Neglect	The failure to care for a child properly.
5	Holistic development	How different areas of development impact on each other and affect overall development.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
2	Fine motor skills	Physical abilities involving small body movements, especially of the hands and fingers, such as drawing and picking up a coin.
3	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
4	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
5	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.
6	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
7	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
8	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
9	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
10	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Weaning	Moving from milk to solid foods.
2	Attachment	The emotional bond that forms between a child and their caregiver.
3	Separation Anxiety	Distress that children experience when separated from their primary caregivers.
4	Attention span	The length of time a child is able to concentrate on a particular activity.
5	Egocentric	Thinking only of yourself and not the feelings or wishes of others.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Early years setting	Childcare provided by a childminder, nursery, pre-school or creche.
2	Independent	Having the ability to carry out actions for yourself.
3	Locomotion	Movement or the ability to move from one place to another.
4	Information processing	The process of acquiring, storing and using knowledge.
5	Vocabulary	The range of words a person knows.
6	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
7	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
8	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
9	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the body.
10	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
2	Bonding	The process of forming a close emotional relationship.
3	Imitation	Learning by observing and copying the behaviour of others.
4	Resilience	The ability to recover quickly.
5	Innate	Something that is natural, that we are born with.
6	Rooting reflex	When a finger, breast or teat is brushed across the baby's cheek, they will turn their head towards it.
7	Full term	A baby that is born at or around 40 weeks of pregnancy.
8	Gestation	The period of time during which the baby develops in the womb.
9	Neglect	The failure to care for a child properly.
10	Holistic development	How different areas of development impact on each other and affect overall development.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gross motor skills	Physical abilities involving large body movements, such as walking and jumping.
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3	Babbling	The stream of sounds babies make before they can say actual words.
4	Perseverance	Continued effort and determination, despite difficulty.
5	Mirror/Rouge test	A test designed to check at what age children can recognise themselves in a mirror.
6	Weaning	Moving from milk to solid foods.
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8	Separation Anxiety	Distress that children experience when separated from their primary caregivers.
9	Attention span	The length of time a child is able to concentrate on a particular activity.
10	Egocentric	Thinking only of yourself and not the feelings or wishes of others.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Early years setting	Childcare provided by a childminder, nursery, pre-school or creche.
2	Independent	Having the ability to carry out actions for yourself.
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Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
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3	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
4	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
5	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.
6	Centile charts	Used by paediatricians and other health care providers to follow a child's growth over time
7	Proportion	The extent of something considered in comparison to something else e.g. the head is in proportion to the body.
8	Consistent	Remaining the same over time.
9	Circumference	The distance around something e.g. a baby's head.
10	Individuals involved in monitoring growth	Health professionals, social care workers, early years educators, parents and carers.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Health professionals	Doctor, health visitor, midwife.
2	Social care workers	Social worker, family support worker.
3	Early years educators	Childminder, Nursery worker, Key person.
4	Importance of measuring growth	To identify any issues and tell parents and carers if the child is growing well.
5	Developmental Milestones	Key skills or behaviours that most children can do by a certain age.
6	Development	The gaining of skills and knowledge over time.
7	Milestone	A stage or event in a process.
8	5 aspects of development	Physical, communication & language, cognitive & intellectual, social and emotional development.
9	Physical development	Changes in body structure and function over time, such as growth, motor skills, and physical health.
10	Communication and language development	The skills of speaking, listening and understanding.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cognitive and intellectual development	The development of thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities.
2	Social development	The development of relationships and learning to interact with others.
3	Emotional development	The development of feelings, resilience, independence, bonds and trust and managing emotions.
4	Ultrasound	High frequency sound wave that creates an image on a screen of inside the body.
5	Primitive reflexes	Skills that babies are born with and are apparent immediately after that are born (grasp, rooting, startle, sucking)
6	Growth	An increase in size and mass.
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8	Personal Child Health Record (PCHR)/ Red book	Where information about a child's growth and development is stored.
9	The 2-year-old's check	A health check for children around the age of 2 years.
10	The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	The national programme to measure the height and weight of children aged 4 to 5 years.

Drama Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	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 2 w/c 08/09/25	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	Status	A character's level of power or influence. (E.g., Mr. Birling starts with high status but loses it as the play progresses.)
6	Proxemics	The use of space between characters to show relationships and power dynamics.
7	Stage Directions	Instructions in the script that describe setting, movement, and tone.
8	Foreshadowing	Hints about future events. (E.g., The Inspector's warning about "fire and blood and anguish" foreshadows war.)
9	Tension	A sense of suspense or unease in a scene.
10	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.)

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Antagonist	The opponent or adversary of the hero or main character of a drama.
2	Climax	The point of greatest intensity in a series or progression of events in a play, often forming the turning point of the plot and leading to some kind of resolution.
3	Acting style	A particular manner of acting that reflects cultural and historical influences.
4	Gesture	Any movement of the performers head, shoulder , arm , hand , leg or foot to convey meaning.
5	Focus	In acting, the act of concentrating or staying in character.
6	Proxemics	'Spatial relationships' ,between different performers or a performer and elements of the set.
7	Vocal Expression	How a performer uses his/her voice to convey a character.
8	Aside	Lines spoken by an performer to the audience and not supposed to be overheard by other characters on stage.
9	Motivation	The reason or reasons for a character's behaviour ; an incentive or inducement for further action for a character
10	Characterisation	How a performer uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Structure	The arrangement of and relationship between the scenes / acts within a play piece of devised theatre.
2	Genre	A French word meaning 'category' or 'type' e.g comedy , tragedy , docudrama , farce , or melodrama
3	Flashback	In a non-linear plot, to go back in time to a previous event; a flash forward would move the action into the future.
4	Contrast	Dynamic use of opposites, such as movement/ stillness, sound/silence , and light/darkness.
5	Stimulus	An object, image , piece of text , music or video that inspires devised work.
6	Plot	The events and sequences of action within a play, sometimes known as narrative or storyline.
7	Role	The character portrayed by a performer in a drama
8	Realism	An attempt in theatre to represent everyday life and characters as they are or appear to be.
9	Performance Skills	Skills used by performers including voice/ vocal skills, movement/ physical skills , use of space/proxemics and facial expression/ posture / non verbal skills.
10	Interaction	The action or relationship among two or more characters.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings , and actions.
2	Pitch	The particular level of a voice, instrument or tune.
3	Improvisation	The spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation ; acting done without a script.
4	Mirroring	Copying the movement and / or expression or look of another performer exactly.
5	Ensemble	Unified effect achieved by all members of the cast working together , rather than a focus on individual performances. also be used to refer to the cast
6	Comic Relief	A break in the tension of a tragedy provided by a comic character, a comic episode , or even a comic line
7	Farce	An extreme form of comedy depending on quick tempo and flawless timing, based on improbable events are farfetched coincidences.
8	Form	Refers to the shape of each individual section or scene e.g movement/mime based ensemble scene , duologue, advert movements of thought-tracking
9	Dynamic	The energetic range of or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound.
10	Resolution	How the problem or conflict in a drama is solved or concluded.

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

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Stage crew	Employed to move/operate scenery
2	Given Circumstances	The who , what , when , where and why of any character you plan to take on for a role
3	Apron	The area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage
4	Arena stage	Type of stage without a frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, in which the audience surrounds the stage area
5	Magic if	The actor puts themselves into the characters situation
6	Platform stage	Acting area raised from the floor either in a non-theatre space or in an unusual part of a theatre space
7	EMU	Electrical Multiple Unit ,used to describe stage machinery composed from multiple moving parts
8	Tempo	The relative speed or rate of movement/voice/sound. Can be applied to dramatic contexts
9	Suspense	A feeling of uncertainty as to outcome,used to build interest and excitement on the part of the audience
10	Denouement	The moment in a drama when the essential plot point is unravelled or explained

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Baby Spot	Small spotlight under 500 watts
2	Backlight	Light coming from upstage, behind scenery or performers, to sculpt and separate them from the background
3	Blackout	A lighting cue where all stage lights go off simultaneously.
4	Board	Abb. for 'lighting control board'
5	Colour Filter	A sheet of plastic usually composed of a coloured resin which creates coloured light on stage. A colour filter is sometimes known as a Gel.
6	Cyclorama	A fabric drop hung from a curved or segmented batten, or a curved wall at the back of the stage , upon which a light can be cast to create effects.
7	Cue sheet	List of effects
8	Fresnel	Adjustable light giving a diffused light, created by construction of its lens of 'concentric circles'
9	Narrator	A person who delivers a commentary accompanying a film, play , broadcast or piece of music
10	Gobo	Mental slide placed in gate of lantern which throws a pattern.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Profile Spot	Lantern which can produce hard or soft light
2	Masking	Flats/cloths used to mask parts of the set/stage from the audience
3	Platform	Also referred to as a rostrum it is a stationary, flat walking surface for

		performers, used to provide varying levels
4	Diegetic sound	Sound heard by characters on stage e.g music played on a radio on the set
5	Placard	A sign or additional piece of written information presented on stage
6	Soundscape	Sound that runs under a scene , to help establish the world of the play, to immerse the audience in that world and / or to heighten emotion. This can be created using recorded and or live sound.
7	Non- Diegetic Sound	Sound NOT heard by the actors and designed to create mood/ atmosphere/ impact on the audience e.g emotional underscore.
8	Auditorium	The part of the theatre accommodating the audience during the performance, also known as the 'house'
9	End on	Traditional audience seating layout where the audience is looking at the stage from the same direction, This seating layout is that of a proscenium arch theatre
10	Ground-plan	A traditional drawing of the stage

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Black box	A one-room theatre, without a proscenium arch; interior is painted black,including walls, floor and ceiling , and any drapes are also black
2	Promenade	A theatrical production with the expectation that the audience members will predominantly walk or move about
3	Proscenium	A frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, creating a picture frame or an imaginary fourth wall through which the audience experienced the illusion of spying on characters
4	In - the - round	An acting area or stage that may be views from all sides simultaneously
5	Sightlines	Imaginary lines of sight that determine what area of the stage are visible to the audience from any given seat in the house
6	Thrust	A stage that extends into the audience area, with seats on three sides of a peninsula-shaped acting space
7	Traverse	Form of staging where the audience is on either side of the acting area
8	Site-specific	Any type of theatrical production designed to be performed at a unique, specially adapted location other than a standard theatre
9	Staging	The use of the stage as a design element, considering:choice of stage;positing of entrances/exits ,ste items,stage furniture,levels;awareness of audience;creating an appropriate space for performers/audience
10	Centre-stage	The centre point on stage

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Rostrum	Portable platform, usually in the form of a collapsible hinged framework (gate) with a separate top
2	Revolve	Turntable built into the stage floor on which scenery can be set and then driven into view.
3	Scenery	A theatrical equipment, such as curtains, flats, backdrops, or platforms, used in a production to create location/environment
4	Gauze	A drop made of fabric that seems almost opaque when lit from the front but semi-transparent when lit from behind
5	Tabs	Curtains
6	Files	Area above the stage where scenery is kept
7	Master	Lever/slide which controls all lights
8	Wash	A general 'fill' or light and colour across the stage
9	Articulation	The clarity or distinction of speech
10	Turning Points	The climax or high point of a story, when events can go either way.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Subtext	the underlying meaning or motivation beneath a character's spoken words or actions.
2	Intention	the purpose or aim behind an actor's performance choices, including emotional objectives and character goals.
3	Semiotics	the use of signs and symbols in theatre (like costume, lighting, or gesture) to create meaning for the audience.
4	Juxtaposition	placing contrasting elements side by side in performance to highlight differences or provoke thought.
5	Proxemics	the use of space and physical distance between actors to convey relationships or power dynamics.
6	Multi-Role	when one actor plays multiple characters, often using minimal changes in voice, movement, or costume.
7	Transitions	the techniques used to move smoothly between scenes, moods, or locations in a live performance.
8	Naturalism	a performance style that aims to create a believable, realistic depiction of everyday life.
9	Expressionism	a theatrical style where design and acting exaggerate emotion and inner experience over realism.
10	Directorial	relating to the choices and vision of the director in shaping the performance and interpretation of the play.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Verbatim	a form of theatre that uses the exact words from real people, often taken from interviews or recordings.
2	Pace	not just speed, but how rhythm and tempo affect dramatic tension and audience engagement.
3	Dynamics	variations in energy, emotion, or interaction that create contrast and interest in a performance.

4	Silhouette	the outline of an actor's shape or costume on stage, often used to make visual statements.
5	Symbolism	using objects, colours, or actions on stage to represent larger ideas or themes
6	Fourth-wall	the imaginary barrier between actors and audience; breaking it directly acknowledges the audience.
7	Ensemble	a group of performers working collectively with equal focus rather than highlighting individuals.
8	Dramaturgy	the structure and dramatic composition of a piece, including how the narrative is shaped.
9	Motif	a repeated visual, vocal, or physical element that reinforces themes or character development.
10	Alienation	a technique (from Brecht) that prevents emotional attachment, making the audience think critically instead.

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 oxidation 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	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
3	GNI	Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within a country and abroad.
4	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
5	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
6	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
7	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
9	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Access to clean water	The percentage of people that have access to clean, safe water within a country.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
2	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
3	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
4	Causes of uneven development	These include natural hazards, landlocked countries, trade, access to education, colonialism and civil wars.
5	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
6	FDI example	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.
7	Industry	Industry is the growth of factories.
8	Industry example	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
9	Tourism	The commercial organisation of holidays.
10	Tourism example	Tourism has contributed \$167 billion to Brazil's GDP in 2024, this is a 3.4% growth from 2023.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aid		This is a donation.
2	Aid example		This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
3	Fairtrade		Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
4	Fairtrade example		The coop has worked hard to create a large fairtrade product range and has won the climate leader award at the fairtrade global awards in 2023.
5	Debt relief		This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
6	Development		An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
7	Quality of life		A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
8	GNI		Gross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within a country and abroad.
9	GDP		Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
10	GDP per capita		This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25		Piece of Information	Answer
1	Debt relief example		Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
2	Microfinance		This is a small loan.
3	Microfinance example		The Grameen Bank have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
4	Intermediate technology		This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
5	Intermediate technology example		Sand dams in Kenya allow residents to increase water quantity and quality.
6	Birth rate		The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
7	Death rate		The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.
8	Life expectancy		The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
9	Infant mortality rate		The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	Access to clean water		The percentage of people that have access to clean, safe water within a country.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria content	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
2	Nigeria importance	Regionally - fastest growing economy in Africa. Globally - supplies 2.7% of the world's oil.
3	Nigeria TNCs	Shell Oil is a large TNC in Nigeria.
4	Nigeria aid	Nigeria received aid to fund the Aduwan healthcare centre in 2010 which educates mothers on the importance of vaccinating their children and the charity nets for life work with locals on preventing malaria.
5	Nigeria environmental problems	Nigeria has had a large problem with water pollution, air pollution and deforestation.
6	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
7	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.
8	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
9	Causes of uneven development	These include natural hazards, landlocked countries, trade, access to education, colonialism and civil wars.
10	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries and is also part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.
2	Economic change in the UK	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy).
3	UK post industrial economy	The post industrial economy began after the industrial revolution (1750 - 1900) and continues to today.
4	UK north south divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
5	Closing the north south divide	The north south divide can be closed by using HS2 and local enterprise partnerships.
6	FDI example	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.
7	Industry	Industry is the growth of factories.
8	Industry example	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.

9	Tourism	The commercial organisation of holidays.
10	Tourism example	Tourism has contributed \$167 billion to Brazil's GDP in 2024, this is a 3.4% growth from 2023.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK rural economies	Our example of a rural increasing population is South Cambridgeshire and our example of a rural declining population is the outer hebrides.
2	UK infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (Liverpool 2) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
3	UK wider world relationships	The UK is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries and has kept a free trade deal with the EU.
4	Waves	These are disturbances in the ocean created by the wind.
5	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
6	Aid	This is a donation.
7	Aid example	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
8	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
9	Fairtrade example	The coop has worked hard to create a large fairtrade product range and has won the climate leader award at the fairtrade global awards in 2023.
10	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
2	Swash	Swash
3	Backwash	Backwash
4	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
5	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.
6	Debt relief example	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
7	Microfinance	This is a small loan.
8	Microfinance example	The Grameen Bank have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
9	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
10	Intermediate technology example	Sand dams in Kenya allow residents to increase water quantity and quality.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Nigeria content	Nigeria is an NEE located in western Africa. It has a north-south divide in terms of climate, religion and wealth.
2	Nigeria importance	Regionally - fastest growing economy in Africa. Globally - supplies 2.7% of the world's oil.
3	Nigeria TNCs	Shell Oil is a large TNC in Nigeria.
4	Nigeria aid	Nigeria received aid to fund the Aduwan healthcare centre in 2010 which educates mothers on the importance of vaccinating their children and the charity nets for life work with locals on preventing malaria.
5	Nigeria environmental problems	Nigeria has had a large problem with water pollution, air pollution and deforestation.
6	Nigeria wider world relationships	Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries and is also part of the United Nations and is the 5th largest contributor to peacekeeping troops.
7	Economic change in the UK	Pre 1800 primary industry → 1750-1900 industrial revolution → 1945-1970s nationalisation → 1979 - 1990s privatisation → 1990s-present globalisation (post-industrial economy).
8	UK post industrial economy	The post industrial economy began after the industrial revolution (1750 - 1900) and continues to today.
9	UK north south divide	The real and perceived economic differences between the north and south of the UK.
10	Closing the north south divide	The north south divide can be closed by using HS2 and local enterprise partnerships.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	UK rural economies	Our example of a rural increasing population is South Cambridgeshire and our example of a rural declining population is the outer hebrides.
2	UK infrastructure	The road (smart motorways), rail (HS2), water (Liverpool 2) and air networks (Heathrow) ensure that a country/countries can run effectively.
3	UK wider world relationships	The UK is part of the Commonwealth meaning it is 19% cheaper to trade with other countries and has kept a free trade deal with the EU.
4	Waves	These are disturbances in the ocean created by the wind.
5	Prevailing wind	The strongest direction of wind.
6	Fetch	The distance travelled by wind/waves over open water.
7	Swash	Swash
8	Backwash	Backwash
9	Destructive waves	Waves that have a strong backwash and weak swash.
10	Constructive waves	Waves that have a strong swash and weak backwash.

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Development	An improvement in quality of life for one person or a group of people in one place.
2	Quality of life	A measure of happiness using factors such as income, jobs, health and safety.
3	Industry example	Shell Oil has increased industry in Nigeria, creating 65,000 direct jobs which is increasing the country's income.
4	Tourism example	Tourism has contributed \$167 billion to Brazil's GDP in 2024, this is a 3.4% growth from 2023.
5	GDP per capita	This is where GDP is divided by the population size to work out average wage.
6	Industry	Industry is the growth of factories.
7	Causes of uneven development	These include natural hazards, landlocked countries, trade, access to education, colonialism and civil wars.
8	Literacy rate	The percentage of a population that can read and write.
9	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before their first birthday per 1000 per year in a place.
10	FDI example	China invested in Kenya building a high speed railway from Mombasa to the Dominican Republic of the Congo which is increasing trading.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Debt relief	This is where HICs cancel the debt owed to them by LICs and NEEs.
2	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live within a country.
3	Fairtrade example	The coop has worked hard to create a large fairtrade product range and has won the climate leader award at the fairtrade global awards in 2023.
4	Debt relief example	Zambia's debt was cancelled by the G8 and they invested this money in healthcare making it free for everyone.
5	GNI	Cross National Income is the value of all goods and services produced within a country and abroad.
6	Intermediate technology example	Sand dams in Kenya allow residents to increase water quantity and quality.
7	Aid example	This is a project set up by Oxfam to buy families in LICs a goat to provide food and increase income.
8	Access to clean water	The percentage of people that have access to clean, safe water within a country.
9	Microfinance example	The Grameen Bank have provided microfinance loans to 25 million people across the world, 90% of which are women.
10	DTM	The demographic transition model is a graph which shows how a country's population changes naturally as it develops.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 per year in a place.
2	Fairtrade	Ensuring every person in the chain of production gets a fair wage for their work.
3	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment is when a HIC or NEE usually invests income into an LIC e.g. building factories, infrastructure and services.
4	Tourism	The commercial organisation of holidays.
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced within a country.
6	Population pyramid	A graphical illustration of the distribution of a population by age groups.
7	Aid	This is a donation.
8	Intermediate technology	This is basic technology that meets the needs of the community.
9	Microfinance	This is a small loan.
10	Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 per year in a place.

Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
2	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
3	Infancy	0-2 years.
4	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
5	Adolescence	9-18 years.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
2	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
3	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
4	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
5	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Motor skills	The movements and actions of the muscles.
2	Dexterity	The use of fine motor skills.
3	Mobility	The use of gross motor skills.
4	Creative thinking/ abstract thought	Our imagination and ability to think about things we have not observed.
5	Memory/ recall	Storing and connecting information to what we already know and recalling it to use at a later date.
6	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
7	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
8	Infancy	0-2 years.
9	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
10	Adolescence	9-18 years.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Problem solving	Using the brain to think through problems and come up with ideas to solve them.
2	Language development	An aspect of intellectual development involving being able to think through and express ideas using language.
3	Contentment	An emotional state when infants and children feel happy in their environment and with the way they are being cared for.
4	Bonding and attachment	The emotional ties an individual forms with others.
5	Security	The feeling of being cared for, being safe and loved.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Intellectual Development	How people develop their thinking skills, memory and language.
7	Emotional Development	How people develop their identity and cope with feelings.
8	Physical Development	Growth patterns and changes in mobility of the large and small muscles in the body that happen throughout life.
9	Social Development	How people develop friendships and relationships.
10	Gross motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate large muscles (legs, arms and torso).

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
2	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
3	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
4	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
5	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.
6	Fine motor development	The skills acquired to control and coordinate small muscles (hands, fingers and toes).
7	Puberty	A process towards sexual maturity, preparing adolescents for reproduction.
8	Lifestyle	The choices made that affect health and development such as diet and exercise.
9	Menopause	The ceasing of menstruation.
10	Sexual characteristics	Characteristics that do not mature until sex hormones are released and are essential for reproduction.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Lifestage	Distinct phases of life that each person passes through.
7	Characteristic	Something that is typical of people at a particular lifestage.
8	Infancy	0-2 years.
9	Early Childhood	3-8 years.
10	Adolescence	9-18 years.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
2	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
3	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
4	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
5	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.
6	Early Adulthood	19-45 years.
7	Middle Adulthood	46-65 years.
8	Later Adulthood	65+ years.
9	PIES	Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Social.
10	Development	Gaining new skills and abilities i.e. riding a bike.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Independence	Reaching a stage in development that enables individuals to care for themselves and make their own decisions.
2	Self-image	How individuals see themselves or how they think others see them.
3	Self-esteem	How good or bad an individual feels about themselves and how much they value their abilities.
4	Solitary play	Playing alone, usually from birth to 2 years.
5	Parallel play	Playing next to each other but absorbed in their own game, from 2 to 3 years.
6	Cooperative/ social play	Playing with other children, from 3 years onwards.
7	Informal relationships	Relationships between family members.
8	Formal relationships	Relationships between individuals that are not related or do not have friendships i.e. co workers, doctors, teachers.
9	Intimate relationships	An interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy.
10	Factors that affect development	Physical factors, lifestyle factors, social and cultural factors, relationship and isolation factors and economic factors.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents.
2	Genetic disorders	Health conditions that are passed from parents to children through their genes.
3	Lifestyle choices	The food you eat and how much exercise you do.
4	Appearance	Body shape, facial features, hair and nails, personal hygiene and our clothing.
5	Social and Cultural factors	The opportunities and experiences someone has and the cultural, religious or community groups they belong to.
6	Gender roles	The role and responsibilities determined by a person's gender.
7	Social isolation	When an individual does not have the opportunity of regular contact with others.
8	Role model	Someone a person admires and strives to be like.
9	Economic	A person's wealth including their income and material possessions.
10	Material possessions	Things owned by an individual.

History Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What is a dictatorship?	A country ruled by a dictator—one individual with complete power
2	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany?	The Reichstag Fire
3	Who was Marinus Van der Lubbe?	A Dutch communist who started the Reichstag Fire
4	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
5	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
6	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
7	What anti-Semitic laws were introduced in 1933?	Jews could no longer work as lawyers or judges
8	What was the Nazi policy towards trade unions?	The Nazis banned trade unions and arrested their leaders
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anti-Semitic laws ● Book burning ● The Civil Service Act ● The use of terror
10	Why was Ernst Rohm a threat to Hitler?	He was the leader of the SA who criticised Hitler publicly

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler
2	What two roles did Hitler combine to become Fuhrer?	President and Chancellor
3	What was the KDF also known as?	Strength Through Joy scheme
4	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
5	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holiday on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
6	Why were the Nazi policies for workers a problem?	Wages did not increase
7	What did the Nazis want women to be like?	Fit and healthy so they could have lots of children
8	How did Nazi policies encourage women to	They were given marriage loans and celebrated with the Mother Cross

	have large families?	
9	How did the Nazis control teachers?	Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' League
10	What new subject was added to the Nazi curriculum?	Eugenics-The study of race

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What types of activities did young Germans do in the Hitler Youth?	Boys-learnt to be soldiers. Girls-learnt to be mothers and wives
2	Why did young people attend the Hitler Youth?	Membership was compulsory after 1936
3	Young people were indoctrinated in the Hitler Youth. What does this mean?	Young people were brainwashed into believing Nazi ideas
4	Which groups did the Nazis consider Untermenschen?	Gypsies, Black people, Slavs from Eastern Europe, Jews, Homosexuals and physically and mentally disabled people.
5	What did the Nazis believe about Jewish people?	Nazis believed the Jews were untermenschen or undesirables
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews and Kristallnacht
7	What Happened In Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground
8	What were the Nuremberg Laws?	They removed all rights and freedoms from German Jews
9	Why was there so little opposition to Nazi rule?	Why was there so little opposition to Nazi rule? The German population was indoctrinated by propaganda
10	Who were the SS?	Hitler's most trusted security force

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What did the SS do?	Ran the Concentration Camps
2	What was the SD?	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
3	What Could the Gestapo do?	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone
4	What Were Block wardens?	Volunteers who spied on their neighbours and could denounce them to the Gestapo
5	What was the people's court?	It was the Nazi court where judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and crimes were punishable by death
6	What was Dachau?	The First Concentration Camp
7	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions
8	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
9	How did Goebbels	Controlled what people read, heard and saw

	indoctrinate the German people?	
10	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did the Communists oppose the Nazis after 1933?	They produced 10,000 copies of their newsletter—the Red Flag— each month and continued to hold meetings
2	Why were the Social Democrats not effective opposition to the Nazis?	They refused to work with the communists
3	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
4	Which religious leader opposed the Nazi's?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
5	What youth group opposed the Nazis?	Edelweiss Pirates
6	What did the Edelweiss Pirates do?	Organised camps and sang anti-Nazi songs
7	What is a war economy?	An economy in which most workers and factories producing goods for the war
8	Who directed war economy?	Albert Speer
9	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, use concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
10	How did the war affect German civilians?	The people faced shortages of goods, rationing and air raids

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What types of goods were rationed in Germany?	Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed
2	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women choose to stay at home
3	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
4	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
5	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
6	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
7	Why did the Nazis plan Total War?	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad
8	How did Germany expect people to	Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre

	contribute to Total War?	
9	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
10	What happened at the bombing of Dortmund in March 1945?	98% of the buildings in the city destroyed

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
2	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
3	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland
4	What was Nazi rule in the Netherlands like?	They treated them as equals, Nazis did not interfere with Dutch schools and formed their own branch of the SS
5	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
6	Identify TWO impacts of Nazi rule on Dutch people:	Most Dutch Jews were deported to death camps and murdered/The Nazis sent all Dutchmen between 16 and 60 to Germany as forced labourers
7	What was Nazi rule in Poland like?	Renamed the General Government and eradicated Polish culture
8	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered
9	What was the Final Solution?	The Nazis attempt to murder all the Jews in Europe
10	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
2	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
3	What does Collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
4	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis
5	How did countries collaborate with the Nazis?	Members of the Dutch police force played a leading role in tracking down Jews
6	What did the Reichstag	It was used to arrest communists

	Fire Decree do?	
7	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
8	What was the aim of Gleichschaltung?	Bringing Germany into line with Nazi ideas
9	Give the FOUR features of Gleichschaltung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anti-Semitic laws ● Book burning ● The Civil Service Act ● The use of terror
10	What was the Night of Long Knives?	When Hitler and leading Nazis killed leaders of the SA and made the remaining members swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	What was the KDF also known as?	Strength Through Joy scheme
2	What was the DAF?	The Nazi organisation for workers that replaced trade unions
3	What was the Strength Through Joy organisation?	It rewarded workers with cheap holiday on cruise ships, theatre tickets, and gym classes
4	Why were the Nazi policies for workers a problem?	Wages did not increase
5	What did the Nazis believe about Jewish people?	Nazis believed the Jews were untermenschen or undesirables
6	How did the Nazis persecute the Jews before 1939?	1935 Nuremberg Laws removed all rights from German Jews and Kristallnacht
7	What Happened In Kristallnacht?	Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were smashed and burned to the ground
8	What did the SS do?	Ran the Concentration Camps
9	What was the SD?	The Nazi secret intelligence gathering service
10	What Could the Gestapo do?	They had the power to arrest and imprison anyone

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25		
	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Who was Joseph Goebbels?	The Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
2	How did Goebbels indoctrinate the German people?	Controlled what people read, heard and saw
3	How did Nazi propaganda feature in everyday life?	Everybody had to do the Nazi salute and 'Heil Hitler' greeting.
4	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
5	Which religious leader opposed the Nazis?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
6	What is a war	An economy in which most workers and factories producing goods for the

	economy?	war
7	Who directed war economy?	Albert Speer
8	How did Speer increase production?	He employed more women, use concentration camp prisoners as workers and had factories focus on producing one thing
9	What types of goods were rationed in Germany?	Food, clothing, shoes, and coal were all rationed
10	Why was Speer not able to conscript women into factory work?	It clashed with Hitler's traditional view of women and most women choose to stay at home

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	How did people resist the Nazis during the war?	By telling anti-Nazi jokes, saying 'Good Morning' rather than 'Heil Hitler' and listening to the BBC
2	How did the White Rose resist Nazi rule?	They distributed leaflets criticising Hitler and the war effort
3	What was the July 1944 bomb plot?	It was an attempt to assassinate Hitler led by Colonel von Stauffenberg
4	What is total war?	A war in which the entire population, including all civilians, is involved
5	Why did the Nazis plan Total War?	Russia won the Battle of Stalingrad
6	How did Germany expect people to contribute to Total War?	Ban on unnecessary activities such as the theatre
7	What was the Volkssturm?	A new unit of the German army created to defend Germany itself, most recruits were teenagers or older men who had four days training and wore no uniform
8	By 1942, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe. What does this mean?	Nazi Germany had invaded and taken over most of Europe
9	What country was occupied in Western Europe?	The Netherlands
10	What country was occupied in Eastern Europe?	Poland

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Why was Nazi rule in the Netherlands less brutal than in Eastern Europe?	The Nazis believed the Dutch had the same racial background as Germans
2	Identify TWO impacts of Nazi rule on Dutch people:	Most Dutch Jews were deported to death camps and murdered/The Nazis sent all Dutchmen between 16 and 60 to Germany as forced labourers
3	What was Nazi rule in	Renamed the General Government and eradicated Polish culture

	Poland like?	
4	What were the impacts of Nazi rule on Polish people?	Over 3 million Polish Jews had been murdered
5	What was the Final Solution?	The Nazis attempt to murder all the Jews in Europe
6	Who were the Einsatzgruppen?	Mobile killing squads that went to villages and towns in the East and murdered Jews
7	What were death camps?	Camps where large numbers of people could be murdered in gas chambers
8	What was Auschwitz?	The largest death camp in Poland where 1.1 million people were murdered
9	What does Collaboration mean?	Working with or for the Nazis and helping them rule
10	What does accommodation mean?	Doing as you were told by the Nazis

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany? The Reichstag Fire	Name one way Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany? The Reichstag Fire
2	What did the Reichstag Fire Decree do?	It was used to arrest communists
3	What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler?	It gave Hitler the power to pass laws without needing the consent of the Reichstag
4	Why were the Social Democrats not effective in opposition to the Nazis?	They refused to work with the communists
5	How did the Nazis control the church?	Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Pope and the Nazis set up a new Reich Church for Protestants
6	Which religious leader opposed the Nazis?	Martin Niemoller set up the Confessional Church which preached against Nazi racial policy
7	What were Block Wardens?	Volunteers who spied on their neighbours and could denounce them to the Gestapo
8	What was the People's Court?	It was the Nazi court where judges had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and crimes were punishable by death
9	What was Dachau?	The first concentration camp
10	What were the conditions like in a concentration camp?	Harsh punishments: beatings, bread and water rations, and executions

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; TTSTTTS
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.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
2	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
3	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
4	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
5	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.
6	Staccato	A short and detached note.
7	One Drop	A drum line where the emphasis is on the off-beat.
8	Steppers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing on every beat of the bar.
9	Rockers	A drum line that is similar to a One Drop drum line but with the bass drum playing quaver beats.
10	Drum Fill	A short transitional beat played on the drums between sections of a song.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	House Music	A musical genre characterised by a four on the four drum beat and a tempo of 120 bpm.
2	Four on the Floor	A rhythm pattern in 4/4 time where the bass drum is played on every beat.
3	Kick-Clap Pattern	A drum beat which mainly uses kick and clap sounds.
4	Drum Machine	A programmable electronic device able to imitate the sounds of a drum kit.
5	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
6	Reggae	A musical genre where there is a strongly accented off beat, originating in Jamaica.
7	Off Beat	To put a note on the weak beat of the song and a rest on the strong beat.
8	Social Issues	A problem that affects many people within a society.
9	Strophic Form	A verse/chorus structure.
10	Rastafari	A religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s.

Sport Science Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to get oxygen to the working muscles for use by the body.
2	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle to sustain repeated contractions
3	Speed	The maximum rate at which an individual is able to perform a movement.
4	Strength	The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance.
5	Power	The exertion of rapid muscular strength; it can be remembered by strength x speed.
6	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly while maintaining control.
7	Balance	The ability to maintain a position; this involves maintaining the centre of gravity of mass over the base of support.
8	Flexibility	The range of movement possible at a joint.
9	Coordination	The ability to use two more body parts together (simultaneously) smoothly and efficiently .
10	Reaction time	The time taken from the onset of a stimulus to the start of the reactive movement.

Week 2	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Multistage fitness test	A maximal and progressive test of cardiovascular / aerobic endurance.
2	Cooper 12 minute run test	A fitness test for cardiovascular endurance in which participants run as far as they can for 12 minutes.
3	30 second sit up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many sit ups as you can in 30 seconds.
4	1 minute press up test	A maximal test, in which you need to perform as many press ups in 1 minute.
5	30m speed test	Fitness testing method for speed.
6	Handgrip Dynamometer test	Fitness testing method for strength.
7	Vertical Jump test	Fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
8	Standing long jump test	Second fitness testing method for anaerobic power.
9	Illinois test	Fitness testing method for agility.
10	Standing stork test	Fitness testing method for balance.

Week 3	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sit and reach test	Fitness testing method for flexibility.
2	Anderson wall toss	Fitness testing method for coordination.
3	Ruler drop test	Fitness testing method for reaction time.
4	Normative data	Data and statistics used to compare participants' scores against set standards.
5	Protocol	The accepted or established procedure for conducting a test
6	Resistance training	Training that involves working against some kind of force that resists the movement.
7	Conducting a test	The precise instruction on how to conduct and lay out the test.
8	Anaerobic - duration	Short duration
9	Aerobic - duration	Long duration

10	Anaerobic - oxygen consumption	Not enough oxygen to meet energy demands.
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Week 4	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Validity	Refers to how well a fitness test measures the component of fitness that it aims to test.
2	Reliability	A fitness test is reliable if it can be repeated and gives similar results each time.
3	Maximal test	Fitness tests that require maximal effort in order to produce a valid, comparable result
4	Sub Maximal	Fitness tests that do not require maximal exertion
5	PAR-Q	Physical activity readiness questionnaire
6	Questionnaire	Series of questions to be answered truthfully.
7	Aerobic - oxygen consumption	Enough oxygen to meet energy demands
8	Aerobic - methods of training	Continuous and Fartlek (periods of aerobic and anaerobic exercise).
9	Anaerobic - methods of training	HIIT, Interval, Plyometrics and resistance training.
10	Skill rehearsal - preparation	Athletes rehearse the skill or strategy by talking to themselves.

Week 5	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SPOR	Principles of training: specificity, progression, overload and reversibility.
2	Specificity	Making training specific to the movements, skills and muscles that are used in the activity
3	Progression	Gradually making training harder as it becomes too easy
4	Overload	Working harder than normal
5	Reversibility	'Use it or lose it'. If you stop training you will lose fitness.
6	Pre training	Allows you to gain a foundation of fitness, before returning to your sport.
7	Maximum oxygen uptake (VO2 max)	Maximum volume of oxygen that can be consumed per minute/ unit of time.
8	Relevant to the sport	The component of fitness relevant to the sport.
9	Anaerobic - Intensity	High intensity exercise
10	Aerobic - Intensity	Low intensity exercise

Week 6	Piece of Information	Answer
1	FITT	Principles of overload; Frequency, intensity, time and type
2	Frequency	The number of training sessions you complete over a period of time.
3	Intensity	How hard you train.
4	Time	How long you train for in each session.
5	Type	The method of training you use.
6	Hypertrophy	An increase in muscle size as a result of training.
7	Eccentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and lengthens.
8	Concentric contraction	When a muscle contracts and shortens in length.
9	Pulse raising	An activity that can be used to gradually increase the heart rate.
10	Mobility exercises	Involves the joints being used through their full range of motion, which will allow them to increase flexibility around that joint.

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
1	SMART	Principles of goal setting: Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
2	Specific	Goals should be specific to the person and make use of the muscles, movements and energy capabilities of that person.
3	Measurable	Goals should be able to be measured and assessed.
4	Achievable	Goals should be achievable.
5	Realistic	Goals should be realistic, for example, there should be enough time for the participant to reach them.
6	Dynamic stretches	Active movements where joints and muscles go through a range of movement before exercise/ a game.
7	Aerobic training zone	The optimal zone of training to make aerobic gains in the body to improve cardiovascular endurance and stamina.
8	Objective measures	Facts that provide figures/ numbers, which allow a performer to monitor improvement..
9	Training methods	Different types of methods on how you can train your body to perform in a sport.
10	Illness	Can cause a reduction in exercise performance, can interrupt training and competitions.

Week 8	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Time bound	Goals should be set over a realistic period of time.
2	Continuous training	Involves working at a constant rate or intensity and improves cardiovascular endurance/ stamina.
3	Fartlek training	'Speed play' generally involves running, combining continuous and interval training with varying speed and intensity.
4	Interval training	Any training that involves periods of work and rest.
5	Circuit training	A series of exercises performed at work stations with periods of work and rest.
6	Plyometric training	Repeated exercises such as bounding, hopping or jumping over hurdles, which are designed to create fast, powerful movements.
7	Weight training	Form of resistance training which involves using weights to primary build or improve strength.
8	Repetition	The completion of one lift, pull or movement.
9	Set of repetitions	A group of repetitions that should be completed before having a rest period.
10	HITT	High-Intensity Interval Training.

Week 9	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Aerobic exercise	Involves utilising oxygen to fuel the body during exercise.
2	Anaerobic exercise	Involves fuelling the body during exercise without using oxygen.
3	One rep max	The maximum weight that can be lifted once (one repetition).
4	Warm up	Exercises to prepare the body for exercise so that the chances of injury or ill effects are reduced.
5	Cool down	Easy exercises done after a more intense activity to allow the body to gradually move to resting condition.
6	Work-to-rest ratio	The amount of exercise (work)compared to the amount of rest.
7	Stamina	The ability to sustain activity without fatigue.
8	Equipment	The tools which are used to successfully play a sport or help with an activity.
9	Individual sport	A sport which is played on your own.
10	Team sport	A sport which is played with two more people in the team.

Week 10	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Advantages in sport	Knowing the sport very well and excelling in the sport.
2	Adaptability	Flexibility to adapt a programme if, for any reason, the session being performed cannot be followed precisely.
3	Disadvantages in sport	Not knowing the sport very well and not excelling in the sport.
4	Facilities in sport	The different environments in which a sport can be played in.
5	Safety in sport	An environment where athletes can train and compete in healthy and supportive surroundings.
6	Risk assessment	An inspection which is carried out to identify any hazards which may occur during an activity and prevents injuries.
7	Goals in sport	Being involved in a process to achieve your own goals/ targets.
8	Injury	Damaging a part of your body due to exercises or playing within the sport.
9	Current fitness	Your current fitness, without any training or exercise.
10	Evaluating in sport	To assess for underlying medical conditions, while also ensuring that the athlete is in optimal health.

Spanish Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para las vacaciones de mis sueños	For my dream holiday
2	me gustaría ir a Asia	I would like to go to Asia
3	porque se puede	because you can
4	probar la comida típica	try typical food
5	y sacar <u>fotos</u>	and take <u>photos</u>
6	Si tuviera mi elección	If I had my choice
7	quisiera visitar África	I would like to visit
8	en primavera	in spring
9	porque me gustaría	because I would like
10	visitar el parque nacional	to visit the national park

Week 2 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Si eres <u>aventurero</u>	If you are <u>adventurous</u>
2	hay que ir	you must go
3	a la Tomatina	to the Tomatina
4	porque es la fiesta más	because it is the most....festival
5	popular y divertida	popular and fun
6	Hay un <u>espectáculo</u> bonito	There is a beautiful <u>show</u>
7	una batalla divertida	a fun battle
8	donde tiran miles de tomates	where they throw thousands of tomatoes
9	es en <u>agosto</u>	It's in <u>August</u>
10	es una fiesta muy <u>conocida</u>	It's a <u>well known</u> festival

Week 3 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mi familia y yo acabamos de	My family and I have just
2	viajar a Medellín	travelled to Medellín
3	donde pasamos	where we spent
4	quince días	a fortnight
5	viamos en avión	we travelled by plane
6	El primer día	On the first day
7	vi un <u>edificio</u> antiguo	I saw an old <u>building</u>
8	al día siguiente	the following day
9	nadé en el <u>mar</u> y	I swam in the <u>sea</u> and
10	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs

Week 4 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El verano pasado	Last summer
2	nos quedamos	we stayed
3	en un <u>piso</u>	in a <u>flat</u>
4	estaba cerca de la playa	it was near the beach
5	y tenía <u>piscina</u>	And it had a <u>swimming pool</u>
6	La habitación	The room
7	era cómoda y <u>tranquila</u>	was comfortable and <u>peaceful</u>
8	me gustó porque	I liked it because
9	estaba <u>limpia</u> y	It was <u>clean</u> and
10	el desayuno estaba incluido	breakfast was included

Week 5 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Durante las vacaciones	During the holidays
2	suelo ir al extranjero	I tend to go abroad
3	para hacer turismo	for sightseeing
4	El <u>verano</u> pasado	Last <u>summer</u>
5	fuimos a a <u>playa</u>	we went to the <u>beach</u>
6	<u>Lo mejor</u> fue cuando	<u>The best thing</u> was when
7	hice una excursión y	I went on a trip
8	<u>lo peor</u> fue cuando	<u>the worst thing</u> was when
9	decidí visitar	I decided to visit
10	el centro histórico	the old town

Week 6 Viajes	Piece of Information	Answer
1	El próximo año	Next year
2	voy a ir a México	I am going to go to Mexico
3	será relajante	It will be relaxing
4	y después voy a	and after I am going
5	viajar a Cuba	to travel to Cuba
6	En la foto	In the photo
7	puedo ver	I can see
8	a mi familia	my family
9	y me parezco	and I look like
10	a mi <u>hermano</u>	my <u>brother</u>

Week 7	Piece of Information	Answer
Mi gente		
1	En primer plano	In the foreground
2	veo a mi madre	I see my mother
3	tiene el <u>pelo</u> castaño	she has brown <u>hair</u>
4	y los <u>ojos</u> marrones	and chestnut brown <u>eyes</u>
5	parece contenta	she seems happy
6	Estamos	We are
7	en el salón	in the living room
8	celebrando mi cumpleaños	celebrating my birthday
9	y comiendo	and eating
10	tarta de manzana	apple tart

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

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

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

Week 11 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi	For me
2	una buena amiga	a good friend
3	te ayuda cuando tienes problemas	helps you when you have problems
4	te escucha	he/she listens to you
5	y no te critica	and doesn't criticise you
6	En mi opinión	In my opinion
7	un buen amigo	a good friend
8	te da buenos consejos	gives you good advice
9	te acepta como eres	accepts you as you are
10	y te respeta	and respects you

Week 12 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Para mi lo más importante	For me the most important thing
2	es mi familia	is my familia
3	y mi educación	and my education
4	mi sueño es	my dream is
5	tener éxito	to be successful
6	Lo que me interesa	what interests me
7	son los derechos de los animales	are animals rights
8	y la justicia	and justice
9	mi objetivo es	my goal is
10	luchar por un mundo mejor	to fight for a better world

Week 13 Mi gente	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mis amigos y yo	My friends and I
2	usamos	use
3	las redes sociales	social media
4	para compartir ideas	to share ideas
5	y chatear en línea	and to chat online
6	Uso	I use
7	mi ordenador portátil	my laptop
8	para hacer mis <u>deberes</u>	to do my <u>homework</u>
9	ver programas	to watch programs
10	y escuchar música	and to listen to music

RE Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
2	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
3	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
4	Denomination	This is the name for the different branches of the Christian church.
5	Church of England	This is the Protestant Church set up by Henry VIII to be a church of state in England, and rejecting Papal authority.
6	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
7	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
8	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
9	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
10	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.

Week 2 w/c/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Atonement	This is the action of making amends for wrongdoing. The idea of being at one with God.
2	Nicene Creed	This is the statement of belief used in Christians services.
3	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
4	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
5	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
6	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
7	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
8	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
9	The Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
10	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.

Week 3 w/c09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
2	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
3	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
4	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
5	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'

6	Disciple	This is a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime. It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.
7	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
8	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
9	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
10	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. The first word means 'set apart' and the second word means 'community'. The taking of the bread and wine as symbols.

Week 4 w/c/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'
2	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
3	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
4	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
5	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.
6	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church. e.g The Greek or Russian Church.
7	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
8	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2
9	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.
10	Lourdes	This is a Roman Catholic place of pilgrimage in France, where they believe miracles of healing can take place.

Week 5 w/c 09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
2	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
3	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.
4	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
5	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6
6	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
7	Tearfund	A Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
8	Street Pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people working on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.

9	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
10	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.

Week 6 w/c 10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
2	Apostle's Creed	This is the statement of Christian belief from the early church.
3	Agape	This is the Christian word for unconditional love; the kind of love that Jesus has towards humans.
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8	Resurrection	This is the physical return of Jesus on the third day after he died.
9	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
10	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.

Week 7 w/c 10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Eucharist	This is another name for Holy Communion. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
2	Sacrament	This is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
3	Believer's baptism	This is a ceremony to welcome a young person or adult in the Christian religion using full immersion.
4	Confirmation	This is an initiation ceremony carried out by a bishop bestowing the gift of the Holy Spirit.
5	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
6	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
7	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
8	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
9	Protestant	This is a branch of the Christian Church that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
10	Christian Aid	This is a charity working in the developing world, providing emergency and long-term aid.

Week 8 w/c 10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
2	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
3	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.
4	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.
5	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6
6	Trinity	This is the Christian belief that God is 3 in 1: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
7	Gospel	This is the name given to the books about the life of Jesus in the Bible: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It means 'good news'.
8	Salvation	This is the saving of the soul from sin.
9	Omnipotent	This is the idea that God is all-powerful.
10	Messiah	This title means 'anointed one'. Jesus is the 'anointed one', the saviour.

Week 9 w/c11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
2	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
3	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.
4	The Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.
5	Non-liturgical worship	This is a church service with a more informal structure for worship, usually more modern.
6	Disciple	This is a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime. It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.
7	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
8	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
9	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
10	Holy Communion	This is another name for the Eucharist. The first word means 'set apart' and the second word means 'community'. The taking of the bread and wine as symbols.

Week 10 w/c 11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Orthodox Church	This is a branch of the Christian Church. e.g The Greek or Russian Church.
2	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
3	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2
4	Holy Land	This is the land of Israel.
5	Lourdes	This is a Roman Catholic place of pilgrimage in France, where they believe miracles of healing can take place.
6	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
7	Tearfund	A Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
8	Street Pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people working on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.
9	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
10	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.

Week 11 w/c11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Ascension	This is when Jesus was taken up to heaven on the 40th day after Easter.
2	Tearfund	A Christian charity working to relieve poverty in developing countries.
3	Street Pastors	This is a Christian organisation of people working on the city streets at night caring for people who need help or are involved in anti-social behaviour.
4	Iona	This is an island in Scotland. It has a fourth century monastery used by Christians today as a religious retreat.
5	Cafod	This is a charity: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.
6	Roman Catholic	This is the largest Christian group, based in Rome with the Pope as its leader.
7	Crucifixion	This is a form of capital punishment used by the Romans which nails a person to a cross to kill them.
8	Sanhedrin	This is the ruling council of the Jewish people in Israel.
9	Reconciliation	This is the process of making people in conflict friendly again.
10	Liturgical worship	This is a church service with a set structure or worship, usually more traditional.

Week 12 w/c 11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Mark 16:15-16	'He said to them, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to all creation. Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved.'
2	Disciple	This is a person who has decided to follow Jesus during their lifetime. It is also the collective name of The Twelve that followed Jesus.
3	Mass	This is another name for the Eucharist. This is the Christian service/ceremony to remember the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and eaten.
4	'Take it; this is my body.'	Spoken by Jesus at the Last Supper when breaking bread. It is found in Mark 14:22.
5	Transubstantiation	This is the Roman Catholic Belief of a change in the bread and wine to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
6	John 1:1	'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
7	Genesis 1:1	'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'
8	'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'	This quote links to Jesus' incarnation, the idea that God became a man. It is found in John 1:14.
9	Grace	This is the unconditional love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.
10	Evangelism	This is the preaching of the Christian faith in order to convert people to that religion.

Week 13 w/c 12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
2	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
3	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
4	John 11:25	Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die.'
5	John 14:6	Jesus said, 'I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'
6	St Paul	This is a man who taught the teachings of Jesus - originally Saul of Tarsus before his conversion.
7	'...the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.'	This quote links to God the Holy Spirit at the creation. It is found in Genesis 1:2
8	'He is risen! He is not here.'	This quote links to Jesus' resurrection on Easter Sunday. It is found in Mark 16:6
9	Incarnation	This means God in human form.
10	The Lord's Prayer	This is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples to show them how to pray.

Media Studies Knowledge Organiser:

Week 1 w/c 01/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Representation	The way in which the media portrays people and the world around us.
2	Language	The codes and conventions media texts apply to communicate meanings.
3	Audience	The people who consume a media product by watching, listening and reading it.
4	Industry	In charge of producing, distributing and circulation of media texts across platforms.
5	Code	A communication system which includes signs, rules and shared understanding.
6	Connotation	The meanings of a sign or media product that are made by cultural association. These are often the deeper or underlying meanings. For example, images of a sunset in a film may connote ending or closure.
7	Mise-en-scene	All the elements chosen by producers to make up the content of images, including codes such as location, lighting, non-verbal communication (NVC), props, accessories, etc. It is a French term meaning 'put in this scene' which emphasises the idea that elements are included deliberately to communicate specific meanings.
8	Narrative	The way in which a story or a sequence of events is put together. It is a chain of events that tells us why, when and where things are happening. An example structure is Freytag's pyramid.
9	Shot	A single image taken by a camera, or a single take of video footage.
10	Props	Short form of property. Objects that appear on screen or stage.

Week 2 w/c 08/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbol	Indicates, signifies or represents an idea, object or relationship.
2	Genre	Defined by shared characteristics, conventions and expectations between media texts.
3	Analyse	Look at information provides and break it down to identify and interpret the main points being raised.
4	Compare	Identify similarities and differences between media texts.
5	Archetype	An original on which many copies are based, related to character types (e.g. villain, mother, rebel)
6	Bias	A prejudice for or against a particular idea, place, group or individual. This may be shown through tone, style or selection/omission of topics.
7	Consumption	The act of using media products by watching, listening to or reading them.
8	Conventions	Established rules or shared understandings used in the creation of media products.
9	Distribution	The ways in which media products are made available to audiences either physically or online.
10	Editing	Post production techniques involving arranging, revising and/or removing written, audio or video content for audience consumption.

Week 3 w/c 15/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Icon	A sign that physically resembles the thing it stands for.
2	Lighting	A photographic code which can add dramatic effect to images. Lighting can be high key, low key or natural.
3	Patriarchy	A system or society in which men are all-powerful and women are excluded from positions of influence or responsibility.
4	Cut	A simple editing technique where one shot ends and another begins.
5	Demographics	The characteristics and make up of a sample of the population (e.g. age, gender, nationality)
6	Ethics	The principles and standards that are upheld in broadcast media, film and the Internet.
7	Ethnicity	Refers to a large group of people with a common or shared identity or heritage in terms of culture, religion, language and history.
8	Frame	The amount of information in a scene revealed to the audience by the choice of camera shot.
9	Hierarchy	A system with different levels based on rank, size or importance.
10	Representation	The way in which the media portrays people and the world around us.

Week 4 w/c 22/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Active Audience	The theory that media audiences engage with or interact with media products by contributing, participating or creating their own meanings.
2	Ambiguous	A sign or a media product that has several possible meanings that may be confused.
3	Ideology	A shared set of beliefs and ideas about what is right and wrong.
4	Franchise	A collection of linked media products derived from a single original source (e.g. James Bond, Marvel Comic Universe)
5	Preferred Reading	The interpretation of a media text that the producers intended the audience to have.
6	Propaganda	Using the media to promote a biased viewpoint, usually for political purposes.
7	Stereotyping	The reduction of a social group to a limited set of characteristics or pre-conceived ideas.
8	Design	Stylistic decisions made about a media product.
9	Mise-en-scene	All the elements chosen by producers to make up the content of images, including codes such as location, lighting, non-verbal communication (NVC), props, accessories, etc. It is a French term meaning 'put in this scene' which emphasises the idea that elements are included deliberately to communicate specific meanings.
10	Click Bait	Eye-catching web content or headlines designed to entice the viewer to click on a link to a webpage with questionable value.

Week 5 w/c 29/09/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Audience	The people who consume a media product by watching, listening and reading it.
2	Product Placement	An advertising techniques whereby references to specific brands or products are included within a media text (e.g. BMW featuring in <i>Black Widow</i>)
3	Blockbuster	Films usually produced by Hollywood with very large production budgets.
4	Diegetic	Anything that exists in the world of the characters in the story. Diegetic sound includes all speech, music or any other sound which can be heard in the world of the characters.
5	Non-diegetic Sound	Sound that is neither on the screen or features in the "world of the film" (e.g. sounds effects, background music)
6	Flashback	A scene in a moving image that is set in an earlier time than the main story.
7	Passive Audience	Stresses the power of media to directly influence the ways in which audiences think and behave.
8	Detonation	The literal or surface meaning of a sign or media product.
9	Fake News	Information that appears to be genuine but is untrustworthy, misleading, false and/or damaging.
10	Low Brow	Used, often insultingly, to describe elements of culture that are simplistic or undemanding.

Week 6 w/c 06/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Industry	In charge of producing, distributing and circulation of media texts across platforms.
2	Propp	Theory that details 8 different character types that appear in most standard narratives.
3	Sponsorship	Support offered financially or through provision of products or services.
4	IPSO	The Independent Press Standards Organisation that regulates newspapers and magazines that have signed up to the IPSO code of practice.
5	Viral Marketing	A type of marketing that uses social networking and online systems to promote brands and services.
6	Crane Shot	A camera show that is taken from above the ground high on a crane.
7	Feminist Theory	A belief that women and men should be given equal rights, bu that society is currently structured so that women are not equal to men.
8	Realism	The use of codes and conventions to make a media product seem realistic rather than contrived.
9	Analyse	Look at information provides and break it down to identify and interpret the main points being raised.
10	Ofcom	A regulatory body that reviews television and radio content.

Week 7 w/c 13/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Connotation	The meanings of a sign or media product that are made by cultural association. These are often the deeper or underlying meanings. For example, images of a sunset in a film may connote ending or closure.
2	Guerrilla Marketing	A type of marketing that promotes products or services in an unconventional way with a low budget (e.g. flashmobs, graffiti, stencils, stickers)
3	Hypodermic Needle	A theory that proposes that the audience is directly affected by their media consumption.
4	Enigma	A narrative device in the form of a mystery or puzzle that is not immediately resolved. It hooks the audience into the story.
5	Producer	The people that plan, coordinate and create media products.
6	Social Media/Networking	Websites, platforms and apps that enable users to communicate with other people around the world.
7	PEGI	Pan European Game Information - a content rating system that places age ratings on games so consumers can make informed decisions before purchasing them.
8	Typography	The way in which printed words are arranged.
9	CGI	Computer generated imagery (any material used in a media product that has been created using a computer)
10	Close Up (CU)	A common camera shot that tightly focuses on a person or object.

Week 8 w/c 20/10/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Language	The codes and conventions media texts apply to communicate meanings.
2	BBFC	The British Board of Film Classification which classifies films and any video materials.
3	Binary Opposition	The contrast between two ideas or concepts (e.g. good/evil, male/female)
4	Ellipsis	In film and video editing, ellipsis is the omission of a period of time. The audience is expected to work out what has happened in the missing period through context.
5	Narrative	The way in which a story or a sequence of events is put together. It is a chain of events that tells us why, when and where things are happening. An example structure is Freytag's pyramid.
6	Active Audience	The theory that media audiences engage with or interact with media products by contributing, participating or creating their own meanings.
7	Demographics	The characteristics and make up of a sample of the population (e.g. age, gender, nationality)
8	Icon	A sign that physically resembles the thing it stands for.
9	Genre	Defined by shared characteristics, conventions and expectations between media texts.
10	Reception Theory	Stuart Hall's approach to audience reception. The audience receive a text either through a preferred, negotiated or oppositional reading.

Week 9 w/c 03/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Code	A communication system which includes signs, rules and shared understanding.
2	UGT (Uses and Gratifications Theory)	Theory based on an active audience that explores the different reasons that audiences choose to consume a media product.
3	Lighting	A photographic code which can add dramatic effect to images. Lighting can be high key, low key or natural.
4	Stereotyping	The reduction of a social group to a limited set of characteristics or pre-conceived ideas.
5	Bias	A prejudice for or against a particular idea, place, group or individual. This may be shown through tone, style or selection/omission of topics.
6	Cut	A simple editing technique where one shot ends and another begins.
7	ASA	The Advertising Standards Authority that regulates UK adverts through complaints and review of advertising standards codes.
8	Compare	Identify similarities and differences between media texts.
9	Editing	Post production techniques involving arranging, revising and/or removing written, audio or video content for audience consumption.
10	Passive Audience	Stresses the power of media to directly influence the ways in which audiences think and behave.

Week 10 w/c 10/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Shot	A single image taken by a camera, or a single take of video footage.
2	Hybrid	Media texts that contain characteristics, conventions and expectations of two or more genres.
3	Archetype	An original on which many copies are based, related to character types (e.g. villain, mother, rebel)
4	Conventions	Established rules or shared understandings used in the creation of media products.
5	Frame	The amount of information in a scene revealed to the audience by the choice of camera shot.
6	Producer	The people that plan, coordinate and create media products.
7	Consumption	The act of using media products by watching, listening to or reading them.
8	Diegetic	Anything that exists in the world of the characters in the story. Diegetic sound includes all speech, music or any other sound which can be heard in the world of the characters.
9	Preferred Reading	The interpretation of a media text that the producers intended the audience to have.
10	Binary Opposition	The contrast between two ideas or concepts (e.g. good/evil, male/female)

Week 11 w/c 17/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Symbol	Indicates, signifies or represents an idea, object or relationship.
2	Intertextuality	The process of including references to any kind of media text within another media text.
3	Non-diegetic Sound	Sound that is neither on the screen or features in the "world of the film" (e.g. sounds effects, background music)
4	Point of View (PoV)	A camera shot that allows the audience to see from the viewpoint of an individual character.
5	Realism	The use of codes and conventions to make a media product seem realistic rather than contrived.
6	Ofcom	A regulatory body that reviews television and radio content.
7	Props	Short form of property. Objects that appear on screen or stage.
8	Feminist Theory	A belief that women and men should be given equal rights, but that society is currently structured so that women are not equal to men.
9	Foley Sound	Diegetic sounds that are recreated in the studio and then added back in to the media product by editing.
10	Patriarchy	A system or society in which men are all-powerful and women are excluded from positions of influence or responsibility.

Week 12 w/c 24/11/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Moral Panic	The impact on society when the mass media play an active role in stereotyping a person, group or issue as a threat to accepted norms, values and interests of society.
2	BARB	A system jointly owned by many TV channels that collects data on what programmes are being viewed to create TV ratings.
3	Design	Stylistic decisions made about a media product.
4	Propp	Theory that details 8 different character types that appear in most standard narratives.
5	Hypodermic Needle	A theory that proposes that the audience is directly affected by their media consumption.
6	RAJAR	A system that collects information on behalf of the BBC and commercial radio stations and compiles audience measurement data.
7	Desensitisation	The idea that continuous exposure to violent or disturbing media content can leave audience members indifferent to real life events.
8	SFX (Special Effects)	Graphics techniques that are applied to moving images to create specific effects.
9	Reception Theory	Stuart Hall's approach to audience reception. The audience receive a text either through a preferred, negotiated or oppositional reading.
10	Detonation	The literal or surface meaning of a sign or media product.

Week 13 w/c 01/12/25	Piece of Information	Answer
1	Desensitisation	The idea that continuous exposure to violent or disturbing media content can leave audience members indifferent to real life events.
2	Cultivation	A theory that suggests frequent contact with the same message in the media will have an impact on the audience's attitude and values eventually.
3	Distribution	The ways in which media products are made available to audiences either physically or online.
4	Ethics	The principles and standards that are upheld in broadcast media, film and the Internet.
5	Point of View (PoV)	A camera shot that allows the audience to see from the viewpoint of an individual character.
6	Hybrid	Media texts that contain characteristics, conventions and expectations of two or more genres.
7	BBFC	The British Board of Film Classification which classifies films and any video materials.
8	Ethnicity	Refers to a large group of people with a common or shared identity or heritage in terms of culture, religion, language and history.
9	Franchise	A collection of linked media products derived from a single original source (e.g. James Bond, Marvel Comic Universe)
10	Typography	The way in which printed words are arranged.